

INGLY
SEY
STER
NEWM.
CISTY
OXF

VAT.

Contents

History of Bletchingley

X Handbook to Titsey Parish.

X Titsey Roman Villa

{ Iron works of the Forest of Dean HC HC }
{ Roman remains at Sedbury, W. Tidenham }.

Medieval Houses of Gloucestershire X

Ashmolean Museum

Kidlington Church

Tackley do

other Oxfordshire churches —

Gloucester Archaeology X

MANORIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF BLETCHINGLEY.

By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.

BLETCHINGLEY is a considerable parish in the hundred of Tandridge, and contains 5,503 acres. It formerly included the parish of Horne, which contains 4,404 acres. The population in 1861 was 1,691; now 1,916.

The earliest mention we find of it is in Domesday Book, at which time the manor of Civentone was the superior manor, being rated at double the number of hides to Bletchingley. The Survey says:—

“Richard [de Tonbridge] holds Civentone. Alnod held it of King Edward [*i. e.* the Confessor]. It was then rated for 20 Hides [2,000 acres]; now for 6. The arable land is 12 Carrucates. The wood yields 12 lean and fat hogs; 16 acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was worth £11, and afterwards £6; now £10.

“The same Richard holds Blachingelei. Alfech and Alwin and Elnod held it of King Edward; then it was rated for 10 hides [1,000 acres]; now for 3 [300]. The arable land is 16 carucates. There were 3 manors, now there is 1. The wood yields 40 fat and 18 lean hogs. The whole manor, temp. Edward, was worth £13, afterwards £8. Now what Richard holds is worth £12; what his men hold, 73s. 4d.”

Taylor¹ refers the origin of the name to the tribe or family of the Blæcings, and cites Bletchington in Oxford-

¹ *Words and Places*, Appendix, p. 500.

shire, and Blöchingen in Germany, as derived from the same source. To these may be added Bleccingden in Kent, mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon charters,¹ and Blachingdon in Sussex, both being in neighbouring counties.

Civentune, now Chivington, which has long ceased to be a separate manor, still retains the name. It is a farm of about 70 acres, lying south of the road between Bletchingley and Godstone. The derivation of the name is probably to be referred to the tribe of the Cifings, from whom Chevington in Suffolk and Chevigne, Chevincourt, &c., in France, are supposed to be derived.²

The manor at the time of the Conquest formed, as we have seen, part of the possessions of Richard de Tonbridge. This Richard Fitzgilbert, alias de Tonbridge and de Clare, was one of the Norman warriors who aided Duke William in the conquest of England. He was the son of Gilbert Crispin, Earl of Brionne, who was son of Jeffrey, natural son of Richard I. Duke of Normandy, great-grandfather to the Conqueror. His mother was Harlotte, mother also of the Conqueror, to whom, therefore, he was half-brother by his mother, and second cousin by his father. He went by the name of Richard Fitz Gilbert at the time of the Conquest. The first place of his residence in England was Benefield, in the county of Northampton.³ After obtaining the town and castle of Tonbridge of the Archbishop of Canterbury in exchange for Brionne, he assumed the name of Richard de Tonbridge. His descendants were known by the surname of Clare; the manor of Clare, in Suffolk, being part of his possessions. He together with William de Warrenne was left justiciary of the realm during William the Conqueror's absence in Normandy. Besides large possessions in other counties, he had the following manors in Surrey: — Civington and Bletchingley, Chelsham, Tandridge,

¹ *Codex Diplomat. Anglo-Saxonum*, Cart. 288.

² *Words and Places*, Appendix, p. 501.

³ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 2, xix., incorrectly states that it was from Benefield that he was styled Richard de Benefacta; it was from Bienfaite, in Normandy, as has been pointed out by C. Spencer Perceval, Esq., F.S.A., *Surrey Arch. Collections*, vol. v. Pt. I. 54.

Tillingdown, Titsey, Farley, Warlingham, Chipstede, Beddington, Walton, Mitcham, Ditton, Maldon, Tooting, Epsom, Molesham, Stoke Abernon, Betchworth, Effingham, Bookham, Ockley, and Banstead, — a very fair share in one county of the spoil which was allotted to William the Conqueror's soldiers. He was slain in Wales about the year 1100.

From him the manor descended to his son Gilbert, who married Adeliza, daughter of the Earl of Clermont. He in turn was succeeded by his son Richard, Earl of Clare and Hertford, who married Alice, sister of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and died in 1139. Gilbert de Clare, his eldest son, dying unmarried in 1151, his estates passed to his brother Roger, Earl of Clare and Hertford, who married Maud, daughter of James de Hilary, and died in 1173. His son Richard, Earl of Clare and Hertford, married Amicia, daughter and co-heiress of William, Earl of Gloucester, and died in 1206. Gilbert de Clare, his son, was one of the signatories of Magna Charta. He married Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of the great William Maréchal, Earl of Pembroke. Upon his death in 1230, the manor of Bletchingley came to his son Richard, who married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Hubert de Burg, Earl of Kent, from whom he was divorced; and 2nd, Maud, daughter of John Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. He died in 1262.

Gilbert de Clare, his son, surnamed the Red, is associated with the history of Bletchingley. He was a person of great consideration at that time, and increased his influence by his alliances. He was first married to Alice, sister to William Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and secondly, to Joan d'Acres, daughter of King Edward I. In 1264 he joined Simon de Montfort and the rest of the barons then in arms against the King, and commanded the second division at the battle of Lewes, on 14th May, 1264, in which the barons were victorious. It was on this occasion, so Manning¹ tells us, that the castle of Bletchingley was demolished. The garrison of

¹ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 305.

Tonbridge Castle, which was in the King's hands, sallied out on the Londoners, who had been defeated by Prince Edward and were retreating towards Croydon, and on their way demolished the castle. Shortly after this Earl Gilbert became disgusted with Simon de Montfort (not having received, as he considered, his due share of the plunder), and joined with Roger de Mortimer in concerting Prince Edward's escape. Having effected this, he was the first to take up arms in his behalf, and had the command of the second brigade at the battle of Evesham, where the barons were entirely defeated. In 1267, however, we find him inciting the Londoners to rebellion, and Prince Edward marching with 30,000 men to suppress it. So great was his influence, that he escaped with impunity, and was only obliged to enter into a bond of 20,000 marks never again to be guilty of rebellion. He was too dangerous a subject to leave behind in England, and in 1270, when Prince Edward went on a crusade to the Holy Land, he insisted on taking him with him.

He was divorced from his first wife in 1285, and on his marriage with Joan of Acres he had to give up the possession of all his castles and manors to the King, among which the castle and manor of Bletchingley is included. On the 13th of April, on his marriage, the King restored him his estates, and they were settled on the issue of the body of Joan. He died in December, 1295, leaving Gilbert his son and heir, then five years of age. The Princess survived him, and died in 1307, seized of this manor. He had obtained a grant of a fair at Bletchingley for three days, on the eve, feast, and morrow of All Saints.¹ Gilbert, the son, had livery of this and his other estates in 1307. He married Maud, daughter of John de Burgh, son of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. He commanded the left wing of the cavalry at the battle of Bannockburn, where he was slain, and, leaving no issue, the estates were divided among his three sisters.

After the death of Maud, his widow, in 1318, Bletch-

¹ Cart. 11 Edw. I., M. 9. See Appendix I.

ingley and other estates in this county fell to the share of Margaret, the younger sister, who had married, first, Piers de Gaveston, and secondly, Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester. They had only one daughter, Margaret, who carried this estate in marriage to Ralph, Earl of Stafford. He was distinguished in the wars of Edward III., took part in the victory of Cressy, was a K.G., and in 1351 created Earl of Stafford. He died in 1372, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, also a great warrior. He went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died at Rhodes, 26th September, 1387.

Thomas, his second son, succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester; but leaving no issue, the manor of Bletchingley came to William, his brother, who died in 1396, and from him to his brother Edmund. Edmund married Anne, his brother Thomas's betrothed wife, by special license from the king. He was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, 22nd July, 1403, leaving Humphrey, his son and heir, then three years old.

This Humphrey, in 1422, made proof of his age and had livery of all his lands. He was engaged in the wars in France, and in 1445 was created Duke of Buckingham. He was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1460, fighting for Henry VI. His son Hugh had been previously slain at the battle of St. Alban's, on 22nd May, 1456. The manor then descended to Henry, Duke of Buckingham, the grandson of Hugh, who took an active part in promoting the usurpation of Richard, Duke of Gloucester; but soon after, having incited a rebellion in Wales, he was captured at Shrewsbury, beheaded, and attainted in 1483.¹ His son and successor Edward Duke of Buckingham, K.G., and Lord High Constable of England, had livery of his lands in 1500. He was the first of the many illustrious victims in the reign of Henry VIII. He was arrested on the charge of high treason, and on 13th May, 1521, was tried before his peers at Westminster Hall, the Duke of

¹ The Act of Attainder was passed subsequent to his execution.

Norfolk presiding as Lord High Steward. After his condemnation, he addressed the Lord High Steward, and concluded his speech thus :—"My Lord of Norfolk, you have said as a traitor should be said unto ; but I was never one : yet, my Lords, I nothing malign you for what you have now done to me, and may the Eternal God forgive you my death as I do. I shall never sue to the King for life, howbeit he is a gracious prince. I beseech you, my Lords, and all my fellows to pray for me." On his way back to the Tower in a barge, he remarked to Sir Thomas Lovell, "When I came to Westminster I was Lord High Constable and Duke of Buckingham, but now poor Edward Bohun."

Sir Nich. Vaux.

Prepare there,

The duke is coming : see, the barge be ready ;
And fit it with such furniture, as suits
The greatness of his person.

Buckingham.

Nay, Sir Nicholas,

Let it alone ; my state now will but mock me.
When I came hither, I was Lord High Constable,
And Duke of Buckingham ; now, poor Edward Bohun :
Yet I am richer than my base accusers,
That never knew what truth meant : I now seal it ;
And with that blood will one day make them groan for't.¹

On the 17th May following he was beheaded on Tower Hill amid the tears of the populace, with whom he was a great favourite. And with him sank for ever the splendour and great wealth of the ancient family of the Staffords.²

The manor of Bletchingley thus became forfeited to the Crown, and in 1523 Henry VIII. granted to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, and Elizabeth his wife, the manor of Bletchingley, with the advowson. This Sir Nicholas Carew was Master of the Horse and a K.G. In 1539 he was charged with being engaged in a conspiracy with the Marquis of Exeter and others to set Cardinal Pole on the throne. He was in consequence beheaded on Tower Hill, 3rd March, 1539,

¹ Shakespeare, *King Henry VIII.*, Act II., Scene I.

² Jesse, *Memorials of London*, vol. ii. pp. 338-340.

where he made, says Hollinshed, "a goodly confession both of his fault and superstitious faith." He was a zealous Papist. He was buried in St. Botolph's, Bishopgate Street, and the manor of Bletchingley once more became forfeited to the Crown.

In 1541, Henry VIII. settled it on his late wife, Anne of Cleves, for life, if she should so long remain in the kingdom. I find among the Loseley MSS., two receipts from Anne of Cleves, signed by herself, to Sir Thomas Cawarden for rents of the manor. She signs herself "Anne the dowghter of Cleves." Her residence at Bletchingley seems to have attracted several Dutchmen thither. We find one or two proper names in the Register; *e.g.* Lybert (Lieb. hart); and in a list for the lay subsidies,¹ 15 Henry VIII., we find among the names,—Jacob; Williams, Doucheman; Gerard Ramespeny, doucheman; Henry Aronold, Robt. Barnard, Petrus Hannan, Tysse Harrison, alyons, viz. douchemen; and in 32 Henry VIII., Rd. Freend, Robt. Maynard, John Brand, Henr. Kyng, John Bravagon, Vyctor Ambrose, all styled alyons.

Anne of Cleves died in 1557, and Sir Thomas Cawarden, who in 1545 had had a grant of the manor of Hextalls in Bletchingley, together with Squerryes in Westerham, and the Collegiate Church of Lingfield, and who seems to have farmed the manor during the lifetime of Anne of Cleves, became possessed of it. It would be impossible in a paper of this length to give anything like an adequate account of Sir Thomas Cawarden, and I can only glance very briefly at some of the most interesting papers relating to him among the Loseley MSS.² He was descended from Sir John Cawarden,³ member of an ancient Cheshire family, taking their name from the lordship of Cawarden, near Malpas, in that county, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Malvesyn, of Mavesyn

¹ *Exchequer Lay Subsidies, Surrey*, 184, 32 Hen. VIII.

² Many of them are printed in Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts*.

³ See Shaw's *Staffordshire*, vol. i. p. 180, *et seq.*

Ridware, co. Stafford. He was a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII., Master of the Revels, and Keeper of the King's tents, hales, and toyles.¹ He was knighted at the siege of Boulogne in 1544, when he quartered the arms of Malvesyn, three bendlets, on his banner. He was strongly attached to the Reformed religion and in high favour with Henry VIII., whom, with his queen, Anne Boleyn, he is said to have entertained at Bletchingley. He was Sheriff of Surrey 1547, M.P. for Bletchingley in 1542 and 1547, and Knight of the Shire in 1552 and 1558. He was also one of the Commissioners to inquire into chantries. On the accession of Queen Mary, his position at the court was considerably altered. He was accused of being implicated in Wyatt's rebellion, and it was on this occasion that his armour and munitions of war at Bletchingley Castle were seized by Sir Thomas Saunders, Sheriff of Surrey, and carried off to the Tower of London. The very large stores found there gave colour to the supposition. In his petition for a redress of his grievances,² he states, "That on xxv. Jan. 1 Mary he was lawfully possessed at Bletchingley of and in certein horses with furnytüre armure artillarie and munitions for the warres and divers other goodes to the value of £2000 and that upon certein mooste untrue surmises brutes and Rumers raisid and spread against him was brought into divers and sundrie vexations and troubles during which time one Sir Thomas Saunders Knight and William Saunders of Ewell on pretence of comande did take into their hands and possession the said armure and eight of his said great horses and did convey the same in 17 great waynes thoroughly loaden and at the same time spent no small quantity of his corne haye and strawe and had only restored 4 loades and of the said 8 great horse oon of the best the iiird day after died. And the rest are in

¹ The hales were temporary sheds of timber-work, used as stables, or for other purposes. The toyles were enclosures, into which game was driven.—Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts*, p. 15.

² MSS. at Loseley.

so evil plite and lykyng and were never since otherwise liable to serve in the carte to his great hindrance and undoing."

He died in 1559, and by his will, dated August in that year, he appointed William More, of Loseley, his executor; and hence it is that among the Loseley MSS. are so many connected with him.¹

He desired by his will to be buried in the Church of Blethinghlygh, and bequeathed fifteene poundes to the poor of that parish and of Horne, and fyve poundes to the parish of Katherham. Lady Cawarden died on the 25th February following, and upon an inquisition taken 11th March, 1560, it was found that he and his wife died seized of the manor, and that William, son of his brother Anthony Cawarden, was his son and heir, aged 27.

This William Cawarden had license in July, 1560, to alienate the manor to William Lord Howard, of Effingham, and Margaret his wife, and on the 29th of September following he was buried here.

William Lord Howard was the eldest son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, by Agnes, daughter of Sir Philip Sidney, his second wife. In 1553 he was created Baron Howard of Effingham. He was Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Privy Seal, K.G., and a Privy Councillor. In 33 Henry VIII., he was sent ambassador to France, and lodged in the Tower on his return, owing, it was said, to the quarrel which was then going on between Henry VIII. and Catherine Howard, his wife, who was niece of Lord Effingham. He died at Hampton Court, 12th January, 1572, and was buried at Reigate, where he had constantly resided. In the Parish Register of Reigate is the following entry:—

"Janewarye An^o 1572 the xi daie being Sondaie in y^e breckeing of daie Dyid or deptyd y^e right honorabell

¹ The extracts which J. More Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley, kindly allowed me to make from them, I have printed in the Appendix.

Lorde y^e Lorde Wyllia' Howarde and Lord Prevy Sealle and was buryid the xxix Daie of this same moneth of Janewarye on whose soulle God have mercy Amen."

Upon his death, his widow had the manor for her life, after which it came to

Charles Lord Howard, their eldest son, who was a very distinguished man. He was Lord High Admiral of England, Lord Chamberlain, K.G., and a Privy Councillor, and defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588. He also in the same year sacked Cadiz. On the 22nd October, 1588, he was created Earl of Nottingham. The last public office in which he was engaged, was in a mission to Spain. In 1618 he resigned the office of Lord High Admiral, and retired from public life, and the rest of his life, we are told, was peace and prayer. He died at Haling, near Croydon, in 1627, at the advanced age of 88. He was buried at Reigate, where there is an inscription on his coffin-plate, but no other memorial to him. Fuller¹ says he kept seven standing houses at the same time, one of them being at Bletchingley.

William Lord Howard, his eldest son, died of consumption in the lifetime of his father. His father had made over to him the manor of Bletchingley. Among the Court Rolls is preserved a letter from him, addressed to his "lovinge Tennants of his Manor of Bletchingley," begging them to approve a grant of five or six acres of land part of the waste of Hourne that he had granted to one Henry Jeffrey, "a man of honest and good condicōn who had attended his father at Cadez, to erect a tenement for his own habitaçōn. From Reygate the xvii June 1602. Yr. Landlorde and very frende. W. Howard." Signed by himself,—the seal gone. There are also numerous letters of his among the Loseley MSS. He was with his father at Cadiz, and took part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. By Anne his wife, daughter and sole heir of John Lord St. John, of

¹ *Worthies of England*—Surrey, p. 84.

Bletsoe, he left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was twelve years of age at his death in 1617.

Anne, his widow, had the manor of Bletchingley until her death in 1638, after which it came to her daughter Elizabeth.

She was one of the greatest heiresses of the day. Halstead,¹ in his *Genealogies*, tells us that "she was a lady of extraordinary beauty, and before she was married the hopes and expectations of every one that was great and considerable in England." She eventually married a kinsman of her mother's, John Lord Mordaunt, of the ancient family of the Mordaunts, Lords of Turvey. He was created Earl of Peterborough 9th March, 1628, was a general of the Ordnance, and colonel of foot in the service of the Parliament in 1642, but died of consumption in that year.

This Elizabeth Lady Peterborough, owing, as is said, to some affront that she had received at court, espoused very warmly the cause of the Parliament. She was a very strong adherent of that party, and quarrelled with her son Henry for engaging in the royal cause, and endeavoured to alienate the estates from him in consequence. She was a lady of much wit and high spirit, a great friend and patron of Archbishop Usher, who died in her house at Reigate Priory on 21st March, 1655. At the time of the Restoration she retired to her house at Lowick, in Northants, where she died, cir. 1671. Her will was proved on November 30th of that year.

Henry Earl of Peterborough, who succeeded upon his mother's death, was educated at Eton, and sent early to France. In 1643 his father gave him a troop of horse under the Earl of Essex, but he managed to escape from Henley, and joined the king at Reading. He distinguished himself on the side of the Royalists at the siege of Oxford. In 1673 he was sent as ambassador to the court of Modena to negotiate a marriage between Mary, daughter of Duke Alphonso II., and James Duke of

¹ Halstead's *Succinct Genealogies*, Brit. Mus., compiled by Henry Earl of Peterborough.

York, and brought her over to England. After the accession of James, he was appointed Groom of the Stole and Lord of the Bedchamber, and elected Knight of the Garter. On October 28th, 1689, the Commons resolved that he should be impeached for becoming a Roman Catholic, and he was fined £10,000. By his wife, Penelope O'Brien, only daughter of Barnaby, Earl of Thomond, he had one daughter, Mary, who married Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk. In 1677 an Act of Parliament was passed vesting the manor of Bletchingley and other estates in trustees upon trust to sell; in consequence of which this manor was conveyed, June, 1677, to Sir Robert Clayton and John Morris, his partner. July 3rd, 1677, Evelyn writes, in his diary,¹ "I sealed the deedes of sale of the Mannor of Blechinglee to Sir R. Clayton for payment of L^d Peterboro's debts according to the trust of the Act of Parliament." This Sir Robert Clayton was a native of Bulwick, in Northants, and son of a yeoman in that place. The name is variously spelt Cleton, Cleaton, and Clayton, and is still retained in Cleaton's Closes, in the parish of Bulwick. Among the Loseley MSS. I found a signature of his of the date of 15th July, 1648, "Rob^t. Cleton." He was sent at an early age to London, and apprenticed to his uncle Robert Abbot, a scrivener, whose fortune he ultimately inherited, and became one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of the time. He was Sheriff of London in 1672, and Lord Mayor in 1679. He kept his shrievalty with great magnificence. Evelyn² relates that on 26th September, 1672, "he dined at Sir Robert Clayton's, Sheriff of London, at his new house in the Old Jewry, where he had a great feaste. It is built indeed for a great Magistrate at excessive cost. The cedar dining roome is painted with the historie of the Gyants War, incomparably done by Mr. Streeter." Evelyn relates again,³ 8th November, 1679, "I dined at my Lord Maior's Sir Rob^t Clayton, being desired by the Countesse of Sunder-

¹ Evelyn's *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 425. ² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. pp. 374-5.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. pp. 17, 18.

land to carry her thither on a solemn day that she might see the pomp and ceremonies of this prince of citizens, ther never having been any who for great stateliness of his palace, prodigious feasting and magnificence exceeded him. He was a discreete Magistrate, and tho' envied, I think without much cause."

He purchased Marden, the family seat at Godstone, from Sir John Evelyn; and from a despicable farm-house, says Evelyn,¹ he erected it into a seat at extraordinary expense.

He represented the City in Parliament in the two last Parliaments of Charles II., and was M.P. for Blethingley in 1690, 1698, and 1702. He was a strong Whig, and was very active in the Exclusion Bill, and all measures of opposition, and became, in consequence, very obnoxious to the court. It is said that he was doomed to have been sacrificed with Lord Russell, but escaped by the exertion of Lord Chancellor Jeffries, who had been much indebted to him, and whom he had assisted in getting the Recordship of London. Sir Robert is satirized by Dryden as Ishban in his "Absolom and Achitophel:"²—

"Amongst these extorting Ishban first appears
Pursued by a meagre troop of bankrupt heirs.
Blest times when Ishban, he whose occupation
So long has been to cheat, reforms the nation.
Ishban of conscience suited to his trade,
As good a saint as usurer ever made.
That year in which the City he did sway
He left rebellion in a hopeful way.
Yet his ambition once was found so bold
To offer talents of extorted gold
(Could David's wants have been so bribed) to shame
And scandalize our peerage with his name,
For which his dear sedition he'd forswear,
And e'en live loyal to be made a peer."

This is in allusion to the story that he wished to purchase a peerage.

¹ Evelyn's *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 434.

² Part II. line 280, *et seq.*

He left a large sum of money to found the Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital. He died in July, 1706, and, leaving no children, the manor of Bletchingley and his other estates descended to his nephew William.

William Clayton, the son of William Clayton of Hambleton, Bucks, was created a baronet on 18th January, 1732, and died 28th September, 1744. He was M.P. for the borough in 1715, and continued to represent it till his death. He married Martha, daughter of John Kenrick, of Flore, in Godstone. He was succeeded by his son Sir Kenrick Clayton, who was elected for Bletchingley in 1734, and continued to represent it till his death on 10th March, 1769.

Sir Robert, his only son and heir, succeeded him, and in August, 1788, sold the reversion of the manor and borough of Bletchingley to his relative John Kenrick, who, upon his death, in September, 1799, became possessed of it. It remained in the hands of the Kenrick family until 1816, when it was sold to Matthew Russell, Esq., and upon his decease in 1835 it passed to the Perkins family.

THE "MANOR HOUSE."

The Manor House, or Bletchingley Place, as it was called, stood near the road called Brewer Street. It was a house of considerable size and importance, and was the residence successively of the lords of the manor. Aubrey¹ mentions it as standing in 1673. It was pulled down in 1680, as appears by the following entry in the Court Rolls :—"The Homage present that the Manor or Capitall house of the Mannor was lately pulled down by Henry Earl of Peterboro' late owner thereof and that there remains only now standing the Gatehowse of the said Capitall Messuage and severall barnes stable and buildings lying on each hand the Court leading to the said Gatehowse and that the said Court Yard Gardens and

¹ Aubrey's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 8.

Orchards belonging to the Gatehowse are inclosed with walls hedges and pales containing 7 acres and are now in the tenure of Stephen Stone." This gatehouse was visited by the members of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in August, 1870; and it is to be hoped that Charles Baily, Esq., who undertook to describe it on that occasion, will favour the Society with drawings and an account of this very interesting timber house. The building, as it appears now, has been in some respects altered from its original design. It extended further southwards, and had no second gable. After the Rev. C. Fox Chawner, the rector, purchased it, he pulled down a portion of it, and built the southern gable-end to correspond with the north. The foundations of the principal house may be traced in the meadow at the back.

THE CASTLE.

The Castle stood at the western end of the town, on a ridge of the sand-hill overlooking the Weald. Aubrey¹ mentions that in 1673 some ruins of it were visible. "This Castle," he says, "was heretofore a stately Fabrick and pleasantly situated, but shews only now one piece of wall of five foot thick." Manning² gives a ground-plan of the supposed form of it. The line of the inner and outer mote can be seen very clearly, and recent excavations have exposed a considerable length of one of the walls, together with the foundation of one of the towers and one of the loophole openings. In the hands of the present owner, who takes much interest in it, it is to be hoped that the excavation may be continued, and thereby the original plan of the building be ascertained. Tradition says that it was demolished in the Barons' wars, when the forces of King Henry III., under Prince Edward, routed the Londoners at Lewes, and pursued them to Croydon. It was afterwards wholly or in part rebuilt; but when it ceased to be occupied or was pulled down

¹ Aubrey's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 73.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 303.

we have no record. It belonged at one time to the Cholmeley family, from whom it passed to the Gaynesfords of Crowhurst, and from them to the Drakes.

STANGRAVE.

This, which is now called the Ivy House, and lies south of the road leading from Godstone to Bletchingley, was formerly a manor, and had a mansion-house of considerable importance. In 35 Henry III. we find a family taking their name from the place. By a fine¹ of that date, Joan de Stangrave conveys to Robert Cotum, of Bletchingley, and Mabil his wife, three burgages and thirteen acres of land in Bletchingley. In an Assize Roll² of 43 Henry III. I find a John de Stangrave the marshal of the Earl of Gloucester; and the same person one of the witnesses to a deed³ without date, but of the time of Henry III. By a deed⁴ dated Palm Sunday, 32 Edw. I., Sir Robert de Stangrave, Kt., son of John de Stangrave, conveys to Walter de Coddestone all his land called Stangravesdoune, in Bletchingley. In 1326 Sir Robert de Stangrave, Kt., possibly the son of the foregoing, had license for an oratory at his manor of Stangrave in Bletchingley, and in 1331 he had a renewal of it for two years.⁵ In 5 Edw. III.⁶ we find Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife conveying to Sir Robert de Stangrave and Joan his wife 6s. 8d. rent in Bletchingley, and in 18 Edw. III.⁷ Giles atte Ware and Margery his wife convey to Sir Robert and Joan two marcs rent in Bletchingley and Caterham. He died in 1361, and by the inquisition taken upon his death it appeared that he died seized, amongst other lands, of certain tenements at Stangrave, value 40s. per annum, his wife Idonea or Joan

¹ *Pedes Finium Surrey*, 35 Hen. III. No. 397.

² *Queen's Bench Assize Roll, Surrey*, m. 4 dors.

³ Deed in possession of C. H. Master, Esq., of Barrow Green.

⁴ *Campbell Charters*, Brit. Mus., xvi. No. 14.

⁵ *Register, Stratford, Winchester*, 16a and 64a.

⁶ *Pedes Finium Surr.*, 5 Edw. III., No. 50.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 18 Edw. III., No. 59.

surviving, and that Sir John Breton was his cousin and heir, and of the age of 40 years.¹

In 1580 Stangrave passed into the hands of the Beechers of Chiddingstone, in Kent, by the marriage of Richard Beecher with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Baber, of Bletchingley. It remained in their possession until 1676, when it came to Thomas Northey, citizen and apothecary, of London, by marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of Richard Beecher. The old house was pulled down by one of the Northeys in 1740, and the present one built. One or two old yew-trees are all that remain to bear witness to the antiquity of the site.

HEXTALLS, OR NORTH PARK.

Aubrey says that this was formerly a manor, and that the old house stood on the top of the hill. A family of the name of Hexstall resided here, temp. Edw. IV., and gave their name to the place. William Hexstall, Esq., Thomas Hexstall, and Henry Hexstall, are mentioned in a deed of 7th March, 2 Edw. IV.² There is a tradition that the Duke of Buckingham was arrested by a royal precept in one of the galleries here, temp. Henry VIII.³ There is now a farm-house of the name of North Park, which bears no traces of antiquity; the old house, according to Aubrey, stood on the top of the hill.⁴

On a presentment on the Court Rolls in 1680, the following account is given of North Park and South Park:—“The Homage present that the demesnes did heretofore consist of 2 Parkes the little Parke and Great Parke now called North and South Parke but are and have been for many years disparked and laid into several Farms.”—North Park, of which a plan is given, contained 1,135 acres and 22 perches; South Park, 1,681 acres, 28 perches. The names are still retained in two farms in the parish, but the boundaries are lost.

¹ *Escaet.* 34 Edw. III., No. 49.

² Deed in possession of C. H. Master, Esq.

³ Aubrey, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 87.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 81.

GARSTON.

This was formerly a manor. In the time of King John or Henry III., William, son of Eustace de Garston, granted land there to Hugh, son of Asketun del Chivintun, reserving a rent of 5*d*. One of the witnesses to this deed is Arnold de Garston. This William granted to Adam le Butteler a virgate of land in Tanrige in marriage with Agnes, his daughter.¹ I find William de Garston and Adam de Garston witnesses to two deeds without date, probably temp. Henry III., and John de Garston and Juel de Garston to two others of the same time; the name of John de la Garston occurring twice again as a witness.² By a fine dated Sunday next after the Purification, 13 Henry III., William de Garston conveys two hides and a half of land in Bletchingley to the prior and church of Roncester.³ Philip de Garston appears in an Assize Roll of 43 Henry III.⁴ In 45 Henry III.,⁵ John de la Garston and Matilda de la Garston are parties to a fine of lands in Bletchingley and Wolknested (al. Godstone). In 53 Hen. III., John Haselwode, rector of Colesdon, released lands there to Joel de Garston and Philippa his wife, who levied a fine in that year, and conveyed to Roger de Horne and Maud his wife; witnesses to this deed, J. de la Garston and others. In 56 Henry III.,⁶ John de la Garston, son and heir of William de la Garston, recovers against William del Molyn a messuage, nine acres of land, and three acres of marsh in Bletchingley.⁷ In 31 Edward I., Roger de la Garston and Sarra his wife, and Reginald de la Garston, are parties to a fine of a messuage, two mills, 124 acres of land, 9 acres of meadow, 60 acres of wood, 8*s*. 2½*d*. rent, and two pounds of cinnamon, in Bletchingley and

¹ *Harl. MSS.*, Brit. Mus., 4786.

² Deeds in possession of C. H. Master, Esq.

³ *Common Pleas, Pedes Fin. Surr.*, 13 Hen. III., No. 115.

⁴ *Queen's Bench Assize Roll*, Hundred of Reigate, m. 4 dors.

⁵ *Pedes Finium Surr.*, 45 Hen. III., m. 54.

⁶ *Queen's Bench Plac. de Jur. et Ass.*, 56 Hen. III., m. 13.

⁷ *Pedes Fin. Surr.*, 31 Edw. I., m. 101.

Wolknested. Roger atte Garston appears as witness to a deed of 5 Edward II.¹ In 33 Edward III.² Roger atte Garstone, son of John atte Garstone, granted to William de Burton, citizen and goldsmith of London, his rights in lands in Bletchingley. The manor subsequently came into the possession of the Priory of Tandridge; John Forster, the Prior, held a court there in 1505. It was granted at the dissolution, together with the Priory of Tandridge, to John Rede, and from him it passed to the Hawards. Among the Royalist Composition Papers³ is a "true and full particuler of the estate reall and personall of Sir William Haward, of Tandridge, Kt.," for which he desires to compound; and he is stated to be seized of an estate to him and his heirs in reversion, after the decease of Elizabeth, his mother, of and in the manor of Garston in Bletchingley and Godstone, of the the yearly value before the troubles of £80.

PENDHILL.

Pendhill Court was built by George Holman about the year 1624, the date being upon one of the leaden pipes. This branch of the Holman family were settled at Godstone. They were originally from Dorsetshire, and one of their ancestors, Sir John Holman, is said to have been standard-bearer to Sir William Russell at the battle of Bosworth. George Holman died in 1625. In his will,⁴ dated 16th June, 1621, he mentions his wife Suzan and his sons Robert and Jeffrey, and leaves £6. 13s. 4d. to the relief of the poor of Bletchingley. He was succeeded by his son Robert Holman, who was one of the six members chosen for the county in the Parliament of 1654. He died in 1664, and by his will,⁵ dated 12th September, 1661, bequeathed his lands at Bletchingley and elsewhere to his son Theophilus. He succeeded his

¹ Deed in possession of C. H. Master, Esq.

² Claus. 33 Edw. III., m. 25.

³ *Royal Comp. Papers*, 2nd Series, vol. xxiii. p. 74.

⁴ *Court of Probate, Doctors' Commons*, 39, Clarke.

⁵ *Id.*, 111, Bruce.

father, and died in 1672, and by his will,¹ dated 22nd March, 1664, devised his estates to his brother George. On the death of the latter in 1686, without issue, the property came to his sister, Mary Seyliard, the wife of Mr. Thomas Seyliard, of Penshurst, Kent. It passed into the hands of the Perkins family about the beginning of the present century. In a window in the hall are the arms of Holman; viz. vert a chevron between three pheons or. Crest on a chapeau az., turned-up ermine, an ostrich-head and neck argent.

Nearly opposite Pendhill is a handsome red-brick house, built, it is said, by Richard Glydd, in 1636, from designs of Inigo Jones. The basement is well worthy of examination, the house being built entirely upon very substantial arches. This Richard Glydd, to whom there is a tablet in the south chancel of the church, was treasurer of Christ's Hospital; he was the father of Richard Glyd, whose son, John Glyd, was a barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn, and one of the members for the borough of Bletchingley, 1 William & Mary. He died without issue, 23rd November, 1689, and by his will,² dated 15th November, 1689, he devised his "capitall messuage called Pendhill, and the lands thereto belonging," unto his "loveing mother Mrs. Ann Glyd for the terme of her life, and after her decease to his sister Anne Glyd." There is a tablet to him in the church, with inscription.

H A M.

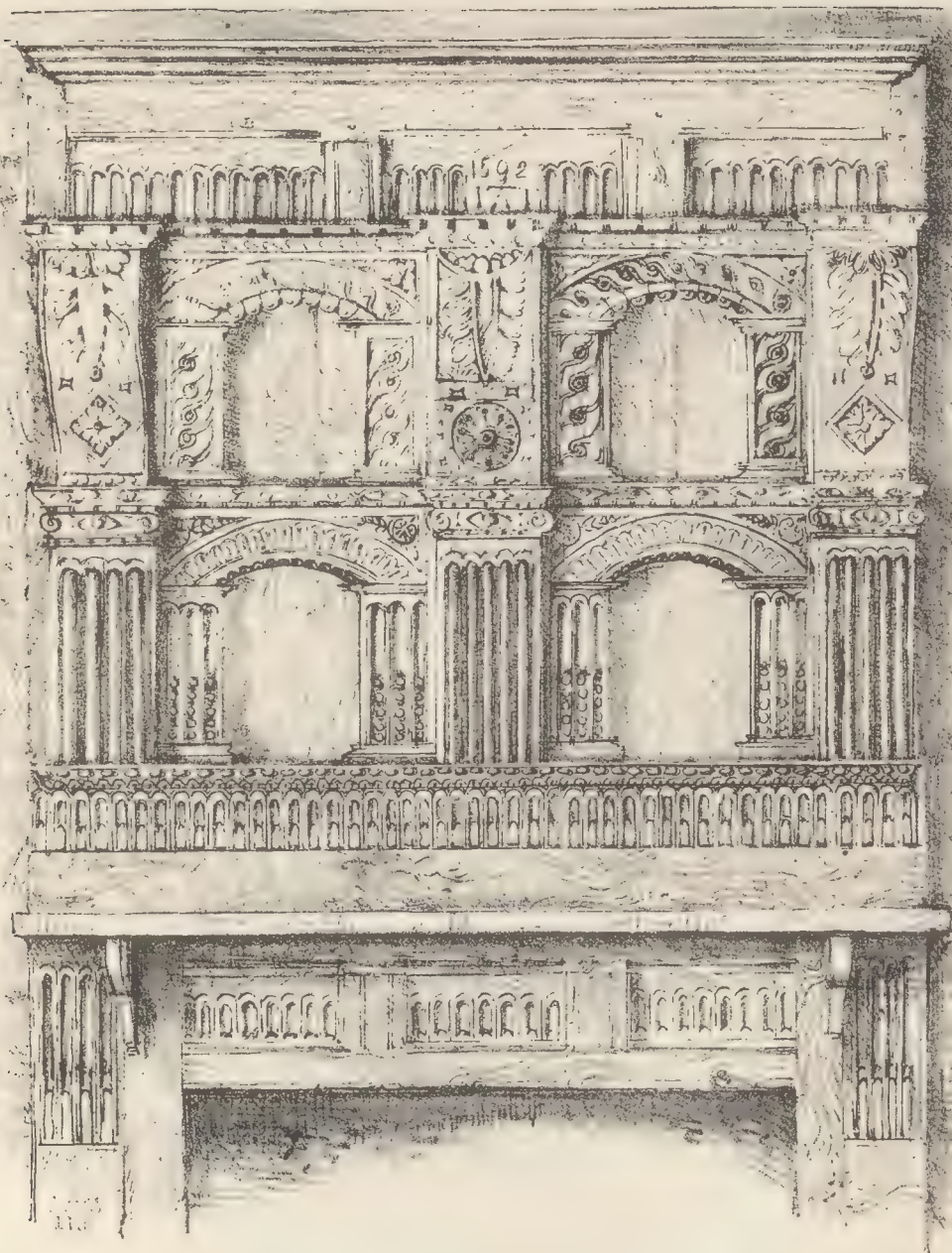
This was formerly a considerable house, with 600 acres of land attached to it; it lies completely separated from the rest of the parish. At the time Manning wrote, the entrance gateway was standing, and over it was a stone with the inscription and date, which is now in the garden, and of which a drawing is here given. Manning³ mentions that above the gateway was a room which seemed

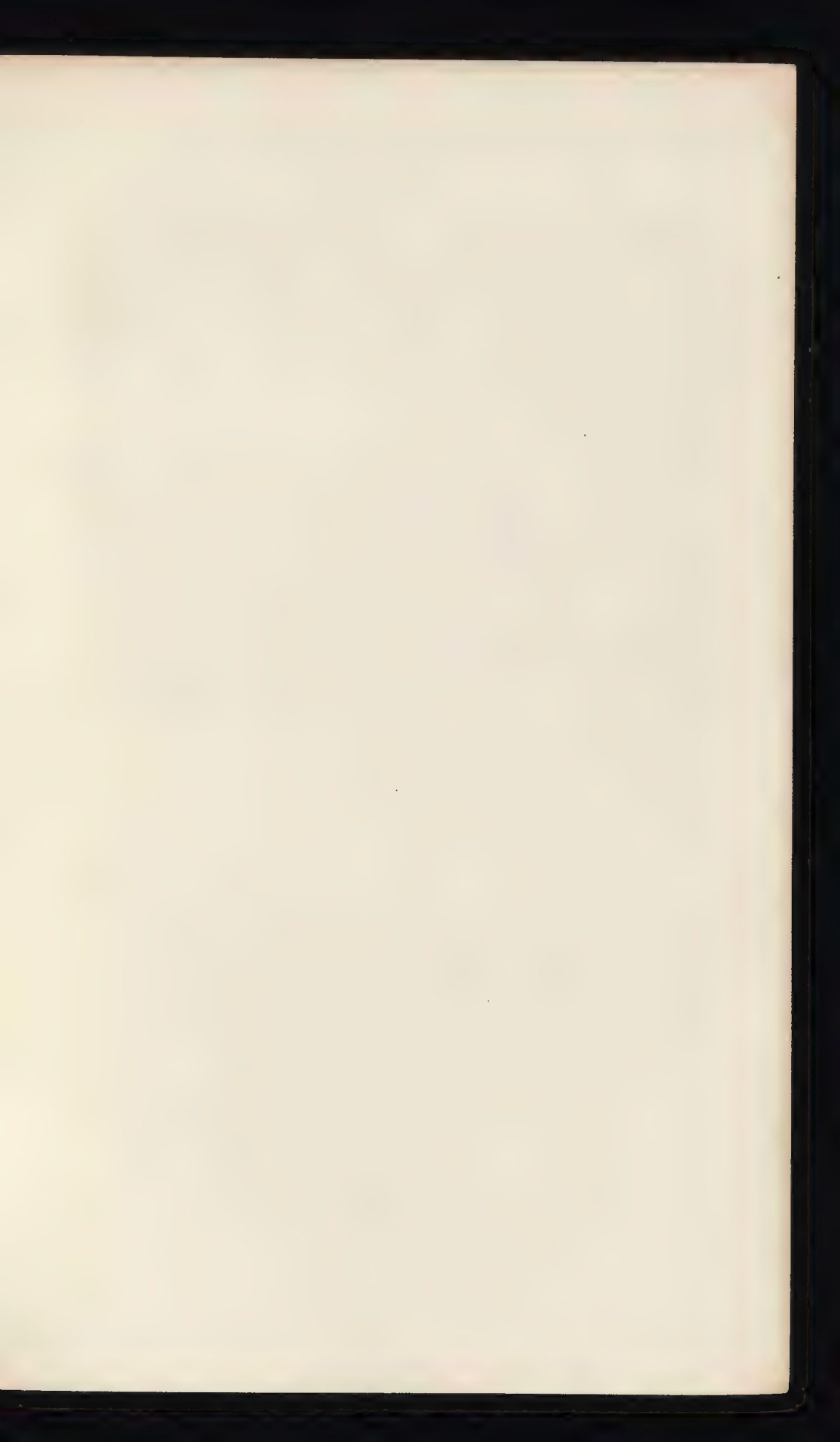
¹ *Court of Probate, Doctors' Commons*, 135, Eure.

² *Id.*, 71, Dyke.

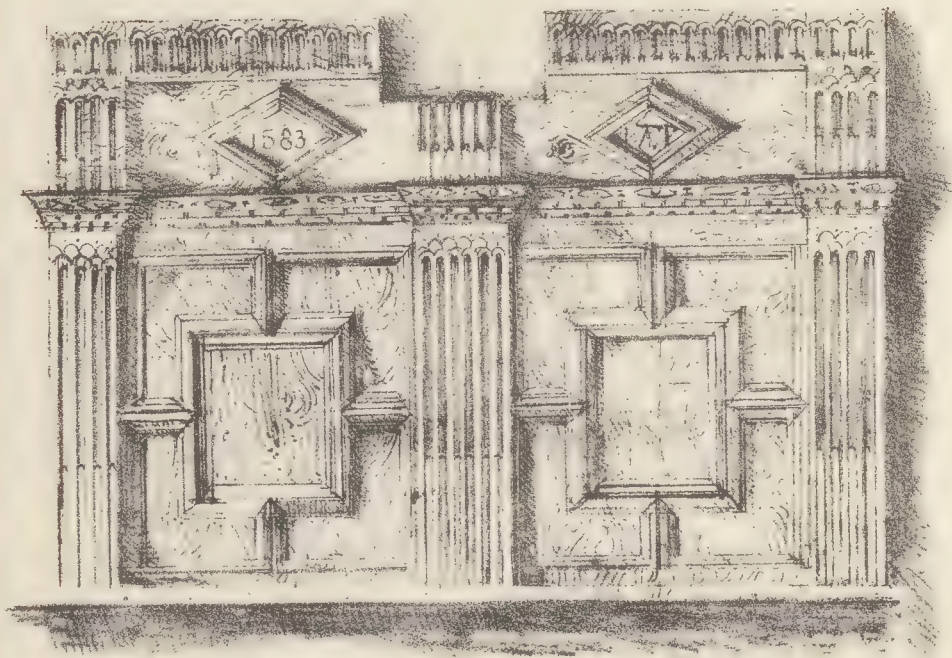
³ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 308.

Chimney Piece. Ham Farm.





Chimney Piece, Ham Farm.



Stone in Garden Wall, Ham Farm.



T

to have been used as a chapel, the ceiling being coved and painted with stars. This gateway was unfortunately pulled down in 1843. A portion of the original mansion still remains; the entrance-hall has been made into a living-room, and a passage cut off from it; there is still some of the old panelling, and the two fine old oak chimney-pieces are in good preservation. They are engraved here from drawings made for me by Edward Streatfeild, Esq.; the initials are for John Turner. The family of Turner were settled at Ham as early as the time of Richard II. In 15 or 16, and in 20 Richard II., Richard Turnour was one of the members for the borough, and in 43 Elizabeth, John Turner was member. The last of this name, John Turner, died intestate in 1713, leaving his sister Charitee, the wife of Mr. Joseph Cooke, an attorney, his heir; but previously to this the farm had been sold. Among the State Papers, Domestic,¹ dated January 21st, 1637-8, is the following from Edward Harbert, constable of Bletchingley:—

“ Mr. Gylden—I was intreated by the constables and head burroughes of Blechingeley for this p^rsent yeare 1630 to cirtifie you in theise p^rticullers followinge first concerninge the warrant sent me by the Shreefe for the levyinge by distresse of Mr. John Turnors assessment for the Kings Maties shipp money for the yeare 1636. I accordingly (as constable of Blechingly) destrayned Mr. Turnors cattell for that money, but beeinge forcibly rescued thereof by Thomas Allingham and William Rooker (servants to Mr. Turnor) I returned the same rescew unto youreselfe as you well knowe.

“ Youre lovinge frende,

“ the mark of I Edward Harbert.

“ January the 21^t, 1637.”

(Addressed) “ To his good frend Mr. George Gylden of Kyngston there.”

¹ *State Papers, Domestic, Car. I.*, vol. 379, No. 47.

This is followed by a warrant¹ of Thomas Waterworth, one of the messengers, to fetch up "Jo: Turner of Bletchingley Esq. in Co^m Surrey Tho. Allingham and William Roake his servantes. Dated the last of Jan. 1637. Signed Lo. Keeper, Lo. Treror, Lo. P. Seale, Ea. of Dorset, Lo. Cottington, and Mr. Secret."

I find a family of de Hamme settled here as early as the time of Henry III. Among the Pleas of Assize² of 39 Henry III. is one wherein Hagenild atte Hañie brings a suit against John de la Hale to recover possession of a messuage and 18 acres of land, and an acre and a half of meadow, in Bletchingley, of which her brother, William atte Hamme, and her sisters Alditha and Mabil, had died seized without heirs. In 56 Hen. III.,³ Reginald de la Hamme, brother and heir of John de la Hamme, grants to John de Hevere and Joan his wife thirty acres of land and two acres of wood in Hamme, and all that tenement in Hamme which his brother John lately held. A John de Hamme, temp. Edward I., married Alicia, one of the five daughters and co-heiresses of Roland de Acstede. By deed, dated 27 Edward I.,⁴ Thomasina, one of the daughters of the said Roland, conveyed to John de Hamme and Alice his wife her share in the manor of Oxted. Dated at London, Thursday next after the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. They had no issue; for in 1317 she and her husband had license to alienate their fourth part in the manor of Oxted to trustees, for the purpose of having a reconveyance to themselves for life, with remainder to Clarice de Wellesworth, sister of said Alice, and Roger her son. In 1320 John de Hamme paid 5s. for a relief of his property, and 15s. for a relief of Thomasina's part, which he had purchased. He died before 1326, in which year Alice died, as appears by an inquisition⁵ taken upon her death.

¹ *State Papers, Domestic, Car. I*, vol. 380, No. 68.

² *Plac. de Jur. et Ass.*, 39 Hen. III., m. 3 dors.

³ *Pedes Finium Surr.*, 56 Hen. III., No. 258.

⁴ In possession of C. H. Master, Esq.

⁵ *Escaet.* 19 Edw. II., No. 50.



L. Gussfeldt, del

A. W. Gussfeldt, lith

Porch, Kentonwaynes, Nuffield.

KENTWAYNES, OR THE TAN-HOUSE.

This, which is mentioned by Manning,¹ under Bletchingley, is properly in Nutfield parish. It was the residence of the Cholmley family, who were also possessed of the castle, and were the principal middle-class family in the place. The entries concerning them in the Parish Register are very numerous. The house is now a farm-house, but bears traces of having been at one time a more considerable place. The drawing here given is of the entrance-porch; the initials R. C. and D. C. are for Richard and Dionise Cholmley. Richard Cholmley's will² is dated 20th February, 1556, and was proved 16th March, 1558, by Robert Cholmley, his son. "He desires to be buried in the Paryshe Church of Bleachingligh nigh unto Elizabeth which was his wife. He bequeaths to the poor householders of Bleachingligh 6s. 8d., his lands which he purchased of Henry Brampton called Isemongers and Lewistarnes, two crofts called Hollowayes, one meade called Shepardes meade and the Gores, and one parcell of land called the wilde in Bletchingley to his wife Dionise for her life." Other wills of this family in the P. C. C. are those of Henry Cholmeley,³ citizen and grocer, of London, dated 5th May, 1541, brother of the aforementioned Richard. He bequeaths 6s. 8d. to the poor of Bletchingley, and to his son William his lands there, called Onwyns, which his father, John Cholmeley, gave him, and to his son John his lands there called Machyns, Foxgloves, and the Hilde. And of Katheryn⁴ Cholmeley, widow, wife of Henry, dated 19th October, 1556, and proved 25th November following. The male line seems to have become extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the property passed to the Gainsfords, of Crowhurst; John Gainsford, living 1623, having married

¹ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 308.

² *Court of Probate, Doctors' Commons*, 54, Welles.

³ *Ibid.*, 37, Alen.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 23, Kitchen.

Joan, the daughter of Roger Cholmeley.¹ From the Cholmeleys it came to the Drakes, several of whom are buried in the churchyard.

In the time of Edward III. there was a mansion-house called Daferons, or Saferons, belonging to William de Tudenham, who, on 13th March, 1348-9, had license for his chapel therein, and a renewal of the same on 2nd September, 1354.² I have not been able to ascertain the situation of this house. In the Pleas of Assize, 47 Hen. III., the name of Thomas Daverin occurs, and the house was probably called from a family of that name.

The gable-end, of which a drawing is here given, belonged to a house in the village near the church, and is said to have been formerly part of the old inn. It has been pulled down since this drawing was made.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

There is very little to be said about the Parliamentary History. The place first returned members to Parliament in 23 Edward I., 1295. The first two members were Richard de Bodekesham and John de Geyhesham. It is presented on the Court Roll of the manor of 1680, that the burgesses by prescription, time out of mind, have a right to send two burgesses to Parliament. But whether the right of sending such burgesses is by grant or prescription the homage knows not. But that burgesses have been very anciently sent appears by several records kept in the Records of the Tower of London.

The right of election was always considered to be in burgholders resident in the borough. There was some dispute in 21 James I. on the election of Sir Myles Fleet-

¹ For Pedigrees of the Cholmley family, see *Harl. MSS.*, British Museum, 1046; *Vis. of Surr.*, 1623, fol. 37; and *Harl. MSS.*, 1147.

² *Register of Winchester*, Edington, ii. 20 b, 31 a.



Old Gable End, Bletchingley.

E

wood and Mr. Lovell, and a petition was presented to the House against the return of the latter. It was complained that some money had been given on his behalf, and that he had threatened the town to procure the lady of the borough to withdraw a benevolence of fourteen nobles if they chose him not. Dr. Harris, the rector, was complained of for having read a letter from the lady of the borough on behalf of Mr. Lovell in church, and that he had threatened those who would not support Mr. Lovell. He was compelled to appear at the bar of the House, confess his fault on his knees, and ask pardon of the House. And on Sunday he had in the pulpit of the parish church, at the entrance of his sermon, to witness his fault, desiring the love of his neighbours, and promising reformation.¹

In the list of members appear few of much distinction. They were mostly chosen from the residents or from the neighbouring county families. We find the Evelyns, the Greshams, and the Haywards, at different times members for the borough. After the purchase of the manor by Sir Robert Clayton, it became for some time a pocket borough in the hands of that family. The late Viscount Palmerston, in conjunction with Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esq., were the two last members. They were elected in July, 1831, and represented it till its disfranchisement by the Reform Act in 1832. Until 1733, the elections were held in an old house called the Hall, of which a drawing is still preserved, and which was only pulled down in 1834; at that date they were moved by Sir William Clayton to the White Hart inn; the number of electors had dwindled down to about ten or twelve, although the attendance of non-electors was considerable, in consequence of barrels of beer being served in the street. Mr. Salmon (quoted by Manning)² says that it was owing to the great interest of the Earl of Warren that three places so near as Bletchingley,

¹ Oldfield's *Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 608, 2nd edit.

² Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 291.

Reigate, and Gatton returned members to Parliament ; but this explanation can hardly be the correct one. It must be remembered that, as now the representation of the country has migrated towards the great centres of industry in the North of England ; so formerly, for the same reason, it was principally confined to the South. It may be doubted whether the being a representative borough was looked upon as an honour, or whether it was not considered somewhat of a burden from which many places would have been glad to have been relieved. The cost of sending members to Parliament, and keeping them when there, was defrayed by the constituency ; and as Parliament followed the king, and was held in the different great towns of England, their expenses for travelling were sometimes considerable. We are informed that in the Middle Ages a knight of the shire received 4s. a day, and the burgesses for boroughs 2s. a day, paid by special warrant under the Crown, sums equivalent to about ten times as much in the present day. I should rather ascribe the circumstance to the extent¹ and importance of Bletchingley, the existence of the castle and other principal houses, and its proximity to London. A search made for me by a friend in the journals of the House of Commons has thrown no further light on the Parliamentary History of Bletchingley.

In bringing this account of Bletchingley to a close, two things occur forcibly to my mind. First, how, in almost every parish in Surrey the hand of time has swept away all relics of the past, and that, if we would illustrate the former history of any place in this county, it must be by a search into old deeds and records, not by appealing to living witnesses. Of all the old mansions,—and Bletchingley could at one time boast of a large number,—there remains but a portion of the Gatehouse to the Old Manor House at Brewer Street. Secondly, how what were then called the middle class have become

¹ Before the separation of Horne, in Queen Anne's reign, Bletchingley must have been one of the largest parishes in Surrey. It then contained 9,900 acres.

well-nigh extinct. Bletchingley possessed many such families, — the Turners, the Cholmleys, the Beechers, the Holmans, and the Drakes. They formed an important element in English society ; they were the link between the noble and the lower orders ; they were ready with their dependants to serve when the troubles of their country called for it ; they were constant residents in the place, the inhabitants grew old in their service or married from their house. Ill educated possibly they were, but at any rate simple and inexpensive in their tastes. In some instances they have been incorporated into the rank of landed gentry above them, but more frequently they have sunk into the class below them. This much is certain, that they have almost disappeared from English society, and have left I think a blank which can never be filled up.

BLETCHINGLEY CHURCH.

By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.

THERE is no mention of a church in Domesday Book. The tradition that Bletchingley once possessed seven churches, points to its having been a place of greater importance formerly than now. It may perhaps be accounted for in this way,—by including Horne Church, which until that place was constituted a separate parish in Queen Anne's reign, was a Chapel of Ease to Bletchingley. The castle possibly had a chapel attached to it. There was a chapel at Ham, one at Daferons or Saferons, an oratory at Stangrave, and if we suppose that the Old Manor House had a chapel also, this would make up the number.¹ The present church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a tower at the west end surmounted by a low steeple, a porch on the south side with a chamber over, a nave with north and south aisles, north transept, chancel, south chancel, and a modern vestry against the north wall of the chancel.

The earliest portions of the church are the two first stages of the tower, the tower arch, and the chancel. These are of about the same date, the chancel being a little later, and are very early thirteenth-century work.

The tower measures outside 31 ft. east and west, by 27 ft. north and south. The ground during the restoration of the church in 1870 was lowered three feet, and is now reduced to its original level, as may be seen by the

¹ Manning (*Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii 708) mentions a tradition that at Effingham there were sixteen parish churches.

basement moulding outside. The early part of the tower only reaches as far as the second story, the remainder was built after it was struck by lightning in November, 1606. The beams are singularly fine and massive. The old tower, according to Aubrey, had a high spire more than 40 ft. above the battlements, with five great bells, the tenor weighing 2,000 weight. It was computed that there were 200 loads of timber in the spire. Its destruction is thus alluded to in the Register:—"The Stepell was burned the xvii. day of November 1606." It gave occasion to Mr. Simon Harward, Rector of Banstead, and subsequently Vicar of Tandridge, to write a discourse of the several kinds and causes of lightning, published in 4to.

There are eight bells, all cast by Thomas Janaway in 1780. He was a bell-founder of Chelsea, and cast the peal of six bells at Ticehurst and about a dozen others in Sussex.¹ The following are the inscriptions:—

1. Musica est mentis medicina. Thomas Janaway fecit 1780.
2. When from the Earth our notes rebound
The hills and valleys ecco round. Thos Janaway fecit 1780.
3. The ringers art our grateful notes prolong,
Appo litens² and aproves the song.
4. Thos Janaway cast us all. J^{no} Wheatley and Edw^d Simmons hung
us all. Thos Janaway 1780.
5. Thos Janaway fecit 1780.
6. Let Aaron's Bells continually be rung,
The word still preached and Hallelujahs sung.
Prosperity to the Parish of Bletchingley. Thos Janaway fecit.
7. This Peal of 8 Bells was set up by subscription the year 1780.
Sir Robert Clayton Bart. Patron. Matthew Kenrick LL.D.
Rector. John Steel & John Radley Churchwardens Thos.
Janaway fecit.
8. Thos Janaway fecit 1780.

The three-light window at the west end of the tower is Late Perpendicular. The doorway, which has been restored, is Early English. The new mouldings have

¹ *Church Bells of Surrey and Sussex*, by Amherst Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., p. 43.

² For Apollo listens.

been copied from similar examples in the neighbourhood, *e. g.*, Merstham. Part of the original mouldings, bases, and cap existed, and have been restored. The tower arch was completely hidden by a gallery before the restoration. By removing this, one of the most interesting portions of the church has been brought to light. The capitals furnish a good example of the foliage of the transition from Norman to Early English. The two shafts set in square recesses and the square pedestal at the base of the pier, are characteristic of work of this date, and it should be noticed that the springing of the arch is on a line with the face of the jamb, not projecting before it as usual. Above the tower arch, but not immediately over the point of it, is a stone mask. There are the remains of two openings on each side above the arch, of Norman work, which have been walled up, and may be seen from the belfry. It is difficult to say what they were, but the same may be seen in the tower of Chelsham church.

The Nave consists of four bays on the south side and three on the north. The north wall of the original church came where the columns now stand; these arches having been built at the time that the north aisle was added by Miss Kenrick about 1845. The three Perpendicular windows on the south side of the south aisle, together with the west window of this aisle, were inserted at the same time. They were formerly, I am told, very similar in design to the south window of the south chancel. The piers of the nave are of chalk-stone, with four shafts, and Perpendicular. The roof is for the most part the original oak roof, and of a type very common in the neighbourhood, but until lately it was covered with plaster. The king-posts have been added. It is of the same date as the rest of the nave. The stone corbels are, with one or two exceptions, the original ones.

The south aisle is of the same date as the nave. The roof has been lately brought to light, and with the exception of the carved spandrels, which have been added, is the original roof. The door at the east end of the

south wall deserves notice ; it communicates by a winding stone staircase with another door above, exactly similar in character, and leads out on to a rood-loft, which probably divided the south aisle from the south chancel, and communicated with the rood-loft proper. That there was a rood-loft in the church we know from the following entry in the churchwardens' accounts, 1546 :—"Paid for setting up the rood lofte x^d." And shortly after—"Paid to laborers for polyng downe of the roode xiiii^d." At Braintree, in Essex, is a similar example of a staircase leading on to the roof; and at Horsmonden, in Kent, in the south aisle are four doors of a similar character, with this difference, that the two above are not immediately over those below, but further to the east. This staircase, as will be observed, forms an octagonal turret on the outside, and is carried beyond the second doorway on to the roof.

The south chancel, sometimes called the Clayton Chapel, from its containing the vault of that family, is separated from the south aisle by a Perpendicular arch. The east end is entirely blocked up by the gigantic monument to Sir Robert Clayton, which I shall notice presently. The outside shows a Perpendicular window of the same date and detail as the south window. There was doubtless at one time an altar at the east end of this chancel. There is a piscina and shelf on the south wall of decorated work and very elegant design. A great part of the structure of this chapel is Early English. The south window contains a shield of arms—*argent* a cross *sable* between four pellets, for Clayton; impaling paly of six *or* and *gules* on a canton *argent*, a bear rampant, *sable*, for Trott; Martha, the wife of Sir Robert Clayton, being the daughter of Mr. Trott.

Under the plaster is probably the original roof. The square-headed window above the arch was no doubt inserted to throw light on the monument.

The Chancel.—This is one of the most interesting parts of the church, and, as I before remarked, the earliest, with the exception of the tower. The east window has undergone several alterations. It was formerly a very

ugly late Perpendicular window, which was removed by the present rector, and another erected in its place. This window was not in character with the rest of the church; it was therefore taken out, and in doing so, sufficient of the old work was discovered to justify the supposition that the form in which we now see it, is very nearly, if not exactly, that of the original window, the jambs, some of the mouldings, and a portion of the arch on each side remaining, the old stones having been refitted. It is an Early English triple lancet window, of a type not uncommon in the neighbourhood. The glass is by Clayton and Bell.

The north side of the chancel deserves especial attention, the arrangement is uncommon and very interesting. It consists of three arches with three lancet windows over them. Before the restoration, there existed a Perpendicular window over the doorway into the vestry, of the same date as the door. This window was removed and led to the discovery of the original opening. The westernmost of the three windows was blocked up and partly cut away by a monument which has now been removed to the south chancel. On the outside this window existed in a perfect state behind the plastering. This was removed to the easternmost light, in place of one there of the same character which was too much injured to be restored. One of the most peculiar features here is that the capitals are so much below the springing of the arch, and it is perfectly clear that they were never carried any higher. Mr. J. L. Pearson, the architect, suggests that the original intention may have been to have had a low arcade, which was abandoned and the present design substituted, but without altering the position of the capitals. In the "*Ecclesiologist*"¹ of June, 1850, is a paper by Mr. G. E. Street, in which some instances of this kind of arcading are cited, *e.g.*, St. Mary's, Merton, Surrey, and St. Peter's, Cliffe, Kent. At St. Mary's, Merstham, was formerly an arcade of three arches on the south wall of the chancel. At Chaldon Church are

¹ *The Ecclesiologist*, No. 78 (New Series, No. 42), p. 31.

the remains of one-half of the westernmost arch of an arcade of the same character.

Behind the reredos on the outside are traces of mouldings walled up.

The niche behind the pulpit was probably the niche of the patron saint of the church. It has been left exactly as it was when first discovered. It is Perpendicular work; the stars are stars of Bethlehem. Manning mentions that the roof of the chapel over the gateway at Ham was painted with stars. The stand for the hour-glass remains. We find in the churchwardens' accounts of 1643, "Paid for an hour-glass for the Church 7^d."¹

The north transept, otherwise called the Ham Chapel, from having been the burial-place of the former owners of Ham Farm, is separated from the nave by a Perpendicular arch. The roof, as it now is, was brought to light during the restoration, having been like the rest covered with plaster. The north window was put in by Miss Kenrick a few years ago, and replaced a former one with wooden sashes. It is possible that the transept formerly extended further northwards. The sexton tells me that in digging a grave some years back, he came upon foundations in line with the present building, consisting of chalk-stones, and found several pieces of charred wood, as if the building, whatever it was, had been burnt.

There has been a window in the east wall at some time, between the Bensley monument and the arch of the nave. The jambs still remain. There is an arched recess in the east wall, with stone slab underneath, and it appears to me that it may possibly have been the Easter sepulchre. We find in the churchwardens' accounts in 1519, "For making the Easter light 2^s 4^d and for watching the sepulchre 4^d," and in 1546, "Paid for watching the Easter Sepulchre viii^d." The slab is new, the bottom

¹ In the churchwardens' accounts of Chippenham, 1620-1623 :— "1657. An Hour Glasse purchased for the Church at Chippenham cost 7^d." — *Wilts Arch. Magazine*, No. xxxvi., December, 1870, vol. xii.

was rough stone and old plastering. It was discovered during the restoration.

The vestry was built about fifty years ago. It contains two old chests for the parish books, but they are of no interest. The book of the churchwardens' accounts, beginning 10 Henry VIII., 1519, and kept, as Manning¹ mentions, in the parish chest, is now unfortunately missing.

The font is a large octagonal stone basin with two quatrefoils cut in each face; it is supported by an octagonal column, on each face of which is a deeply-sunk pointed arch. It is Perpendicular, and of the same date as the nave.

The porch is large and deep, and contains a parvyce-chamber above, the entrance to which appears to have been by a staircase from the outside, the marks of which remain on the wall.² It has long been disused and there are no means of access to it. There is a porch with chamber over very similar in character, in the old church, Croydon. This parvyce, a term of Greek origin, which occurs in Chaucer, is explained as being the portico of a church, called "paradisus" or "paravisus," possibly on account of the trees which environed the entrances of the Greek churches. Cotgrave, in his French Dictionary, defines it as the porch of a church, also more properly the outer court of a palace or great house.³

"A Serjeant of the Lawe, ware and wise,
That often hadde yben at the parvis."

Chaucer, *Prologue*, 32.

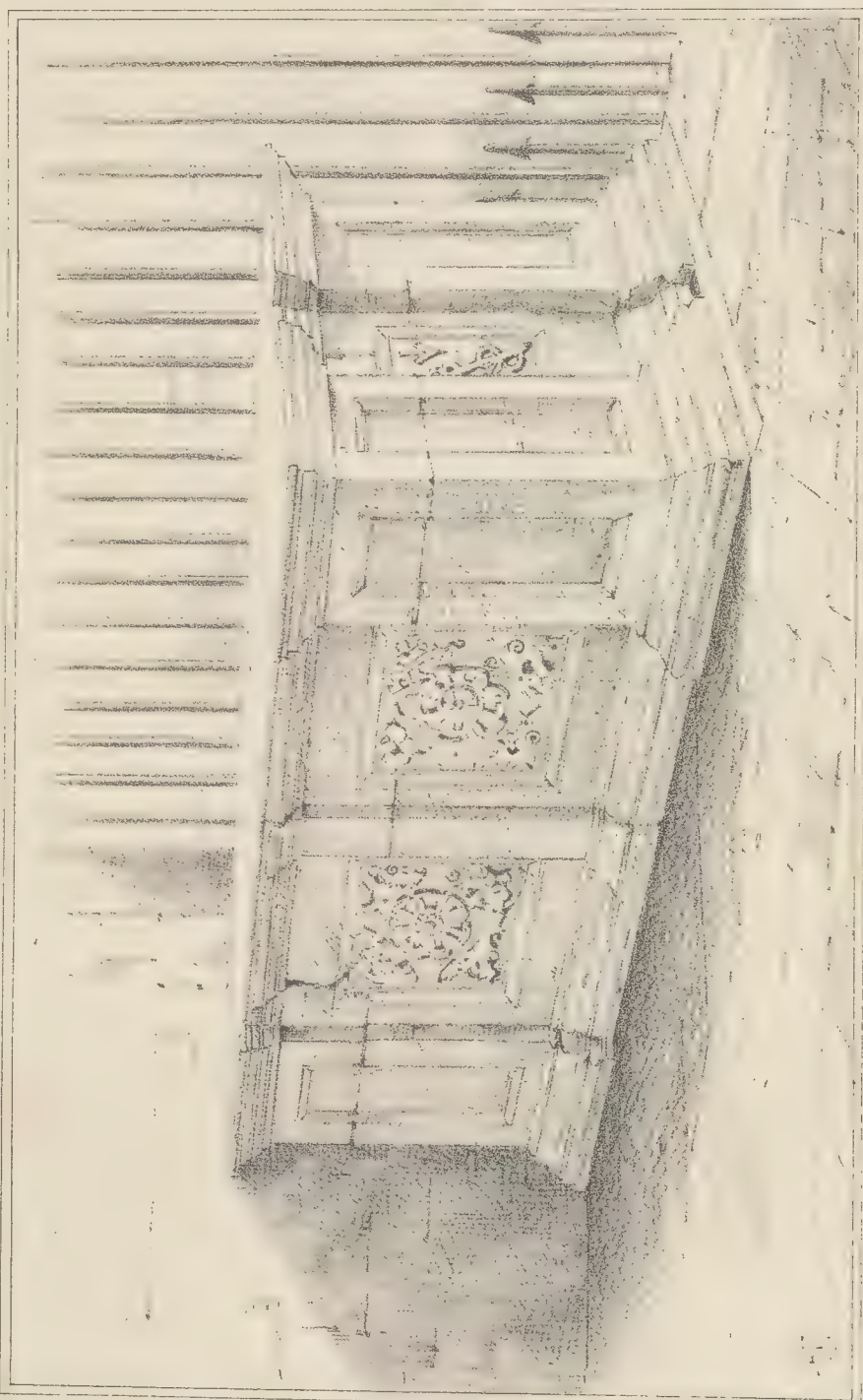
Dugdale speaks of the "Parvyse of Pawles." Warton mentions, that in the year 1300, children were taught to read and sing in the parvis of St. Martin's Church, at Norwich.

The monuments in the church are numerous, but not

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 315.

² This staircase was comparatively modern, but it probably replaced an older one in the same position.

³ "Promptorum Parvulorum" in verbo.



TOMB OF SIR THOMAS CAWARDEN, BLETCHINGLEY CHURCH.

interesting. There are four brasses, all late. One within the altar-rails to a priest, name unknown. Inscription gone. Arms above, three birds. This brass was formerly near the font, and was fortunately recovered after having been taken out of the church.

In the north transept is a brass to a man and wife in attitude of prayer. Above, the emblem of the Trinity. Below, this inscription :—

Of y^{or} Charitie pray for the Soules of Thomas Warde and Jone his Wyfe which Thomas decessyd the xxi day of August Ano Dni M^o V^o XL. On whose Soules Jhu have Marcy Amē.

In the south aisle is a brass to a lady, without inscription, mentioned by Manning¹ as adjoining the communion rails.

Next to it are brasses of six sons and six daughters, belonging, no doubt, originally to a larger brass, of which the principal figures are gone. Above are two shields; a chevron engrailed between three escallop-shells, impaling a chevron, *sable*, between three crescents.

The five girls below, which are now placed on the same stone, belonged to another monument. Aubrey² says, on a gravestone remain six sons and six daughters, and at the bottom, at one end, a chevron engrailed. On another stone have been several figures in brass, but six (? five) girls only remain.

Manning³ gives the inscription of Thomas Warde to this brass, with the twelve children; but this is clearly an error, as Aubrey mentions them all separately, and the brass of Thomas Warde bears no traces of having been disturbed.

The chief monument in point of interest is that to Sir Thomas Cawarden within the chancel, of which an engraving is here given. There was formerly a stone canopy over it. At the west end are his arms; viz., a

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 311.

² *Aubrey's Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 86.

³ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 312.

bow between two pheons, *argent*, and the grapples. On each side are two large roses in separate panels, deeply cut; and at the base of the arch over the tomb is an angel holding an escutcheon with a chevron on it.

The following entries appear in the register, on a page by themselves :—

1559. xxix day of Aug. was Thomas Carden buried.

The xth day of Februarie was Elizabeth Carden buried.

The year of our Lord God 1551 the xiii day July was William Carden buried.

1559–60. The xxv. of Februarie Dame Elizabeth Cawarden was buried.

In an old chest at Loseley¹ was found, some years ago, a brass plate, on which were inscribed the following lines, prepared, no doubt, by his executor Sir William More, and intended to be placed on his tomb :—

The EPITAPHE of Sir THOMAS CAWERDEN, Knight, who dyed the
25th day of August, Anno Domini 1559.

They that olde tyme preferre before our dayes,
For courage, vertue, witte, or godly zeale,
But hearing of Sir Thomas Caw'rden's preyse,
In serving God, his Prince, the Comon weale,
Will yelde to us, and saye was never none
Paste him that lyeth underneeth this stone.

Which, leaste his foes should it denye for spighte,
Three have accorded by rewardes to prove—
King Henry, who for service made him knighte;
His country, which for justice geves him love;
And God, who for to make full recompence
To place in heaven with his did take him hence.

This brass plate J. More Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley, has kindly promised to give to the rector and churchwardens of Bletchingley, on condition of their placing it on the tomb.

This seems the fitting place to give an account of the funeral charges of Sir Thomas Cawarden, taken from the Loseley MSS. Part of it is given by Kempe in his printed

¹ Kempe, *Loseley MSS.*, p. 18.

volume,¹ the rest I have obtained from consulting the original. It is headed :—

Suche CHARGES as grewe the Daye of the OBSEQUIES of Sir THOMAS
CAWARDEN, Knight, decessed ; viz.—

- Fyrste to George Melleshe Mchaunt Taylor for black lxxv^{li} v^s.
- Item to the parson for a dead mortuary x^s.
- It^m two tonne of beare iii^{li}.
- It^m iii^{li} quarters wheat iii^{li} xiiii^s iii^{li} d.
- Item ii oxen vi^{li} xiii^s iii^{li} d.
- Item iii^{li} vealls xiii^s iii^{li} d.
- Item iii^{li} muttons xvi^s viii^{li} d.
- Item iii^{li} piggs v^s iii^{li} d.
- Item iii^{li} doz pyghons viii^s.
- Item vii doz conyes xvi^s.
- Item iii^{li} doz chickens vi^s viii^{li} d.
- Item sugere spyces and frutes v^{li}.
- Item wyne v^{li}.
- Item to Thomas Butcher for ii lodes coles xx^s.
- Item to Mr Vyren the pchor for his paynes taken to p'che at the
burial xxv^s iii^{li} d.
- Item to Mr. Morland Herauld of armes liii^s iii^{li} d.
- Item to the p'son for his pāyes xii^d.
- Item to the sexton clerke and ryngears ix^s iii^{li} d.
- Item to the cherche wardens for breking the grounde in the churche
for the grave vii^s viii^{li} d.
- Item to the paynter for his workes aperyng upon his bill vi^{li}.
- Item to one Garrett for helping in the kitchyne too days ii^s.
- Item to John Sephyn for divers paymentes at the funerall as
appereth by Bill v^{li} vii^s viii^{li} d.
- Item to Rychard Leys for monye borrowed of him to be dystributed
at horselye when S^r Tho^m Cawarden dyed for neesorryes iii^{li}.
- Item to Barthelemewe Scott for the like xx^s.
- Item to Claye the wagers for helping at the day of funeral ii^s.
- Item for the lone of black cottons xiii^s i^d ob.
- Item for the waste of other cotten iii^s.
- Item for xxvii yards of black cotten that coveyed the wagon wherein
the corse was caryd to Blechinglie from Horselye xv^s ix^d.
- Item for his tombe the free masons worke xx^{li}.
- Item for the brasse wherein his Epitaphe must be graven and the
grayng thereof liii^s iii^{li} d.

Summa cxlix^{li}. xvi^s. xi^d. ob.

Estimate by a herald of the funeral charges of the Lady Cawarden ; endorsed, " The charge of the buryall of the lady of a knyght " :—

¹ Kempe, *Loseley MSS.*, p. 179.

PREPARATION to be made for the BURYALL of the LADY CARDYN.

- First the body to be well syred [cered] and chested.
- Item a place to be appointed wher the body shall be buried.
- Item, ordre to be takin for the hangyng of the churche withe blacke.
- Item, order to be takyn for the raylles wher the morners shall knele, to be hangyd with blacke ; and also the churche, and the said raylles, to be garnyshed with scochins.
- Item, to apoint a gentylman in a blacke gowne to cary the penon of armes.
- Item, to apoint v women morners, wherof the chieffest to be in the degree of a lady.
- Item, to apoint a knyght or a squier to lede the chieff mornor.
- Item, to apoint iiij gentylmen to be assystance to the body.
- Item, yeomen in blacke cottes to carry the body.
- Item, to apoint a preacher.
- Item, to apoint a paulle of blacke velvett to laye upon the body during the service.
- Item, prestes and clarks to by appontyd for the said service.

THE PAYNTERS CHARGE :—

- First, for a pennon of her armes xxvi^s viii^d.
- Item, vi scochins on bouckeram for the body at ii^s apiece xii^s.
- Item, scochins in metall.
- Item, scochins in coullers.
- Clarencieulx King of Armes, v yardes of blacke clothe for the mornyng gowne.
- Item, More for his fee for the beryall of a lady a knights wyffe iii^{li} vi^s viii^d.
- Item, the Herroulde that shall go to serve, to have iiij yardes demy of blacke clothe for his gowne.
- Item, his chargys to be boryn to and fro, and v^s a day for his s'vice.
- Due unto Clarencieulx King of Armes for the beryall of Sire Thomas Carden Knight
- Item, for my allowance of my blacke clothe, and for my fee, yet unansweryd v^{li}.
- Item, for my fee of the patent of armes graunted unto my Lady Cardyn, yet unansweryd for v^{li}.

The next monument in point of importance is that of Sir Robert Clayton and Dame Martha his wife. One cannot help admiring it for its size and costliness, much as one must condemn the taste of that age, and also regret the position that it occupies, blocking up the east window of the chapel. The figures are in white marble,

and represent Sir Robert in his robes as Lord Mayor of London, with the ensigns of his office. Under Sir Robert, "Non vultus instantis tyranni." Under his wife, "Quando ullam invenient parem." On each side, a boy, weeping; below, "Richard Crutcher fecit."

On it are these arms, *argent* a cross *sable* between 4 pellets, for Clayton, impaling paly of 6 *or* and *gules*; on a canton *argent*, a bear rampant, *sable*, for Trott. The monument records that he was born at Bulwick, in Northants, on September 29, 1629. The Rev. John Holdich, the rector of Bulwick, has been good enough to send me the extract of his baptism from the Parish Register:—

1629. Robert Clayton sonne of John & Alice was baptized Oct. 8.

1707. Sir Robert Clayton Kt. was buried July 25. (Bletchingley Register.)

On the floor is a black marble stone with inscription to Thomas Clayton, brother of Sir Robert. He was also baptized at Bulwick.

1707. M^r Thos Clayton was buried May 9. (Bletchingley Register.)

Next to it is a slab for Jane Laford *alias* Lawford, wife of Richard Lawford, M.D., and daughter of Thomas Evans, who died 2nd September, 1651. In the Parish Register are several entries of the birth of Dr. Laford's children, probably in his own writing. On the tomb are the arms of Laford and Evans. The Evanses were a family of some note in Bletchingley. John Evans, in 1625, left £100 to be laid out in lands, the rent thereof to purchase materials to set poor people to work. With it Norris farm, in Horne, was purchased.

Thomas Evans, the father of this lady, founded in 1633 a Free School for 20 poor boys of the borough. He endowed it with about 30 acres of land in Nutfield. It is not necessary that the master should be a clergyman, but if he is one he is forbidden to preach more than three times a year.

On the west wall is a black marble tablet to Nathaniel Harris; over it is a lamb on an eagle's back, covered with a cap belonging to an LL.D., and below a long Latin inscription. It records that he was born in Bucks, was educated at Winchester and Oxford, studied law, and became a D.C.L.; then devoted himself to theology, and from being domestic chaplain to Lord Ellesmere, was presented by him to the rectory of Taunton; that after ten years' residence there, he removed to Bletchingley, where, after fifteen years, in which he had defended the rights and restored the buildings of the church, which had almost fallen to the ground, he died, Good Friday, 15th April, 1625, ætat. 57. That the monument was erected by Mary, his wife, whom he left surviving, with three sons and three daughters.

This Nathaniel Harris, who was rector from 1594 to 1609, was, as I have before mentioned,¹ summoned before a Committee and severely reprimanded for having preached in favour of the candidature of a Mr. Lovell as M.P. for the borough. He chose for his text, Matt. xxvi. vers. 59 and 61: "Now the chief priests and elders sought false witnesses," saying that he had been abused by false witnesses, and calling them lying knaves. The "jure Ecclesiæ defenso" is doubtless an allusion to what took place on this occasion.

His death is thus recorded in the register:—

Nathaniel Harris Parson. 1609.

On the west wall, on a brass plate gilt, is a long inscription to Richard Glydd, given at length by Aubrey;² above are, *argent* on a bend *azure* between 3 annulets *sable*, 6 fleurs-de-lis *argent* between 2 cross corslets *or*, for Glydd, impaling a chevron between 3 faces.

Another person of some note who is buried in the chancel, and whose slab is there, is Dr. John Thomas. The inscription was:—

¹ *Parliamentary Hist. of Bletchingley*, antè, p. 25.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 83.

In the vault beneath are interred the remains of John Thomas LL.D. Bishop of Rochester Dean of Westminster Dean of the Most Hon^{ble} Order of the Bath. He departed this life Aug. 22, 1793, aged 82 years.

Above the vault is a white marble tablet to Anne, his wife. A boy leaning on an urn inscribed "Nec in morte disjuncta." This Anne was the third daughter of Sir William Clayton, first married to Sir Charles Blackwell, and secondly, as the register informs us, on the 19th August, 1742, at Whitehall, to Dr. John Thomas.

It is curious that the entry recording her death is made as Lady Blackwell.

1772. Anne Lady Blackwell was buried. (Bletchingley Register.)

Against the north wall of the north aisle is a monument to Thomas Northey (moved from its original position against the north wall of the nave). The arms are quarterly 1 and 4, *or* on a fesse *argent* between 3 foxes' heads, a fleur-de-lis *or*, between 2 stags' heads, *argent* (Northey). 2 and 3 *vaire* on a canton, on dexter side a buck's head, caboshed vert, arms of Beecher, impaling *gules* 2 dogs, *passant argent*.

Another of the family, Edward Northey, is buried in the churchyard, where there is a tomb to his memory and that of Anne his wife, daughter of Ralph Drake. He died January 28, 1743. On it are the arms of Northey and Beecher, impaling 1 and 4 a griffin, for Drake; 2 and 3 a bend ermine between 3 annulets.

In the Ham Chapel is a monument of William Pellatt. His family purchased the Glyd estate. He is described as of Garstons. In the chest in the vestry is an old lead or pewter plate,—

To W. Leonard Pellatt died Aug. 24, 1752. Aged 48.

There were two monuments to the Holmans of Pend-hill, mentioned by Aubrey and Manning, both marble gravestones.

First, in the chancel, to Robert Holman :—

Felicem hic manent Resurrectionem
Exuviæ Integerrimi Irenarchæ¹
Roberti Holman de Pendhill Armigeri
qui diem obiit
28^m Augusti Anno Ætatis Suæ 62^{do}
Et Æræ Christianæ 1664^{to}.

Second, to Jeffrey Holman, Esq., Fellow Commoner of Sydney College, Cambridge, sonne of George Holman, of Godstone, gent., and only brother of Robert Holman; buried 1st May, 1644, died unmarried; ætat. 23.

O quam veridicus quam constans multus amatus
Quam patiens humilis quamque pudicus erat.

The Communion Plate.—The chalice with cover is Elizabethan, and very similar to the one at Titsey, which bears the date 1569. The chasing round the base is very good.

The flagon bears this inscription: "The gift of Sir William Clayton Bart. To the Parish Church of Bletchingly in Surrey, 1733." Arms, Clayton with Ulster hand impaling. Ermines a lion rampant, for Kenrick—the arms of his lady.

On the alms plate is a crest, a griffin. This was the Drake crest, and was probably the gift of one of that family.

The register commences in the year 1538. I find the following note in Mr. Kempe's handwriting :—

"The register commences in 1538, when, by order of Thomas Lord Crumwell, registration of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, was first prescribed to take place throughout the kingdom. The registers of the early period have now become very rare."—Alfred J. Kempe, F.S.A.²

¹ This word for Justice of the Peace occurs on the monument of Daniel Gaches, vicar of Wootton Wawer, Warwickshire, who died 1805 :—
"Daneli Gaches, A.M., Ecclesiæ hujusce per ann. 38, mens 9 Ministro, Irenarchæ de Comitatu Varvicensi optime merito." — *Warwickshire Worthies*, by Rev. F. L. Colvile, p. 301.

² The Register of Croydon, although in parts very imperfect, is of the same date, as also that of Carshalton.

It is headed :—

“This is the bowke or Regystre of the parishe Churche off Blechyng-
ligh in the Cowntie of Surrey in the dyocesse off Wynchest^r for the
Regystreng off all such names as shall be chrystned buried and
wedded within the said paryshe according to the comāndement &
Injunctyons off our most noble and excellent prynce Henry by the grace
of God Kyng of England and Fraunce defendour of the faythe lord of
Irelande and in Erthe suvraine hed under Cryste of the Churche of
Englande Exibyt to us the xxv. daye of Octobre in the xxx yere off the
raegne off our said soveraigne by Gryffin Leyson Comysseioner under
Thomas lorde Crumwell lorde privie seall vycegerent to the Kings said
hignes for all the Jurysdictions Ecclesiasticall within this Realme.”

1st entry, 1538 :—

The x day off Novembre Crystofer Kylyke and Johana Weller was
maryed.

1st entry, Baptisms, 1539 :—

The iiij day of Decembre Johane the daughter of John Brande and
Alice was crystened.

There are numerous entries of the Cholmeley and
Turner families ; and in 1541 and three following years
are entries of the births of children of William Sackvile,
Esq. :—

- 1544. The xvi day of September a manchild unknownen of the age of
xii yeres died in y^e feld and was buried.
- 1545. June xii. A power man unknownen wandering by the cuntrey
was buried.
- „ xxvii. day of November John Millys proctor of a lazer howse
beside London was buried.
- „ The vii. Dec. David the son of David Aprece of the Kings
Garde was buried.
- „ The vii. Jan. Thomas a poore lade begger was buried.
- 1544. xxviii. day of December Richard Wight Clerk was buried.
- 1545. The v. day of September John Tyksall Clerk was buried.
- 1546. The xxix day of July Matthew Lothar Clark was buried.
- „ The xviii. day of October M^r Bennett Mulsse Clerk¹ was buried.

¹ In this last case the word clerk is applied to the rector of the parish.
In the three former cases it is not so, as Bennett Mulsse was rector in
1537. See page 47. His name occurs as witness to a deed (in posses-
sion of C. H. Master, Esq.) dated September 30, 1532, to which is
attached a seal with a stag's head and initials B. M.

1547. The iiii day of June, Richard Kechyn prest was buried.
1552. The . . day of August . . .¹ Cole yeomen of the horses to my ladyes grace was buried.
- „ The ix day of November Cornelius ceppher doctor of physick to my ladyes grace² was buried.
1575. Mem^d that Richard tourner and Percyvall Causten churchwardens of Blechingley dyd give and dyd deliver up into the hands of the chancelour y^e xii day of May y^e yere above written a copy of all the Regyster Booke from the yere of our Lorde 1538 unto the present day at St. Marys Overys.
1579. Charles Howard the sonne of Charles Lord Howard Baron of Effingham and the most honbl^e Knight of the Garter and Lady Katheryn his wiffe was baptized the 14 day of September an^o 1579.
- „ Mem^d that the ii day of Feb. 1581 Mr Maudeslay p'son of Blechingle did Read these Articles appointed to be read within the pish Ch: of B. by y^e s^d pson within one month next after he be inducted these men being Chwardens W^m Myles & R^d Turner [then follow their marks] and gave his consent thereunto and also gave unto the poor of Bletchingley x^s y^t day.
1596. Two crisomars of Roger Combers W^m and Solomon was buried the xxv of Septembre.³

At the end of this Register-book occurs a list of the names of the householders of the parish of Bletchingley. They numbered at that time (*i.e.* 1596) ninety.

The second Register-book commences in 1597, and continues down to 1654:—

1626. John Mordaunt the sonne of the R^t hon. John Lord Mordaunt and the R^t Hon^{ble} Ladie Elizabeth Mordaunt his wife was baptized the twentieth day of June borne the 18 daye of the same moneth 1626.

There is a curious record of collections made in the church for various objects, from which I have made the following extracts:—

¹ *Sic orig.*

² Anne of Cleves.

³ In the Limpsfield Register occurs "A chrysom of Sir Thos. Gresham buried." These crisoms were children that died within a month of their birth; so called from the crimson cloth anointed with unguent, in which they were formerly wrapped until their baptism.

RECORD of COLLECTIONS made in the Parish Church of Blechingly
the first for Marlborrow 1653.

1655. 10 Feb. 5^s 1^d for the poore men of Parish of Frensham.
 1656. Mar. 30. A collection for Martin Live of Reigate who suffered
great loss by fire 5^s.
 „ May 4. Collection made for poore of Lambeth who received
a great losse by fire the value amounting to £770.
 1657. Jan. A collection for 2 English gents taken prisoner by the
Turks 10^s.
 1658. Aug. 15. A collection for fire in Wappin 13^s.
 „ Oct. 31. A collection for fire in Coudden in Kent £1 1^s.
 1661. Oct. 6th. A collection made by y^e Kings letters for the trade of
fishing.
 „ For divers poor people at St Dunstanes in the West.
 1672. Oct. 27. A collection for the fire at Guildford and thence was
gathered 6^s 1^d.

The third book commences 1653-4.

In 1657 are entries of marriages solemnized before
Justices of the Peace, Robert Holman, Thomas Holman,
and others.

1676. Mr. W^m Hampton who was Rector of Bletchingley 51 yeres
was buried Feb. 28 in the Chancel at Bletchingley.

A register of burials since the Woollen Act was in
force, from August 1st, 1678, contains certificates that
the Act had been complied with, from Roger James,
Sir Mar. Gresham, Sir Wm. Hoskyns, Sir Robert
Clayton, and George Evelyn, Justices.

1730. June 8. Owen Griffith Rector of the Parish was buried.
 1751. N. B. That the old style cease here and the new take place.
 1783. Oct. Act of Parl. for raising a Tax of three pence on the
registering of all births marriages and burials takes place.
 Mem^d. On Sunday May 1, 1737, a Confirmation was held in
the Church by the Right Rev. Benjamin Bishop of Winchester
(Dr. Hoadley).

The following surnames are of the most frequent
occurrence:—Kyllyck, Cholmley, Eton, Saxby, Wyn-
chester, Quidyngton, Shorter, Mylles, Comber, Dirvine,
Lambe, Selliard. Many of these names still linger,
either here, or in the neighbouring parishes.

Of Christian names, the following for males are uncommon. Lybard, Benet, Jasper, Blase, Sebastian, Owyn, Morgan, Gryfyne, Randall, Anthonye, Bryan, Malachye, Arthelbert, Shadrach.

Females.—Dennys, Julyan, Clemens, Myldrede, Gartred, Thomasine, Judeth, Dyonesse, Mabell, Magdalen, Ursula, Mersey, Phillis, Christabell, Repentance, Cornelia, Charity, Grizzle, Phœbe.

The Rectory is in the Deanery of Ewell, and is returned in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* P. Nicholai IV. cir. A.D. 1291, at £24. A subsidy return of Hen. VI. gives *Ecclesia de Blechingley cum Capellâ (i. e. Horne) ab antiquo taxata ad xxxvi marcas.*

In the particulars for sale of colleges, chantries,¹ &c., temp. Henry VIII. and Edward VI., occurs the following relating to Bletchingley:—

Surrey. Blechingleigh with Horne. The Farm of one close in Blechingleigh called Wygate containing eleven acres of clear value yearly ix^s iiiⁱⁱd.

Rents issuing from a parcell of land in Horne called Wyll at Wood yearly at Michælmass vii^d ½^d.

Rent issuing from lands in Horne called Barnes at same feast iii^s iiiⁱⁱd.

Sum xiii^s iiiⁱⁱd ½^d.

Memorandum the first parcell being ix^s iiiⁱⁱd was geven towards the fyndynge of certeyn lyghts in the Churche of Blechingleigh but of whome y^t ys holden or by what service y^t ys unknowen . . The second parcell was geven to fynde a lampe in the chapell of Horne And the thurde for v masses to be yerly said.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII.—Rectory of Bletchinglygh.—Bill produced before the Commissioners at Godstone on 11th August, 27 Henry VIII., the true value of the living is stated to be as follows:—

The mansion of the said Rectory with garden and dovehouse xx^s.
The Glebe with a meadow containing 60 acres lx^s.

¹ *Exchequer Aug. Office Miscell. Books*, vol. 68.

The tenth of the corn : viz. —

12 quarters of Wheat iiii^{li} .	}	ix^{li} iiii^{s} .
14 quarters of Barley xlvi^{s} viii^{d} .		
30 Quarters of Oats l^{s} .		
1 quarter and a half of fine wheat flour vi^{s} .		
iii Bushels xvi^{d} .		

The tenth of lambs xxii^{s} and 4 stones of wool x^{s} viii^{d} — xxx^{s} viii^{d} .
 The tenth of hay yearly xx^{s} .
 And in milk and the tenth of calves xxvi^{s} viii^{d} .
 The tenth of the South Park and pasture xiii^{s} .
 Offerings at the four principal feasts xx^{s} .
 Offerings at marriages, purifications and masses iiii^{s} .
 Personal tithes x^{s} of pigsfowls and eggs x^{s} of hemp and flax xii^{d} — xxi^{s} .
 £xix xix^{s} iiii^{d} .

CHAPEL OF HORNE annexed to the said Rectory.

Benedict Mulso Rector then sworn.

The tenth of corn arising from the Chapel of Horne annexed to the said Rectory : viz.— lxiv^{s} .
 The value of 4 quarters of wheat xxvi^{s} viii^{d} and 11 quarters of oats xviii^{s} iiii^{d} .
 The tenth of Cows and Calves xx^{s} hay ix^{s} lambs viii^{s} three stones of wool viii^{s} private tithes v^{s} — l^{s} .
 Offerings at the four principal feasts of the year vii^{s} , churching of women vi^{d} offerings of devotion xx^{d} tithes of pigs fowls and eggs iii^{s} iiii^{d} — xiii^{s} vi^{d} .

$\text{£0. 108}^{\text{s}}$ 6^{d} .

Outgoings.

Procuration of the Archdeaconry of Surrey	vii^{s}	viii^{d}	$\frac{1}{2}$
To the Lord Bishop of Winchester for synodals .	ii^{s}	id	
A quitrent due to M ^r Saunders.....		xi^{d}	$\frac{1}{2}$
		ix^{s}	viii^{d} $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹
And so of clear value £iiii	xvii^{s}	x^{d}	
Tenth part	ix^{s}	ix^{d}	$\frac{1}{2}$

The following is from an original certificate of the state of dioceses cir. 1600.²

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER, DEANERY OF EWELL.

BLETCHINGLEY.

Recusants	none
Communicants	304
Noncommunicants besides recusants ...	none

M^r THEODOR PRICE, Parson, Bach. of Divinitie.

M^r ANTH. PRICE, Curate.

Patron. The EARLE OF NOTTINGHAM.

¹ A mistake here.

² *Harl. MSS.*, Brit. Mus., fol. 247.

HORNE.

Recusants	none
Communicants	136
Noncommunicants besides recusants ...	none

Mr ANTH. PRICE, Curate.

Rectors of Bletchingley.—The first rector whose name Manning gives, is Adam de Blechingley, instituted 1293; the second, Robert de Chevinton, instituted 1302. Nathaniel Harris, whose monument we have noticed, was rector from 1609 to 1625. His successor, William Hampton, was rector for the unusually long period of fifty-one years—from 1625 to 1676. He was the son of the Rev. John Hampton, vicar of Reigate. It is remarkable that this family furnished seven generations of clergymen, beginning with the Rev. John Hampton, rector of a parish in Hampshire, grandfather of the rector of Bletchingley, and ending with William Hampton, rector and patron of Plumpton, in Sussex, about the end of the last century.

The following letter has been forwarded to me by the representative of the family, and relates to the rising of the Earl of Holland in 1648 to rescue King Charles I. from his imprisonment, in which he is supposed to have been implicated:—

May it please y^r Highnes.

In obedience to your Highnes order of Refference upon the petition of Edmund Blondell and Nicholas Norton directed unto us; wherein Complaint is made against Mr William Hampton minister of Bletchingley and the said Mr Hampton is charged wth hireinge of Witnesses to sweare falsely against the s^d Blondell & Norton; And for Abettinge the late Riseinge wth the Lord of Holland, Wee have met and summoned before us all parties and witnesses whereby wee might be informed therein;

But wee cannot finde any prooffe to be made agst the s^d M^r Hampton Either of his hireing witnesses or of his being an Abettor att the late risinge wth the Lord of Holland, wherewith he is charged as aforesayd.

But wee have received credible Testimony on the behalfe of the said M^r Hampton that he is a sober and peaceable man of a quiet Life and behaviour and of honest and good report among his neighbors. All wh: wee humbly certifie and comēd unto y^r Highnes consideration. Dated this 27th day of August 1656.

SAM: HYLAND. LEWIS MERSH.

On 13th August, 1662, he had a grant of arms from Sir Edward Bysche, viz. *gules* a fess chequée, *argent* and *sable*, a border *or*. He died in February, 1676, and was succeeded in the rectory by his son, Dr. Charles Hampton, rector of Worth, in Sussex. His will is dated the 10th of June, 1674, wherein he styles himself "the unworthy rector of Bletchingley." He desires to be buried in the chancel of Bletchingley. Gives to the poor of Bletchingley ten pounds, and "to the said poor that shall live in the almshouse newly erected one pound six shillings and eight pence by the year for ever out of my land in Bletchingley called Barrfields, to be paid yearly every Mayday into the hands of the Churchwardens; to be bestowed for wood or fuel for such poor people as shall from time to time live in the almshouse, something a larger portion to be given to them who shall live in the rooms and make use of the chimney lately added to the said house by mee—To the poor of Horne £5." He gives to his grandchild Judith Herat, "because she is very like her mother and beareth the name of her great grandmother my mother a gracious woman," the plot of ground he lately purchased in the borough of Bletchingley of Stephen Cackett and all the building erected thereon, with the appurtenances. Mentions his good brother Mr. John Hampton, Rector of Woodmansterne, wife Judith, and appoints his son Charles, Rector of Worth, sole executor and residuary devisee.

The following is a letter¹ from the grandson to his father at Worth, written on receiving the news of his grandfather's death :—

Lincoln College, March 167 ⁶/₇.

Honoured Father,—

Mr. Hall has been with me several times since he came to Oxford and acquainted me with all that is done at Worth; but speaking sparingly and abruptly of Bletchingley, made me afraid of some misfortune there; and this morning coming to me after prayers, he told me of the loss of my grandfather, and withal let me know that you

¹ Communicated with the foregoing by the Rev. C. Hampton Weekes from papers in possession of Arthur Weekes, Esq.

told him to break it to me by degrees, that the surprise may not shock me; and so he brought with him the best remedy he could possibly bring to make me easy and satisfied by acquainting me with your kind care and tenderness of me.

I have had but one letter from my grandfather since I left home; it was a kind one, and contained a bill for 40^s to buy me books; I received it but 10 days ago, it lay 3 weeks at London with M^{rs} Young, and I had a letter of thanks ready to send to him had not M^r Hall's sorrowful news prevented it.

I learned my Grandfather promised to supply half my expenses here; you know I have no one to supply my wants but yourself, and whatever I have, I beg I may have it with your blessing and good-will, which I shall value much above what you give me.

Sir, accept this short account of myself at present. The clock has struck one and my eyes are heavy, and so I recommend myself to your prayers, and present my duty to you and my mother and subscribe myself,

Your dutiful Son,

WILLIAM HAMPTON.

Thomas Herring, instituted in 1731, was a person of some note. He was son of Dr. John Herring, Rector of Walsoken in Norfolk, where he was born, in 1691. He was educated at Cambridge, ordained Deacon in 1716, Priest in 1719. In 1722 he was appointed domestic chaplain to Fleetwood, Bishop of Ely. While preacher at Lincoln's Inn, in 1726, he took occasion in one of his sermons to condemn Gay's celebrated drama, "The Beggars' Opera," which drew down upon him Swift's condemnation in No. 3 of the *Intelligencer*. He says, alluding to Herring, "I should be very sorry that any of the clergy should be so weak as to imitate a Court Chaplain who preached against the Beggars' Opera, which probably will do more good than one thousand sermons of so stupid, so injudicious, and so prostitute a divine." In 1728 he attended George I. on his visit to Cambridge, and was made a D.D. In 1731 he was presented to Bletchingley by Sir W. Clayton, and in the close of that year appointed Dean of Rochester. In 1737 he became Bishop of Bangor; and in 1743 Archbishop of York. In the Rebellion in 1745, he took an active part in the association formed at York to resist the Pretender, and addressed the Duke of Cumberland

on his return from the victory of Culloden. On the death of Archbishop Potter, he was translated to the See of Canterbury. He died at the palace at Croydon, on March 13, 1757, and was buried in Croydon Church, where formerly was a slab to his memory. He is thus described :¹—"His person was majestic; he had a gracefulness in his behaviour and gravity in his countenance, that always procured him reverence. His pronounciation was so remarkably sweet and his address so insinuating, that his audience immediately on his beginning to speak were prepossessed in his favour."

The next rector was Dr. Thomas, also a person of some note. He was born at Carlisle on October 14th, 1712, being the eldest of three sons of the Rev. John Thomas, Vicar of Brampton, and educated at Oxford. He was private tutor to one of Sir William Clayton's sons, and eventually married his daughter, the widow of Sir Charles Blackwell, of Sprowston, county Norfolk. He was instituted to Bletchingley 27th January, 1738. In 1748, he was appointed Chaplain to George II.; in 1754, Prebendary of Westminster; and in 1760, Chaplain to George III. In 1768 he succeeded Dr. Pearce as Dean of Westminster, and in November, 1774, succeeded him as Bishop of Rochester. He died on 22nd August, 1793, in his eighty-first year, and by his will directed his body to be buried at Bletchingley, near his first wife.

Manning² gives some extracts from the Book of the Churchwardens' Accounts, 10 Henry VIII., 1519, now missing.

The following entries are curious :—

The bell founder's horse-meat two days and a night 6^d. His man meat & drink the same space 8^d. Carrying the bell to London & re-carrying home 6^s 8^d. Drink when the Queen's Grace came to the Maid 3^d. A gallon of ale given to the Ringers against the Kings coming to the Maid 2^d. Paid to Sir John the brotherhood priest 6^s 4^d. 1542. Bought a pair of organs at Lingfield £1 5^s Carriage home 1^s 8^d. M^r How organ maker 5 days mending them 16^s 8^d. An organ maker that came to

¹ Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*, vol. xvii. p. 408.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 315.

M^r Cardens to mend our organs and stuff 1^s 4^d. My expence to Cobham to deliver the money for the defence of the faith 10^d. 1546 for wasteing of the Torches for my ladye's Grace Prest 1^s. 1578. P^d for ringins for the Queen 17 Nov. 6^d. 1579. 8 cords of Wood at 2^s a cord. 1643. An hour glass for the Church 7^d. 1660. Paid for the Kings Arms & bringing it down £6 1^s 6^d. A surplice £2 10^s 6^d. 1665. A prayer book used on the days of humiliation against the Plague 1. 1579. For making the Easter light 2^s 4^d. for watching the sepulchre 4^d. id. A preest for singing for the soul of Burningham a quarter of a year £1 13^s 4^d. id A load of Horsham Stone 7^s. Three dais carriage of Timber with 2 Teems £1. 1581. a quart of wine 7^d. D^o Malmsey 10^d. 1633. 24 quarries of glass 2^s 500 tiles 3^s 1000 bricks 14^s. 1655. Collected for relief of the poor Protestants in Savoy by a declaration of the Lord Protector £6 16^s 8^d.

The churchwardens' accounts for 1546, together with the inventory of church goods are printed at length in Vol. IV. of the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, in Mr. Tyssen's very interesting paper on "Church Goods."

But besides this, in a leaf of the earliest Register, is the following inventory, without date, but made probably temp. Henry VIII. :—

Imprimis iiii square table clothes. Item vi towells.
 Item a chalesse and a paten of sylver & pcell. guilt.
 Item vii cussions. Item a hearse clothe of tawny bawkin & sylk.
 Item a pulpit clothe of sylk tawny.
 Item a sylk fronte for the table whyte & blue.
 Item ii bybles. It. a paraphrasis upon ye gospell & Epistles.
 Item ii brasses for bells. Item ii clothes to lappeinge.
 Item a booke of Comon prayer. Item a boke of injunctions.

There was some land in the parish called the Belcroft or Bellands, which was charged with a certain rent for the repair of the church bells. In 1546, we find a payment to the churchwardens for the Belcroft, "the thre yeres rent iiis." By an indenture dated 25th May, 1586, Charles Hoskins indemnifies Robert Gavell against a challenge made by the churchwardens of Blechingley for one yearly payment of 12^d which they supposed should be issuing and paid out of one piece of ground called Belcroft towards the finding a provision of bellropes for the bells within the parish church.¹

¹ Deed in possession of C. H. Master, Esq.

I have to thank the architect, J. L. Pearson, Esq., F.S.A., for much valuable assistance; and as members of an Archæological Society, we are indebted to him for the careful manner in which he has carried out the work of restoration. We see here what a restoration ought to be,—not the opportunity, as it is sometimes made, for the architect to display his particular fancies, but the due appreciation of the spirit and design of the original builder. Every feature that could be preserved, every stone that could be reset, has been; and it only remains to complete the work by removing the rough cast, substituting the original battlements for the present brick ones, and restoring the Clayton chancel. When this is done, Bletchingley Church will fairly claim to rank as one of the most interesting churches in the district.

APPENDIX I.

GRANT OF FAIR AT BLETCHINGLEY.

Pro Gilbo de Clare } R Archiepiſ &c. saltm. Sciatis nos cōcessisse
 Coñ Glouč ⁊ Htf. } ⁊ hac carta n̄a confirmasse dī ⁊ fi n̄ro Gilbo de
 Clare coñ Glouč ⁊ Htford qđ ipe ⁊ heđ sui
 imppetuū heant unā feriam apud Mañiū de Blechingeleye in Coñ Suñ
 singlis annis p tres dies duraťam videť in vigilia ⁊ in die ⁊ in castino
 festivitatis oīm sčoz Nisi feria illa sit ad nocumťum vicinarz feriarz.
 Quare volum⁹ ⁊c qđ pđcūs Coñ ⁊ heđ sui imppetuū heant pđcam
 feriam apud mañiū suū pđcm cū omībz libtatibz ⁊ libis ²suetudinibz
 ad ha⁹ feriam pťinētibz Nisi &c. sicut pđcm est. Hiis testibz veñ
 p̄ribz R. Bathoñ ⁊ Well. ⁊ W. Norwyč Epis. Edm frē n̄ro. Edm Coite
 Cornub. Henř de Lascy Coñ Linč Rogo le Bygod Coñ Norff ⁊ Mař
 Angl. Humfro de Bohun Comite Heford ⁊ Esseř. Johē de Vescy.
 Ottone de Gandisono Robo fiť Johis Ričo de Vasco ⁊ aliis. Dať p manū
 n̄ram apud Actoñ Brneť p̄mo die Octobr̄.¹

APPENDIX II.

Surř. [EXTENT OF THE MANOR WITH THE BOROUGH OF BLETCHINGLEY].

Inquis fca coram Escaetoř apud Blacchingelegh xxviij^o die Maii anno
 rr E. xxxv^{to} De terř ⁊ teñ que fuerunt Gilbti de Clare Comiť Gloucestř
 ⁊ Hereford ⁊ Johne uř ejus in Coñ Surř die quo pđcūs Gilbtus obiit.
 per sacrm Rogi Sharp, Rogi le Moyne, Mich atte Solere, Gilbti le
 Longe, Riči de Bodekesham, Johnis le sferour, Johnis Poer, Johnis
 Chevynton, Robti de Bretynghurst, Rogi le Poletor, Thoñ ffrylende ⁊
 Robti Stephene. Qui dicunt p sacrm suum qđ pđ Gilbtus ⁊ Johanna
 tenuer die quo pđcūs Gilbtus obiit in coñ pđco Maneř de Blacchinge-
 legh cum Burgo ibidem Maneř quasdam terř et quedm teñ in Tycheseye
 Chepstede Waldingham Camberwell ⁊ Tyllnygedonne de dño Rege in
 capite tamqam membr̄ honoř de Clare. Et dič qđ sunt apud Blacch

¹ Charter Roll. 11 Edw. I., No. 9.

duo capital mesuaḡ que valent p annū vijs. Sunt ibidem duo parci qui vał p annū vijs. Sunt ibidem duo parci qui vał p annū cū panaḡ qū acciđ vij^{li}. Sunt ibidem duo molend. vj. unū aq^aticē t unū ad ventū t valent p annū ix^s. Sunt ibidem xxxiij acf prati que valent p annū xxxiij^s p^lc acf xij^d. Sunt ibidem CCC iij^{xx} xvij acf terf arabił quarz clxij acf valent p annū iij^{li} xvij^d p^lc acf vj^d. Et CC xxxv acf valent p annū lvij^s ix^d p^lc acf iij^d. Sm^a xvj^{li} ix^s iij^d. Sunt ibidem x^{li} v^s iij^d de redd as^s p annū. Iťm sunt ibidem xvij vomer de redd p annū que valent viij^s vj^d p^lc vomer vj^d. Opa custuťm cum consuetudie qđ vocat Parksolver valent p annū xiiij^{li} xv^s iij^d oť q^a. Sunt ibidem xliij^s iij^d de firťm quezđm Teń sic tradiť ad firmam p annū. Płita t pquis Cuń ibidem valent p annū cum cōi fiń xx^s.

Sm^a xxvij^{li} xiijs iij^d oť q^a.

Sm^a xlv^{li} ijs v^d oť q^a.

Dicunt eciam qđ sunt in Burgo de Blacchingelegh Cx^s x^d de redd as^s p annū. Sunt ibidem xiijs iij^d de Redđ Shopp t Stall in faro p annū. M^lcatum cum pquis Nundiń in festo điaz vał p annū v^s. Płita t pquis Portemoť ibidem vał p annū cum cōi fiń xiijs iij^d.

Sm^a vij^{li} ijs v^d.

Dicunt eciam qđ Gilbřus filius p^ldei Gilbři de Clare est heres ejusdem Gilbři ppinquier t etatis xvij annoz t amplius. In cujus rei testimonĩ p^lđci Juř huic Inquis sigilla sua apposuerunt.¹

APPENDIX III.

THE Accompte of William Moore Esquier Executor Survivoor of the testamente and laste will of S^r Thomas Cawarden Knight deceased as well of all suche Goodes Cattells and debtes of the saide S^r Thomas Cawarden had at the tyme of his decease and which have come to the handes possession or knolege of the saide accomptante. As also of all such paymentes and expenss as the saide accomptante hathe borne and susteined from and synce the xix daie of December in the yere of o^r Lorde God one thousande fyve hundred fiftie nyne on w^h daie the said accomptante took upon him the execution of the testamente of the said S^r Thomas Cawarden Knight Untill the eighte daie of the monnethe of October in the yere of o^r Lorde God one thousand fyve hundrethe threscore and one hereafter followethe.

¹ Chancery Inquis. P. M., 35 Edw. I., No. 47.

THE CHARGE.

Firste the saide Accomptante dothe charge himselfe wth the some of vii^c lviii^{li} ii^s x^d for the price and value of all the housholde stuffe Beddinge naperie and Lynnen plate Armory apparell Corne Catell hey and all other thinges apperteyninge to husbandrie remayninge and Beinge at the time of the deathe of the saide S^r Thomas Cawarden knight at his house at Blechingligh in the Countie of Sussex [sic orig.] specified in the Inventarie exhibited by the saide Accomptante into the prerogative Courte of Cant: and there remayninge as by the pticlers thereof more plainelie may appere.

And with the some of xxxiiii^{li} iii^s x^d for the price and value of all the housholde stuff of the saide S^r Thomas Cawarden Knighte remayninge and Beinge at the time of his deathe at his house within the p^cincte called the Blackfriars in London specified also in the saide Inventarie.

And with the some of lxxviii^{li} viii^s for reddie monie Juells and diverse other thinges specified in the said Inventarie under the title of Juells as by the same more evidentlie apperethe.

And with the some of v^c xx^{li} Received for all the Landes tenements and hereditaments of the saide S^r Thomas Cawarden Knight within the prycincte of the late Blacke friers aforesaid willed by the saide testator in his testamente to be solde for the paiement of his Debtes and solde by the Ladie Elizabeth Cawarden widowe and this Accomptante Executors of the testamente aforesaide to John Birche Esquier Richarde Chapman and John Austein as by a dede of Conveyance Inrolled in the Courte of Chancerie bearinge Date the xxth daie of December Anno s^cdo Elizabethhe Regine shewed sene and perused at the passage of the Accompte appereth.

And with the some of x^{li} for the price and value of a lease of the Manner of Bansted and Walton in this Countie of Surrye specified also in the saide Inventarie.

And with the some of ccxi^{li} xviii^s remayninge in this accomptant's hands of the somme of vii^c xl^{li} xiii^s Received by the saide accomptante since the Deathe of the said testator for diverse Sommes of monie owing by the Quenes Mat^e to the saide S^r Thomas Cawarden Knighte and diverse other creditors upon a certaine accompte passed by the Accomptante for the offices of Revell and tentes.

Summe totall	}	mvi ^c xi ^{li} xiii ^s viii ^d
of the charge		

whereof.

FUNERALL.

Paide for the charges of the buriall and intermente of the saide S^r Thomas Cawarden Knight viz for velvitt silkes and black clothe, for the charges of the heraldes of armes. To priestes Clarks and churchwardens and for expenss of household with the charges of the buriall.

Dynner and diverse other necessarie expenss aboute the premisses as by a booke of particlers shewed at the xāiācon of this accompte apperethe —cxlix^{li} xvi^s xi^d.

DEBTES PAIDE.

Paide to Edward Dethick for the use of the Quenes Matie for monie due by the said testator beinge Baylye of Nonesuche. Westcheyham and others for the Arrerages of Rent there for thre yeres ended at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell Anno Dni 1559—xxx^{li} vii^s vii^d ob.

Paide to the saide Edward Dethick for the use of the Quenes Matie due for the tenthes of Lingfield at the feaste of St Michael the Archangell Anno Dni 1559—iiii^{li} xii^s viii^d.

Paide to Sir Dennice Thoms Curate of the parish Church within the p'cincte of the Blacke friers for a quarters of a yeres wages with the some of x^s beinge unpaide for the quarter before—lx^s.

Paide to M^r Birche as Debts due to him by the saide Testator for his Fees and counsell hadd by the saide testat^r in his life time—vii^{li}.

Paide more to his Clarke for Engrossinge of Diverse bookes—xlix^s. x^d.

Item delivered to John Goldesmithe one Almaine Ryvett valued at iii^s A bowe price viii^d and a sheafe of arrows price xii^d given to him in the life time of S^r Thomas Carwarden Knight but not delivered—v^s iiiii^d.

Item delivered to Middelborowe one colte of two yeres of age in Recompence of a Mare whiche the saide Testator hadd of him and paide not for the same—xl^s.

(Of Debts) Sūm mlxviii^{li} iiiii^s iii^d ob.

Servants Wages. Sūm cxxxviii^{li} xix^s.

ANNUETIES AND FEES PAIDE.

Paide to M^r Berche for his Fee of Stuardshipp due to him for two yeres at the deathe of S^r Thomas Cawarden Knighte—v^{li} vi^s viii^d.

Allowances demaunded—lxxxviⁱⁱ xiii^s iiiii^d.

LEGACIES PAIDE.

Paide to John Fromons for the use of Mistris Wade a gowne of Damaske and a Frenche howde furnished after a widowes estate as a Legacy bequeathed to the saide Mistris Wade as by the Testamente of the saide Testator—v^{li} xv^s.

Paide to the persone and Churchwardens of the parishe of Blechinglie for a legacie bequeathed by the saide Testator to the poore there—xv^{li}.

Paide to the Churchwardens of the Parishe of Katheram for a legacie bequeathed by the testat^r to the poore there—v^{li}.

Paide to Otto Willick as a legacie bequethed to him by the saide Testator the soñe of iiiii^{li} and a roane trottinge horse wth bridell and saddell valued at iiiii^{li}.—viii^{li}.

Item more delivered to him one dagge [pistol] valued at vi^s viii^d and a handgunne at iiii^s as legacies bequethed to him—x^s viii^d.

To Bartilmewe Scott a grey ambling geldinge valued at liii^s iiii^d To Thos Vaughan the same To Acton Scott a geldinge To William Heron a corselett furnished iiii Almaine Ryvetts thre bowes thre Sheafe of Arrowes a Bill and a Pyke valued at xxxvii^s ii^d To Edward Slifeld the like legacie. To Edward Evans a sorrell geldinge valued at liii^s iiii^d.

Item delivered to Mr. Richarde Goodrick a golde ringe price liii^s iiii^d.

Item to the lorde Clinton a ringe of silver and to the Ladie Clinton a Ring of gold with a Turkas valued at xx^s as Legacies.

Item to this accomptante as a Legacie to him bequethed Thre geldinges viii^{li} thre coltes vi^{li} one of the best corseletts xx^s two guilt partizanes v^s one Ranke horne ii^s two corseletts for his men xxxii^s iiii pikes ii^s viii^d vi Almaine Ryvetts xxxiii^s Six black bills iiii^s xii bowes viii^s xii Sheafe of arrowes viii^s and a Sworde vi^s viii^d.

Summa ccxv^{li} vii^s ii^d.

Charges susteined in the Lawe with other necessarie Expenses—lxxviii^{li} vii^s x^d.

Sum totall of the discharge. mvii^c lxxviii^{li} xvii vii^d.

A NOTE of the YERLYE EXPENCES of the HOWSHOLD of S^r THOMAS
CAWARDEN Knyght, An^o sec^o E Sexti.

S^vnts having lev'aes [liveries] to the number of c. wiche hathe yerlyye a yerd dⁱ of clothe a pece, wiche lev'aes does amount in so^me to, after vi^s the yerd and iiii^s the di yerd to—xlv^{li}.

The expences of beffe the space of xlv weeks, iiii^{li} in the week—clxxx^{li}.

The expences of malte the space of lii weiks, iiii qrts. d^r spent one weik wth another, after vi^s viii^d the qrt comes to the some—lx^{li} x^s.

The expences of freshe fyshe the space of lii weks ev'y weke a dosseer, after vi^s the dosser, so mountethe to some—xv^{li} xii^s.

The expences of the salt fishe, beyinge white and reid, ells [eels] and sturgeon—xv^{li}.

The chargs of s^vants wages to the number of l, xl^s a pece—clⁱ.

Spice and peper in one yere—x^{li}.

Wyne, renyshe, reid, whyte, sak, and clareit, and mamssye—x^{li}.

Multons (besids p^ressione) c. v^s a pece—xxv^{li}.

Salve, and the reparacons, of pewther and brass, in the ketchyng, and the caregeis fro' London by the occac^on of the howshold.

INDENTURE between Sir JOHN GRESHAM K^t and Sir THOMAS
CAWARDEN K^t.

This bill indentyd made the xxi daie of Maye y^e xxxvi yere of Hen VIII between S^r John Gresham Knight on the onc parte and the R^t. W. M^r. Thomas Cawarden Esquier one of the gentilmen of the Kings Majesty's privye Council and Master of the Kings Maties

Tentes, John Barnarde Clarke and others, witnessethe to have receyvid of the saide Sr John Gresham K^t by the Kings Maties command the daye and yere aforesaide for the making and repairing of sonderly his Grace's Tents and howssings thes parcells of fyne browne Tannas and frenche bokeram here within mentioned that is to wete 1st. Tenne ballets fyne browne Tannas conteyning iii^cxxx ells the ballet in all iii^m iii^c ells—more lx ballets of the saide browne Tannas of a smaler sorte contayninge ii^cv ells the ballet one with another amountinge to the some xii^m iii^c ells all which threescore ten ballets of fyne browne Tannas greate and small amounts in all fyftene thowsand syx hunderyd ells of Tannas. More xx Trussis of frenche bokerams of dyvers collors containing ix^ciiii peces all which parcells of Tannas and bokerams and every parcell thereof the aforesaide Mr Thomas Cawarden and the others before namyd do knolege to have Recevyd the same of the saide Sr. John Gresham by the Kings Maties Commandment to the use and purpose aforesaide In witnes whereof the saide parties above wryten have sonderlye soscribid their names to this present bill the daie and yere aforesaide.

By me JOHN GRESHAM.

(Endorsed Indenture between John Gresham and us. 36 Hen VIII.)¹

Principal Registry, Prerog. Court of Canterbury, Doctors' Commons.
4 Mellershe.

In the name of god Amen The daye of S^t Barthemewe the Appostell the yere of ower Lorde god a thowsande fue hundreth fiftie and nyne I Thomas Cawerden knight of the parrishe of Blechinglygh in the Countie of Surrey do ordayne and make my Testament contayninge therin my laste will in manner and forme followinge ffirst I giue my sowle vnto almightie god my make^r and redemer, and my bodie to be buried in the Church of Blechinglyghe aforesaide at the discession of my Executors. Item I giue and bequeath vnto John Browne gentleman my s^rvnte and Alis now his wief, & to the heires of the bodie of the same Alice lawfully begotten all that my manno^r of Wyllley als Wyllye yn the saide Countie of Surrey withall and singule^r the rentes profittes comodities and advantages to the same manno^r of Wyllley als Wyllye ptayninge and belonginge to have and enioye the same from mychaelmas next ensuinge the date herof. The remainde^r of the same manner withall and singule^r thapptences I give and bequeath vnto John Cawe²den late s^rvnte wth Mr Beale of London fishmonger and to his heirs for ew^l. Also I give and bequeath vnto Bryan Dodmer late sonne vnto Thomas Dodmer gentleman i

¹ *Loseley MSS.*, passim.

Anuitie or yerly rent of twentie markes by the yere issinge and goinge oute of all suche landes as I now have Lyinge within the circute and presincte of the late black friers in london. To have and to holde the same annuytie or yerelie rente of xx markes by the yere vnto the same Brian from the feast of sainte Mychale tharcheangell next ensuinge the date herof by and duringe all the naturall life of the same Brian. Also I give and bequeath vnto Rycharde Leye of London twentie poundes by the yere of Annuytie goinge oute of the sayde late blacke fryers. To have and to holde the same Annuytie of twentie poundes by the yere vnto the same Richard leie from the feaste of sainte mychalle tharchangell nexte ensuinge the date herof duringe the naturall lief of the same Richarde Leie. Also I give and bequeath vnto the same Richarde Leye all suche offall stuff and lumber of teñtes and other olde howses and tymber as is now remayninge within the place of office of the teñtes. Also I give and bequeath vnto everie one of my ſrvntes men and women in consideraçon of their honest ſruice to me heretofore donn one hole yeres wages after the daye of my death with all suche duties as be due vnto them at the tyme of the same my death. Also I giue and bequeath vnto suche gentlemen of the same Countie of Surrey whose names appereth in a dockett herevnto annexed, that is to say euery of them fower Alman ryvettes one Corslett or Brigandine or shirte of male furnished accordinge to the discreccion of myne Executors. Also I giue and bequeath vnto the poore of the parrishes of Blechinglighe and Hoorne fiftine poundes, and vnto the parrishe of Katheram fiue poundes to be distributed vnto the same parrishes by the discreccion of the same my executors. Also I give vnto my ſrvantes Barthilmew Scott Scotte his brother, Thomas Boothe, Davy Thomas Vawghan and Otto Willicke and to everie of them one geldinge to be deliued vnto them by the discreccion of myne executors. Allso vnto the same Otto Wyllicke I giue and bequeath one dagge and one handegune. Allso vnto Duffelde my ſrvnte I give and bequeath one geldinge if the same Duffelde be aliue at the tyme of my deathe at the dyscreccion of my Executors. Also I give vnto Willm Moore Esquire three stoned coltes and three geldinges to be taken amonge all suche coltes and geldinges as I nowe haue at his ellecçon. Allso I give and bequeath vnto the same Willm Moore esquire one of the best Corslettes that I haue at his elecçon ij gilte partisantes one Rankhorne also at his elecçon, ij Corslettes for his men iiij pikes six Almon Riuetes six blacke billes xij bowes and xij shefes of Arrowes a faire sworde at his elecçon. Also vnto Thomaas Hawes my late ſrvnte iij Corslettes vj Almon Rivettes, six blacke billes six bowes xij Sheaf Arrowes ij geldinges one colte. Also vnto Thomas Blagrove my late ſrvnte iij Corslettes vj Almon Rivettes six bowes xij sheaf of Arrowes and six blacke hylles ij geldinges and A Colte. The Residue of all my goodes and Cattalles to remayne vnto Elizabeth my wief my debtes payed and legacys performed, whiche Elizabeth and Willm Moore Esquire of Losley in the Countie of Surrey I doe ordaine and make myne executors of this my laste will and testament. And Thomas Blagrove

and Thomas Hawe oul'seers of the same. Also further I will and my very intent is that my executors with y^e consent of my overseers shall haue full power and auctoritie, to bargaine sell and alinestate all those my Landes Rentes and tēites lying within the precincte of the late black friers or fryers preachers nere Ludgate in London fo^r the performance of this my laste will and testament savinge vnto eu^ey person and persons all suche Rightes Rentes and Annuyties as haue passed vnto them by this my will or any other lawfull assurance by me to them or either of them heretofore made provided alwaies that the ou^lplus which shall happen to remaine of the same sale of the same my landes in the saide blacke friers after my debtes payed and legaces performed shalbe distributed to suche good vses as shall seem good vnto my saide Executors, and Overseers. Allso my further will and meaninge is that if therebe any imperfec^ōn or doubt in this my last will by reason of my spennyng or wante of wordes or skill in makinge therof that then Anthony Broune one of the iustices of the Comon place Gilbarte Gerrarde the quiens Maiesties generall atto^rney and Richard goodridge Esquiers and the survivo^r or suruiuors of them shall haue full pow^er and auctoritie to reforme the defectes of this my will and from tyme to tyme to expounde the same accordinge vnto myne entent & meaninge. And fo^r their paynes taken herin I give vnto the same Anthony Browne my yonge donn amblinge geldinge and vnto Gerrarde and Richarde goodridge and to every one of them one Ringe of golde of the valew of fowe^r markes. And wheras I haue fonde alwaies the honorable Lorde Clinton my verie frende and espiall good Lorde I will that my executors aforesaide shall give vnto hym a Cuppe of the value of tenne poundes as a Remembrance and testimony of my poore good will alwaies borne vnto him, and to the Ladie his Wief a gold ringe with A turkeis. I give also vnto Misteris Wade a gowne of blacke damaske and a hoo^de fū^rished accordinge to a wydowes estate. In witnes wherof I the same Sy^r Thomas Cawerden knight to this my Testament and last will haue putte my hande and seale the day and yere first above written. These beinge witnesses to this my presente will and testament Thomas Hawe Richarde Leye James Calfehill Bartholmewe Scott Otto Wyly.

THOMAS BROWNE Esquire	JOHN AGMAUSAM	} gentlemen.
EDWARDE SLIGHFELDE	RYCHARDE BEDEN	
WILLM HERNE	EDWARDE TYLLE	
THOMAS JONES		

Probatum fuit hmoi Testamentum coram Ma^gro Waltero Haddon legum Doctore Curie Prerogatiue Cant^u Custode sine Commissario apud London decimo nono die mensis Decembris anno Domini Millimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono Juramento D^{ñe} Elizabeth et Will^mi Moore exec^s in hmoi testamento nominat^u Quibus commissa fuit administrac^ō &c de bene &c ac de pleno Inventario Nec non de vero et plano computo Reddend ad sancta dei Evangelia Jura^t.

APPENDIX IV.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. 184. 6 Edw. III.

TAXACIO x^{me} domino Regi a laicis concessa in Coñ Surĩ anno
r. r. E. terciij a conquestu sexto per Johannem Dabernoun et
Willielmum de Westone Taxatores et coñ in eodem Coñ per
commissionem dñi Regis.

(m. 2 dors.) BURGUS DE BLETCHYNGELEGH.

	Joñ de Gaysh ^{am}	iijs
	Wiñ Dykere	ij ^s
	Rog ^o atte Ponde	xij ^d
	Rado Denbenoye	iijs
	Riço Josekyn	ij ^s
	Rico le Vine	iijs
	Wiñ Belogramb	iijs
	Wiñ le Nyweman.....	xij ^d
	Roñ de Maldoñ.....	iijs
	Joñ de Bodekesh ^{am}	xij ^d
	Joñ le Mastim	iijs
	Riço Cabons	ij ^s
	Wiñ Skret.....	iijs
	Joñ de Maldon	ij ^s vj ^d
	Niñ atte Mulle	v ^s
	Riço atte Helde	xij ^d
Tax	{ Joñ atte Helde	xij ^d
	{ Wiñ de Bodekesh ^{am}	xij ^d
	{ Joñ fferroun	xij ^d
	{ Barth Marchal	xij ^d

Sm^a to^l burgi de Bletchyngel
cū tax̃ xliiij^s vj^d pñ.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. 184. 6 Edw. III.

(m D. 12.) HUNDR DE TANRUGGE.

VILLATA DE BLETCHYNGELEGH.

Hug. Sandele	x ^s
Roß ate Pende	xiiij ^d oß q ^a
Joß le Tanne	vj ^s viij ^d
Riç ate Hm ^a ne	vj ^s viij ^d
Roß Sharp	v ^s
Walt funke	iiij ^s oß
Dioniß ate Ponde	iiij ^s ij ^d oß
Joß ffyke	iiij ^s q ^a
Jo Underheld.....	vj ^s iiij ^d
Joß le Muleward	ij ^s ix ^d q ^a
Raß de Upwode.....	iiij ^s
Wiß ate Hoke	iiij ^s viij ^d oß
Wiß de Bullukfeld.....	ij ^s viij ^d
Wiß Plonte	ij ^s
Cstina Holewyn	xix ^d q ^a
Lauß Holewyn	xij ^d
Wiß Camp	iiij ^s
Roß de Staneğve	v ^s ix ^d oß

Sm^a lxxiiij^s vj^d oß pß.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{8}{6} \frac{4}{8}$. 14-15 Hen. viij.

BURGUS DE BLETCHYNGLY.

	Lands.	Goods.	Wages.	Taxation.
Gilbus Wolmer	xx ^s	vij ^{li}	n ^l	iijs ^s vjd ^d
Edwardus Sakevile.....	xxx ^{li}	xxvij ^{li}	n ^l	xxx ^s
Wiffs Smyth	vj ^{li}	xx ^{li}	n ^l	xx ^s
Johnes Smyth his sv ^{ant} ...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Wiffs Hudson pisshe clerk	n ^l	n ^l	iiij m ^{arc}	xvj ^d
Ričus Grene la.	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Johnes Baker	n ^l	xx ^{li}	n ^l	xx ^s
Ričus Hoberd.....	xx ^s	xiiij ^{li}	n ^l	vij ^s
Johnes Kyrkman his sv ^{ant}	n ^l	n ^l	liijs ^s iiij ^d	xvj ^d
Robt Wright his sv ^{ant} ...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Nichus Marten	xx ^s	xl ^s	n	xij ^d
Ričus Stevyn	xl ^s	vij ^{li}	n ^l	iijs ^s vjd ^d
Johnes Orgyll his sv ^{ant} ...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Nichus Stephen	xxx ^s	xij ^{li}	n ^l	vj ^s
Johnes Daborn	n ^l	xvj ^{li}	n ^l	viijs ^s
Ričus Owton	xx ^s	C ^s	n ^l	ij ^s vjd ^d
Thomas Marten	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Edward Marten his s.....	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Wiffs Marten	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Thomas Shorter	xxxiijs ^s iiij ^d	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^d
Thomas Tylar.....	xv ^s	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Thomas Gaddesden.....	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Thomas Whatman	n ^l	vj ^{li}	n ^l	iijs ^s
Thomas Bridesell	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Johnes Bresell his sv ^{ant} ...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Robt Kelyk	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Thomas Lewter	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Johnes Sadler la.	n ^l	n ^l	xl ^s	xij ^s
Johnes Odgare	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
an alyon { Jacobz Wil- liams douche- man	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	viijs ^s
an alyon { Gerard Rames- peny douche- man	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	viijs ^s
alyons { Henry Ar ⁿ old	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	viijs ^s
v3 { Robt Barnard	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	viijs ^s
douche- { Petrus Harman	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	viijs ^s
men { Tysse Harryson	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	viijs ^s
George Wolmer la.....	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Nichus Wolmer la.	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Wiffs Bardesworth.....	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viijs ^s	iiij ^d

	Lands.	Goods.	Wages.	Taxation.
Ričus Grenewey.....	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
Ričus Jenyn	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Martin ^s Roose	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Thomas Wylson	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
Joħes Taskard.....	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Joħes Wenwright	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Ričus Heryngman	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Joħes Myles	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Thomas Benett	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Ričus Robynson.....	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
Joħes Gaddesden	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Ričus Hooke	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Thomas Canwell.....	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d

Sm^a taxať iħm vj^{li} ix^s ij^d.

FORENNA DE BLETCHYNGLY.

Regiūs Cobham	xl m ^{arc}	xl m ^{arc}	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Joħes Broun his ſvant ...	n ^l	n ^l	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d	iiij ^d
Wiffs Latter his ſvant ...	n ^l	n ^l	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d	iiij ^d
Ričus Hampden.....	xj ^{li}	x ^{li}	n ^l	xj ^s
Joħes Edward ^e his ſ	n ^l	lx ^s	n ^l	xviiij ^d
Henř Shepard his ſ	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
anticipa- } Joħes Chamley	vj ^{li}	v ^{li}	n ^l	l ^s
con. }				
anticipa- } Thomas Warde	iiij ^{li}	xl ^{li}	n ^l	xl ^s
con. }				
Wiffs Cowper his ſ	n ^l	n ^l	lx ^s	xviiij ^d
Thomas Ropkyn his ſ ...	n ^l	n ^l	xl ^s	xij ^d
Joħes Brymsted his ſ.....	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
anticipa- } Ričus Chamley	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d	xl ^{li}	n ^l	xl ^s
con. }				
Thomas Conleve his ſ ...	n ^l	n ^l	xl ^s	xij ^d
Thomas Berkett his ſ ...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Wiffs Kynore	n ^l	n ^l	xl ^s	xij ^d
Thomas Stephen.....	lx ^s	vij ^{li}	n ^l	iiij ^s vj ^d
Andreas Davy his ſvant...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Henry Brampton	lxvj ^s viij ^d	xl ^s	n ^l	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Ričus Wellys	n ^l	lx ^s	n ^l	xviiij ^d
Rogerus ffoſter	n ^l	xl ^{li}	n ^l	xl ^s
Joħes ffoſter	n ^l	C ^s	n ^l	ij ^s vj ^d
Joħes Bruer la.	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Joħes Lambe la.	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Joħes at Heth	n ^l	xxj ^{li}	n ^l	xxj ^s
Joħes at Heth his ſvant...	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Alicia Lambe vidua	xiiij ^s iiij ^d	viiij ^{li}	n ^l	iiij ^s
Robtus Lambe her ſ	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d

	Lands.	Goods.	Wages.	Taxation.
Ričus Turno ^r	xliij ^s iiij ^d	xxxv ^{li}	n ^l	xxxv ^s
Ričus Down his s̄	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d
Joħes Turno ^r	ix ^s	lx ^s	n ^l	xviiij ^d
Joħes Eton	n ^l	xviiij ^{li}	n ^l	ix ^s
Thomas Mathewe	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d	lxvj ^s viij ^d	n ^l	xx ^d
Ričus Saunder	n ^l	x ^{li}	n ^l	v ^s
Wiffs Isted	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Wiffs Clowdesley	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Robtus Peycok	n ^l	lx ^s	n ^l	xviiij ^d
Cristoferus Chapman	n ^l	lx ^s	n ^l	xviiij ^d
Joħes Brygell	xx ^s	x ^{li}	n ^l	v ^s
Robtus Wright	n ^l	xl ^s	n ^l	xij ^d
Simon Goone la.	n ^l	n ^l	xl ^s	xij ^d
Ričus Reed la.	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
Joħes Jenyns la.	n ^l	n ^l	xxvj ^s viij ^d	iiij ^d
Edwardus Eton la.	n ^l	n ^l	xx ^s	iiij ^d

Sm^a texač iħm xv^{li} xviijs iiij^d.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. $\frac{184}{183}$. 32 Hen. 8.

HUNDRED DE TANRUGGE.

BOROWE OF BLETCHYNGLY.

Wifm Sakvyle gent in lande	li	ls
Herry Rowce in lande	xl m ^{arc}	xxvj ^s viij ^d
John Dawber in goodē	xx ^{li}	x ^s
Wifm Colcok in goodē	xx ^{li}	x ^s
Alyons {	Richerd ffreend an alyon in goodē	xl ^s
	Robt Maynerd an alyon in goodē	n ^l
	John Brand an alyon in goodē	n ^l
	Henr Kyng an alyon in goodē	n ^l
	John Bravagon an alyon in goodē	n ^l
	Vyctor Ambrose an alyon in goodē	n ^l

Sm^a taxač C^s iiij^d

FORENNE OF BLETCHYNGLY.

Joħane Warde wedowe in goodē	li	xxv ^s
Nicholas Posyer in goodē	xx ^{li}	x ^s
Richerd Chamley in goodē	xl ^{li}	xx ^s
John Turno ^r in goodē	xxiiij ^{li}	xij ^s
John Ladde in goodē	xxiiij ^{li}	xij ^s
John Eton in goodē	xxvj ^{li}	xiijs
John Stephyn in goodē	xx ^{li}	x ^s
Nicholas Pancras in goodē	xx ^{li}	x ^s

Sm^a taxač Cxij^s.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. $\frac{1}{10}\frac{8}{2}$. 34-35 Hen. 8.

THE HUNDERD OF TANRIGGE.

BLECHYNLYGH.

Henr Rouce in lande	xxvij ^{li}	xxvij ^s
Cristofer Kyllok in goode	vij ^{li}	xvj ^d
Thomas Lane in goode	x ^{li}	iijs ^s iiij ^d
John Rydley in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Henr Colynybōne in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Wyflm Robynson in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
John Launder in goode	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Alyn in goode	vj ^{li}	xij ^d
Nichas Tyler in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Alice Bennett in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Thomas Watman in goode	vij ^{li}	xiiij ^d
Roger ffoster in goode	xiiij ^{li}	iijs ^s viij ^d
Wyflm Colcok in goode	xvj ^{li}	v ^s iiij ^d
Wifflm Couper in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
John Lamson in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Thomas Shorter in goode	xl ^s	ij ^d
Rycherd Shorter in goode	xl ^s	ij ^d
Robert ffowler in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Nichus Merten in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Wifflm Merton in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Henr Alyffe in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Henr Kelyk in goode	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Dover in goode	xx ^{li}	xiijs ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Laurence in goode	xl ^s	ij ^d
Wifflm Wasshe in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Thomas Rounde in goode	xx ^s	j ^d
Robert Vytell in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
John Grene in goode	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Robt Maynard an alyen borne sv ^{ant} w ^t Roger Maynard ffor his psone .....	...	j ^d
John Brande an alyen ffor his psone .....	...	j ^d
Wifflm Cone an alyen borne ffor his psone .....	...	j ^d
Rycherd ffrende an alyen in goode	vij ^{li}	ijs ^s iiij ^d
Lybard Lamson an alyen ffor his psone .....	...	j ^d
Henr Clonker an alyen borne ffor his psone .....	...	j ^d
Henr Harryson an alyen borne for his psone ...	...	j ^d
Rycherd Chomley in goode	xl ^{li}	xxvjs ^s viij ^d
John Chomley in goode	x ^{li}	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Margarett Kelyk in goode	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Turno ^r of Ham in goode	xxx ^{li}	xx ^s
John Eton in goode	xxvj ^{li}	xvjs ^s iiij ^d

Nichas Eton in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Lad in goodē	xxiiij ^{li}	xvj ^s
Nichas Ladde in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Stephyn in goodē	xx ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Nichas Pancras in goodē	xx ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
John Gears in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
Peter Mathew in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
Jamys Homewod in goodē	xx ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Rycherd Burstow in goodē	xviiij ^{li}	vj ^s
John Mercer in goodē	xiiij ^{li}	iiij ^s viij ^d
Cristofer Chapman in goodē	x ^{li}	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Robert Etyrn in goodē	x ^{li}	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Robert Wryght in goodē	vij ^{li}	xiiij ^d
John Brighyll in goodē	v ^{li}	x ^d
John Kylyk of Dogotte in goodē	v ^{li}	x ^d
Margarett Mathew in goodē	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Richard Mathew in landē	xx ^s	j ^d
Edward Marshall in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Rycherd Sturmy in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Monyer in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
Thomas Prykn in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Wifm Bakhouse in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
John Saxby in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Curtes in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Brymsted in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
Henr Odgatt in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Wifm Scarlett in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Thomas Grame in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
Godffrey Laurence in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
Wifm Isted in goodē	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d
Roger Scrag in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Rycherd Lame in landē	xl ^s	iiij ^d
John Blundell in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Bragge in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Mathew in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
John Dylson in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Thomas Bowell in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Wifm Palmer in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d
George More in goodē	xx ^s	j ^d
Symon Burlyngham in goodē	xl ^s	ij ^d

Sm^a x^{li} xj^s ix^d.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{8}{2} \frac{5}{6}$. 37 Hen. 8.

THE HUNDRED OF TANRIGGE.

BLETCHYNGLIGH.

Willelm Sakfeld in londe & fees.....	xxvj ^{li} xiijs ^s iiij ^d	liijs ^s iiij ^d
Alice Rowce in londe	xxvij ^{li}	liijs ^s
Willelm Colcok in goodē	xvj ^{li}	xvj ^s
Roger ffoster in goodē	x ^{li}	x ^s
John Dawver in goodē	xx ^{li}	xxvjs ^s viij ^d
Thomas Lambe in goodē	x ^{li}	x ^s
Cristofer Kylyk in goodē	vj ^{li}	iiijs ^s
Thomas Shorter in londe	xl ^s	iiijs ^s
Thomas Laurence in londe	xx ^s	ij ^s
Rycherd ffrynde in goodē	x ^{li}	x ^s
John Grene for a certen annuite	xx ^s	ij ^s
Rycherd Chomley in goodē	xl ^{li}	liijs ^s iiij ^d
John Turner of Ham in goodē	xl ^{li}	liijs ^s iiij ^d
John Stephyn in goodē	xx ^{li}	xxvjs ^s viij ^d
Richerd Bristow in goodē	xx ^{li}	xxvjs ^s viij ^d
John Mercer in goodē	xiiij ^{li}	xiiijs ^s
John Bryghall in goodē	C ^s	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Cristofer Chapman in goodē	x ^{li}	x ^s
Robt Eton in goodē	x ^{li}	x ^s
John Chomley in goodē	x ^{li}	x ^s
Richerd Mathew in londe	xx ^s	ij ^s
Rycherd Lambe in londe	xl ^s	iiijs ^s
John Kylyk in goodē	C ^s	iijs ^s iiij ^d
Robt Wright in goodē	vij ^{li}	iiijs ^s viij ^d
Nichas Eton in goodē	vj ^{li}	iiijs ^s
Jamys Holmewode in goodē	xx ^{li}	xxvjs ^s viij ^d
Nichas Pancras in goodē	xx ^{li}	xxvj. viij ^d
Thomas Shetton in yerly wage	liijs ^s iiij ^d	v ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Conyers in yerly wage	liijs ^s iiij ^d	v ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Carden in yerly wage	liijs ^s iiij ^d	v ^s iiij ^d
Edward Myles in yerly wage	liijs ^s iiij ^d	v ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Bothe in yerly wage	liijs ^s iiij ^d	v ^s iiij ^d
John Shuxborow in yerly wage	liijs ^s iiij ^d	v ^s iiij ^d

Sm^a xxv^{li} ijs^s viij^d.

BLETCHYNGLIGH.

Humfrey Hawfeld ...	in londē xl ^s	in goodē xx ^{li}	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Thomas Lambbe	in londē lx ^s	in goodē viij ^{li}	vj ^s
Wyflm Saxbie	in londē lx ^s	in goodē vj ^{li}	vj ^s
Thomas Lamkyn	in londē n ^l	in goodē x ^{li}	x ^s
Xpofer Kelyk	in londē xxvj ^s viij ^d	in goodē vij ^{li}	iiij ^s viij ^d
Thomas Shorter	in londē xl ^s	in goodē n ^l	iiij ^s
John Kelyk	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s
Jamys Homewood ...	in londē l ^s	in goodē n ^l	v ^s
Wyflm fferaunte	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s
Wyflm Coone an alen borne	in londē n ^l	in goodē n ^l	iiij ^d
Deryk ffrend an alen borne			
S ^r Thomas Cawar- din Knight	in londē CC ^l xvj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d	in goodē CC ^{li}	xxvj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiij ^d
John Johnson an alen borne			
Peter Leonard an alen b. ....	.....	goodē n ^l	iiij ^d
Rowland Coke a			
Rycherd Ch. ....	.....	goodē xvj ^{li}	xx ^s
John Steven .....	.....	goodē xvij ⁱⁱ	xvij ^s
John Chomley .....	.....	goodē xl ^{li}	liij ^s iiij ^d
John Mercer .....	..... n ^l	goodē xx ^{li}	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Nycholas Eton in	dē xx ^s	goodē x ^{li}	x ^s
John Cakett in	n ^l	in goodē xvij ^{li}	xvij ^s
Wyflm Burgys in } londē	n ^l	in goodē x ^{li}	x ^s
Rycherd Lamb in } londē			
.....	iiij ^{li}	in goodē x ^{li}	x ^s
Xpofer Chapman ...	in londē n ^l	in goodē vij ^{li}	iiij ^s viij ^d
Rycherd Mathewe ...	in londē xl ^s	in goodē viij ^{li}	v ^s iiij ^d
Rycherd Dyrkyng ..	in londē n ^l	in goodē vj ^{li}	iiij ^s
Wyflm Saxbie señ ...	in londē xxvj ^s viij ^d	in goodē n ^l	ij. viij ^d
Roberte Eton	in londē n ^l	in goodē vj ^{li}	iiij ^s
Steven Myddylborewe	in londē n ^l	in goodē C ^s	iiij ^s iiij ^d
John Marshall	in londē n ^l	in goodē C ^s	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Kelyk of Doggis . . .	in londē n ^l	in goodē C ^s	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Grame	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s
John Brydsell	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s

Sm^a xl^{li}.¹¹ Exchequer Lay Subsidies, 2 & 3 Ph. and Mary, $\frac{4}{2} \frac{8}{7} \frac{5}{5}$.

THE BURGH OF BLECCHYNGLY.

Wiffm Saxbes of Blecchinglie Pety Collector ther.

Thomas Gardener gent for lx ^{li} lande & fees	vij ^{li}
Rychard Cakatt for v ^{li} in goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
Henry Martyn for iiij ^{li} in goodē	vj ^s vij ^d
Richard Eton for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s
Thomas Lanckyn for vij ^{li} in goodē	xij ^s iiij ^d
Wiffm Saxbes for iiij ^{li} in lande	x ^s vij ^d
Xpofer Kylycke for v ^{li} in goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Mathew for v ^{li} in goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
Richard Tylar for iiij ^{li} in goodē	vj ^s vij ^d
John Kylycke for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s
Aliens ... { Richard Burr an alien for xx ^s goodē	ij ^s iiij ^d
{ Wiffm Cone an alien for xx ^s goodē	ij ^s iiij ^d

Sma xj^{li} xix^s.

THE FORREN OF BLECCHYNYLY.

Wiffm Saxbes of Blecchinglie Pety Collector ther.

Richard Lambe for x ^{li} in goodē	xvj ^s vij ^d
John Steven for xx ^{li} in goodē	xxxij ^s iiij ^d
John Cholmley for xx ^{li} in goodē	xxxij ^s iiij ^d
Nicholas Eton for x ^{li} in goodē	xvj ^s vij ^d
Richard Mathew for vij ^{li} in goodē	xij ^s iiij ^d
John Browne gent for xvj ^{li} lande	xlij ^s vij ^d
Denys Cholmley wedow for vij ^{li} goodē	xj ^s vij ^d
John Marshall for v ^{li} goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
Richard Darkynge for v ^{li} goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
Davye Evens for iiij ^{li} in goodē	vj ^s vij ^d
John Terre for x ^{li} in goodē	xvj ^s vij ^d
Wiffm Brydgell for xx ^s lande	ij ^s vij ^d
Thomas Cakatt for v ^{li} goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
Wiffm Turner for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s
Thomas Grame for xx ^s lande	ij ^s vij ^d
John Lawrans for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s
Robte Kylycke for v ^{li} goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
John Gersse for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s
Henry Edgate for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s
Steven Myddelborow for v ^{li} in goodē	vij ^s iiij ^d
John Deddelsdon for ij ^{li} in goodē	v ^s

Sma xij^{li} ij^s.

BLEACHYNGLYGH. THE FFORREN.

S ^r Thom ^{as} Cawar- den knight	} in londē	in goodē CC ^{li}	xliiij ^{li} viij ^s
	CCCxxxiiij ^{li}		
John Mersshall	in londē n ^l	in goodē v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
John Stephen	in londē vj ^{li}	in goodē xxvj ^{li}	xliij ^s iiij ^d
John Chomley	in londē iiij ^{li}	in goodē xxx ^{li}	l ^s
Nicholas Bacon	in londē xx ^s	in goodē x ^{li}	xvj ^s viij ^d
John Cakate	in londē n ^l	in goodē xiiij ^{li}	xxj ^s viij ^d
Rycharde Lambe.....	in londē iiij ^{li}	in goodē x ^{li}	xvj ^s viij ^d
Wyſſm Burge	in londē n ^l	in goodē x ^{li}	xvj ^s viij ^d
Rycharde Mathye ...	in londē iij ^{li}	in goodē viij ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Swethen Medleborowe	in londē n ^l	in goodē v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
Robert Bacon	in londē n ^l	in goodē vj ^{li}	x ^s
Richard Darken	in londē n ^l	in goodē vj ^{li}	x ^s
John Saxby	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
Robarte Kellyk	in londē n ^l	in goodē v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
Thom ^{as} Grane	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
Wyſſm Brydgell	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
John Degens	in londē x ^{ls}	in goodē n ^l	v ^s iiij ^d
Dennys Cholmeley ...	in londē iiij ^{li}	in goodē viij ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
Bennett Holmwoode .	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
John John- son an alyen borne	in londē n ^l	in goodē n ^l	iiij ^d
svientes p ^o d ^o Peter Leñd- ers an alyen borne	in londē n ^l	in goodē n ^l	iiij ^d
Thome Cawar- den miſ.	Atwell an a- lien borne... Rowlonde Cooke an a- lien borne .	in londē n ^l in goodē n ^l in goodē n ^l	iiij ^d iiij ^d iiij ^d

Sma lvij^{li} ij^s.

BLECHYNGLIGHE. THE BOROUGH.

John Stone	in londē iij ^{li}	in goodē x ^{li}	xvj ^s viij ^d
Johñ Shorter wydowe	in londē xxvj ^s viij ^d	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
Agnes Lambe wydowe	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
John Kylyk	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
Rychard Tyler.....	in londē xx ^s	in goodē n ^l	ij ^s viij ^d
Wyſſm fyrrante	in londē n ^l	in goodē v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
Thomas Mathewe ...	in londē n ^l	in goodē v ^{li}	vij ^s iiij ^d
John Stone jun ^r	in londē xl ^s	in goodē n ^l	v ^s iiij ^d
Thom ^{as} Lambekyn ...	in londē n ^l	in goodē x ^{li}	xvj ^s viij ^d

Xpöfer Kylylk	in londē xlvijs viij ^d	in goodē v ^{li}	viijs iiij ^d
Wyflm Saxby	in londē iiij ^{li}	in goodē n ^l	viijs
John Lambe	in londē xl ^s	in goodē n ^l	v ^s iiij ^d
Richard Burre an alien borne	in londē n ^l	in goodē xx ^s	iijs iiij ^d
Wyflm Coone an alien borne	in londē n ^l	in goodē xx ^s	iijs iiij ^d

Sma iiij^{li} xiijs iiij^d.

Johāne Eaton wydowe for xij^{li} goodē xx^s.

Wyflm Saxbye Pettie Collect^r of the Burghē and fforren.¹

Sma xv^{li} v^s viij^d.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies. Surrey. $\frac{187}{479}$. 14 Car. II.

HUNDRED OF TANDRIDGE.

Upland. A TREW AND PERFECT ACOUNT OF Y^e FIEAR HEARTHES
AND STOVES IN THE PARISH OF BLECHINGLY.

John Goodwin Esq ^{re}	32 hearths	1 ^{li} 12 ^s
Robart Holman Esq ^{re}	16	” 16 ^s
Wyfl Hampton Rector	8	” —
M ^r Richarde Glyde	18	” —
M ^r John Turner	8	” —
M ^r Rich: Beecher	4	” —
M ^r John Hunt	6	” —
Jane Jefery widd.	8	” —
John Jefery	5	” —
John Cotte and Robt Rogers	5	” —
Rich. Cotte or Widd Waters	3	” —
James Knowlden	2	” —
Arthuar Rise	1	” —
John Poulter	1	” —
John Cackut	2	” —
M ^{rs} Jane Langton	15	” —
M ^r Glase for Thomas Pulens houš	4	” 4 ^s
Robt ffineis	3	” —
John Ewens	3	” —
Widd Smith	2	” —
Widd. Cumber	1	” —
Rich. Briten	1	” —

¹ Exchequer Lay Subsidies, 1 Eliz., $\frac{185}{281}$ and $\frac{185}{282}$.

Robt Stoneam	1 hearth	—
Tho. Hooke.....	4 "	—
Tho. ffrancs	3 "	—
Jaspe ^r Still	1 "	—
Jaspe ^r Cox	1 "	—
John Davies	3 "	—
Rob ^t Roggers	3 "	—
John Asbey.....	3 "	—
Tho. Wickenden	2 "	—
Philip Allingram	1 "	—
George Blundell	3 "	—
M ^r Evans for Michenell	3 "	—
John Cox senior.....	2 "	—
John Cox junior	1 "	—
Edmund Blundel	2 "	—
Widdo Harbert	2 "	—
Widd. Dunmole	2 "	—
Edward Martin	4 "	4 ^s
John Buchin	3 "	—
Tho. Blyman	6 "	—
Robt Preakler.....	2 "	—
Rich Martiall	5 "	—
Wiff Baset the miller.....	1 "	—
Henry Burton.....	4 "	—
John Gilbert	2 "	—
George Puplet.....	1 "	—
Rich. Nichole	2 "	—

THOMAS BLYMAN Co^{lt} upland.

This Towne. A TREW ACCOUNT OF THE FIEAR HEARTHES AND STOVES
IN THE TOWNE OF BLECHINGLY.

Mr John Evans	12 hearths	12 ^s
Henry Burton	5 "	—
Widd foule	4 "	—
John Rusell 2 and 1 forge hearth		
Robt Renville	4 "	—
Edward Wells	3 "	—
Rich. Waren	2 "	2 ^s
Isacke Palmer	2 "	—
Christoph ^r Tufen	6 "	—
Will. Hards.....	4 "	—
John Saxbee	4 "	—
M ^{rs} Drake	4 "	—
Widd. Isteed	3 "	—
Henry Vinings	2 "	—

Susan Leger	2	hearth	—
Joan Kempsale	1	"	—
Anthony Allinggeam	2	"	—
Mr Clements	4	"	—
Robt. Hards	1	"	—
Will. Milles	1	"	—
Ane Harbert	1	"	—
Briant Lister	4	"	—
Will. Blundel	2	"	—
Ane Blake	2	"	—
Will Chapman	4	"	—
Will Lambe	2	"	—
John Chapman	2	"	—
Joseph Butterrey	3	"	—
Nicholas Putock	3	"	—
Tho. Chapman	2	"	—
Will felton	2	"	—
Henry Court	1	"	—
Thomas Bestbrige	4	"	—
Michael Kenman	4	"	—
Thomas Grinsted	1	"	—
Jeremy Cumings	4	"	—
Nicholas Borrer	5	"	—
Edward Dirkin	3	"	—
John Poulter sen ^r	1	"	—
Tho. Smith	1	"	—
John Aielorth	1	"	—
John Bachouler	2	"	—
Wiffm Caufeild	2	"	—
Tho Cacket	1	"	—
Tho. Martingales	1	"	—
Jeams Knowelden	2	"	—
Anthony Richardsonne	2	"	—

JOSEPH BUTTERREY Con^{lt} of y^c Borough.

On back of return.

A Return of those y^t did not Pay.

John Rusell 1 forge hearth	1 ^s
Jeams Knowelden to	2 ^s
Susan Leger to	2 ^s
John Poulter senior	1 ^s

HANDBOOK

TO

THE PARISH OF TITSEY.

BY

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, ESQ., F.S.A.



LONDON:

WYMAN & SONS, 74 & 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, W.C.

1869.

TITSEY,

AND THE OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE PARISH.



TITSEY is a parish in the Hundred of Tandridge, Union of Godstone, 21 miles south of London. Extent, 1936 acres. Population in 1861, 167. Number of inhabited houses, 30.

The name first occurs in the will of Beorthric, a Saxon, A.D. 962. It is there written "Tydiceseg." In Domesday Book it is spelt "Ticesei," and subsequently Tycheseye, Tyttesey, and Titsey. The latter part of the word, "ea" or "ey," is the Saxon for "water"; the former is either the name of some early Saxon owner, "Tydic," or is derived from the legendary Saxon fairy, "Tit." The stream which gives the name its termination rises in the garden at Titsey Place, and is one of the sources of the Medway. There were formerly a number of cottages near the spring, a mill, and a malthouse.

Beorthric, and Ælfswyth his wife, A.D. 962, devised Tydiceseg, and the deeds belonging to it, to Wulfsige, on condition of his giving 1000 pence to the church of Rochester. At the time of Domesday Survey, A.D. 1086, Hamo de Valoines held the manor of Titsey of Richard de Tonbridge. In the time of King John and Henry III., we find the family of "de Tichesey" in possession of the estate; and from them, in the latter part of the reign of Edward I., it passed

by marriage to the Uvedale family. It continued in their hands until 1535, when it was purchased by Sir John Gresham Kt., Lord Mayor of London, from whom it descended to Sir John Gresham Bart. who died in 1801, leaving an only daughter and heiress, married in 1804 to William Leveson Gower, Esq.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

THERE was a Manor House at Titsey as early as the year 1297. Upon the death of Thomas de Ticheseye in that year, it was found that he had a "capital messuage" worth, with the garden and other enclosures, 13s. 4d. Tradition says that one of the Uvedales "buildide a Manor House at Tideseye" in the time of Henry IV. The Greshams, after they purchased the manor, probably enlarged the house. William Gresham, Esq. in his will dated 1579 mentions the "Ceelings and Portalls of Waynscott" of his house at Titsey; and Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart. in 1697, speaks of the Gallery Chamber of his house at Titsey. Aubrey, writing cir. 1716, says, "Sir Charles Gresham, Bt. has a large fair old seat or Mansion House, near the Church." The principal part of the old house was pulled down by Sir John Gresham, Bart. between 1760 and 1770, a small portion on the north side alone being preserved, which is still standing, and is of the date of James I., or thereabouts. The present house was built by Sir John Gresham, Bart. but underwent considerable alterations in 1831-32. The dining-room wing was erected in 1856. Over the chimney-piece in the entrance-hall, enclosed in a frame, are four carved oak panels, bearing the Gresham motto, "Fiat Voluntas Tua," surmounted by four heads (engraved by Brayley in his "History

of Surrey"), and in the sideboard in the dining-room is a shield bearing the arms of Gresham and Ipswell quarterly, with the initials W. G. (William Gresham) below, and above a squire's helmet, and crest a grasshopper. There is also a bedroom entirely fitted up with oak panelling, with a very handsome carved mantelpiece. These carvings are all of the Elizabethan period, and existed formerly in the old mansion.

The two following portraits in the dining-room deserve notice—those of Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, who died in 1579, painted by Sir Antonio More, and of William Gresham, Esq. his first cousin, possessor of Titsey, who died in 1579, aged 58, painted by Cornelius Kettel. In the top corner, on the left side of the picture, is the painter's anagram, CK F (Cornelius Kettel fecit).

Among the curiosities is a silver-gilt "fede," or betrothal ring, found in the garden in 1738. It represents two hands joined, and has the following inscription in Gothic letters:—I.H.E. NAZAREN. M.F. (Jesus Nazarensis Mariæ filius). It is 15th century work.

A gold gimmel, or double ring, of the 16th century, known as Sir Thomas Gresham's wedding ring. It is richly enamelled, and set with a ruby and a crystal. When open it discovers two cavities, in one of which is the figure of an infant; round the inside of the hoop is enamelled the following:—"Quod Deus coniungit homo non separat" (What God hath joined together man doth not put asunder).

A brown stoneware jug of the middle of the 16th century, with handle broken, found at the bottom of a well near the house.

The Court Rolls of the Manor of Titsey commence in the year 1391, and an old rental of the manor, *temp.* John Uvedale, A.D. 1402, is still preserved.

THE RECTORY.

TITSEY is a rectory in the deanery of Ewell. It was valued, 20 Edw. I., 1291, at 18 marks. In the king's books at £7. 17s. 3½d. The tithe commutation rent-charge is £290. 13s. 3d. Acres of glebe, 31. The old rectory house stood in what is now the garden, and the large elm-tree marks the boundary of the former glebe. The present rectory house, a short distance eastward of the church, was built by William Leveson Gower, Esq., in 1842. Rector since 1861, the Rev. Anthony Crowdy, M.A. Patron, Granville Leveson Gower, Esq. The earliest rector whose name we know is John de Handlo, in 1283 ; but as he was a minor, the custody of the church was given to Solomon de Roffe. Gilbert Earl of Gloucester was patron in 1314. Patrons from 1316 to 1530, the Uvedale family ; from 1530 to 1804 the Gresham family.

THE CHURCH.

MENTION is made of a church in Domesday Survey ; but besides this there have been three churches.

No. 1 stood in what is now the garden at Titsey Place, not far from the large yew-tree, and close to the south side of the present house. It may have occupied the site of the early Saxon church, and some parts of it we know were as old as the time of Henry II. (1154—1189). The chapel, which was the burial-place of the Uvedales and afterwards of the Greshams, was dedicated to St. James. Sir Thomas de Uvedale, Kt., in 1367 left directions in his will that his wife,

Benedicta, should finish it, and that his body should be buried there. Manning, in his "History of Surrey," thus describes this church:—"It is small, but has a nave and two aisles, as also two chancels. At the west end is a stone tower, with a wooden spire and two bells, on the largest of which is the date, 1640." The parish register says of it, "The old church was a noble structure, about 100 feet from E. to W., and 45 feet from N. to S., with a strong tower and lofty steeple." We learn from the same source that a church clock : was set up in the year 1619, and that the church was new pewed, at the charge of the parish in 1713. In the windows of this church was a quantity of old stained glass, which all disappeared when the building was pulled down.

We find that a vestry was held in the parish church of Titsey on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1775, at which the Rev. John Bodicoate, the rector, reported "The parish church to be a very antient fabric, and by length of time become very ruinous, so as to be dangerous for the parishioners to assemble therein for divine worship." Whereupon it was unanimously resolved that the old parish church should be pulled down and a new church should be built. No time was lost in this wanton act. The register notes that "July 21, 1775, Began pul down the old church and removed, and the new one begun build." This church, No. 2, stood in the same situation as the present church. It is fitly described by Brayley ("Hist. of Surrey") as "a singularly mean-looking edifice of brick and stone, consisting merely of a single room, in which it must be regretted that more attention was not paid to respectability of appearance, as well as the comfort of the congregation." It was 45 feet 2 inches in length, 25 feet in width, 15 feet between floor and ceiling, and had five circular-headed windows with wooden sashes. It was consecrated on the 19th of July, 1776, by Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester. The estimate for

pulling down the old church and building the new was £350.

No. 3, the present church, was built from the design of J. Pearson, Esq., architect, Harley Street, London; builder, Mr. Carruthers, of Reigate. The first stone was laid on the 25th of February, 1860, and it was consecrated on the 27th of November, 1861, by Dr. Sumner, bishop of Winchester. It is a mixture of the Early English and Decorated styles. The outer walls are of Limpsfield sandstone, the window dressings of Bath stone; the interior is lined with the latter stone, with bands of green firestone from the Godstone quarries. The seats throughout the church are of oak. The reading-desk and pulpit were executed by Messrs. Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge; on the base of the latter is carved "Fiat Voluntas Tua" (Thy will be done), that being the motto of the Gresham family. The roof of the nave is of Baltic red deal. The marble shafts are of Devonshire marble, with the exception of the green, which are of Irish Galway marble. The reredos is of alabaster. The encaustic tiles are by Minton, and Bubb, those within the chancel being copied from some found on the site of church No. 1. The three stained glass windows over the sedilia are by Clayton and Bell, and represent St. Peter, St. James, and St. John.

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—Length of nave 45 feet, width 20 feet 6 inches, height 38 feet 6 inches; length of chancel, 28 feet 9 inches, width 17 feet 8 inches, height 36 feet; square of tower 16 feet, height 42 feet; total height of tower and spire 95 feet.

There is one bell, with the following letters on it:—R. T. R R. J. T. J. P.; the initials probably of the churchwardens and overseers—date 1640, and letters B. E., probably the initials of Brian Eldridge, a famous bellfounder of that time. This bell formerly hung in church No. 1.

In the mortuary chapel is a slab of Sussex marble with

brass of William Gresham, wife, four sons and three daughters—date 1579. The inscription, rendered into modern English, is the following:—"Near this place lieth William Gresham, son and heir unto Sir John Gresham, Kt., late sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, who took to wife one Beatrice Gybbon, by whom he had issue James, William, Thomas, and John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Sysselley. On whose soul Jesus have mercy.—1579." This slab formed part of an altar tomb which Aubrey describes as being against the south wall of the chancel in church No. 1.

On the south wall is a tablet with the following inscription to Sir John Gresham, Kt., grandson of the abovenamed William Gresham:—"Near this place lyeth the Body of Sr John Gresham of this Parish of Titsey K^t whoe married Elizabeth eldest daughter of Sr. Tho^s Bishopp of Parham in the county of Sussex Kt & Baronet with whom having happily livd in a conjugall estate 31 yeeres & 5 months, he dyed without Issue in the 56 yeere of his age the 26 day of May 1643. To whose Merits Truth gives this impartiall Character that He was an Orthodox Christian & an obedient Sonne of the Church of England a Loyall Subject to his Sovereigne an affectionate Lover of his Lady a noble and bountifull Entertayner of his Freinds and Neighbours a charitable Releever and Benefactor to the Poore. To whose pious Memory his Deere Consort and Relict hath Erected this Monument as well to expresse her owne Affection as to preserve his Virtues for the Imitation of Posterity, shee having continued his Widdow ever since their Separation desires to be conjoynd againe in the same Tomb when God shall please to call her out of this mortall Life.

"This Monument was Erected in the yeare of our Lord 1660.

"On Trinity Sunday June 5, 1664 Dame Elizabeth Gresham Relict of y^e said S^r John Gresham surrendred her Soule into Gods hands and lyes interr'd in y^e same Tomb. Her Piety Prudence Aquanimity & Charity

outlive her Person and when y^e Memory of man ceases to retain her excellent Virtues They shall be found upon Record in Heaven. Aged 74 yeares."

The monument erected to the memory of William Leveson Gower, Esq., is of Caen stone, with alabaster slab and cross; it was designed by J. L. Pearson, Esq., the architect of the church, and executed by Messrs. Poole, of Westminster. The coats of arms, commencing from the south-west angle, represent successively the alliances of the Gresham family.

1. Gresham and Billingford. James Gresham, of Holt, co. Norfolk, Esq., married Margaret, daughter of William Billingford, of Blackford, Norfolk, Esq.

2. Gresham and Blyth. John Gresham, eldest son of James Gresham, married Alice, daughter of Alexander Blyth, of Stratton, co. Norfolk, Esq.

3. Gresham and Ipswell. Sir John Gresham, Kt., fourth son of John Gresham, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Ipswell, of London, mercer.

4. Gresham and Gybbon. William Gresham, eldest son of Sir John Gresham, Kt., married Beatrice, daughter of Thomas Gybbon, of King's Lynn, Esq.

5. Gresham and Lennard. Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt., married Mary, daughter of John Lennard, of Knole and Chevening, co. Kent.

6. Gresham and Campion. Sir Edward Gresham, Kt., second son of Sir Thomas Gresham, married Mary, daughter of Abraham Campion, of Putney, co. Surrey, Esq.

7. Gresham and Corbet. Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Baronet, married Alice, daughter of Richard Corbet, D.D., Bishop of Norwich.

8. Gresham and Godfrey. Sir Charles Gresham, Bart., second son of Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., married Mary, daughter of Dr. Godfrey, of Ongar, in Essex.

9. Gresham and Hoskyns. Sir Marmaduke Gresham, eldest son of Sir Charles Gresham, Bart., married Ann,

eldest daughter of William Hoskyns, of Barrow Green, Oxted, Esq.

10. Gresham and Clayton. Sir John Gresham, Bart., second son of Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart., married Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Kenrick Clayton, of Marden Park, Godstone, Bart.

11. Gower and Leveson quarterly—on an Escutcheon of Pretence, Arms of Gresham. William Leveson Gower, Esq., third son of Admiral the Hon. John Leveson Gower, married Katherine Maria, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Gresham, Bart.

12. Leveson Gower and Gresham quarterly and Doyle. William Leveson Gower, Esq. only son of William Leveson Gower, Esq. and Katherine his wife, married Emily, daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.

13. Arms of Gresham. Motto and crest.

14. Arms of Leveson-Gower quarterly. Motto and crest of Gower.

On the north wall, over the entrance-door, is a tablet of alabaster, with Galway marble columns, to the memory of Katherine Maria Leveson Gower and William Leveson Gower, Esq., her husband. It was designed by J. L. Pearson, Esq., and executed by Messrs. Poole, of Westminster.

In a vault under the chancel arch are buried—"Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart.; died 3 Jan., 1741, aged 41.

"Ann Lady Gresham, his wife; died 22 August, 1769, aged 74.

"Sir John Gresham, Bart.; died 20 Sep., 1801, aged 65.

"Dame Henrietta Maria Gresham, his wife; died 26 Jan., 1804, aged 66.

"Infant son of Sir John Gresham, Bt.; born 11 April, 1767.

"Katherine Maria Leveson Gower, daughter of Sir John Gresham, Bart.; died 7 Oct., 1808, aged 38."

COMMUNION PLATE.

The chalice is of silver, small, but of good design, and elegantly chased: it has a cover with the date

1569. The flagon, also of silver, has this inscription : "Domina Alicia Gresham Eccl: de Titsey D. D. D. Jan. 14th 1678. Sanguinis una tui relevet me guttula Jesu." (Alicia Lady Gresham gave this as a gift to the church of Titsey, Jan. 14th, 1678. One drop of thy blood, O Jesus, shall raise me up.) Above are the arms of Gresham and Corbet quartered, Alice Gresham, the donor, being the daughter of Dr. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, and wife of Sir Marmaduke Gresham, Bart. The paten, which corresponds in design with the chalice, was the gift of the Rev. A. Crowdy, the rector, 1867.

The following is the inventory "of all maner vestymentes ornamentes plate jewelles and bellis remanyng within the parysshe church of Tytsey made the xxi day of Marche in the 3^d yere of King Edward VIth by Sir William Wylson parson ther, William Lye and Philip Reynoldes Churchwardens, William Smyth Henry Valenten and John Reynoldes inhabitants."

"In primis one chalys of silver parcell gylt. Item one crosse of copper gylt. Item one vestment of redde damaske. Item ii auter clothis of Holend clothe. Item one cope of redde stamyll. Item ii belles in the stepyll and a sacryng bell, and other plate jewelles ornamentes or belles they have none. Memorandum that ther hathe ben nothing stolen nor sold out of this church sith the first year of the Kinges Majesties reigne that now is."

PARISH REGISTER.

The earliest Register Book is on vellum, and in very good preservation. It commences for Baptisms with the year 1579, Marriages 1581, Burials 1586. The following entries deserve notice :—

"Reinald Short of Smeede in Kent a Parliament soldier of Capt Scott's trayne of horse dying at the Lady Gresham's, where he was quartered was buried 8 Jan. 1643.

“Jan. 7th 1645. George Leshly soldier under Capt. Hawes of Col. Rich’s Regim^t came to free quarter at mine house (*i.e.* Phinehas Darknoll’s, then Rector of Titsey) horse and man. M^r Leshly went away Jan. 22. p^d 8^s.

“The clocke at Tytsey was erected at the motion of Phinehas Darknoll by way of contribution voluntary and chiefly upon his owne charge yt came to vi^{li} xiii^s iii^d and was raised as you may see in the next Leafe Set up A^o 1619. The pulpitt cushian was also bought at his motion and he gave toward it v^s. A^o 1621.

“Imprimis toward the Clocke I Phynehas

Darknoll Clerke out of myne owne
purse gave

iiii^{li} vii^s viii^d

“Item of Sir Thomas Gresham his sonnes
& daughters and houshold servants

ii^{li} xvi^s vi^d

“Item of Michaell Holman

vi^s viii^d

“Item the rest of the money and for ropes
and plumette gathered out of the Parish
by voluntary contribution and I P
Darknoll did give dyett to the clock-
maker and timber for the work worth vi^s viii^d at least.

“Memorandum that y^e Communion Table Cloath y^e
Pulpit Cushion with the Pulpit and Desk Cloath all of
Crimson Cloath with Gold Edging or Fringe, were y^e
sole Gift of Dame Martha ye wife of Sir Edward
Gresham Bart. to this Church. Given on Christmas
Day A.D. 1703. As was also the Altar Piece of this
Chancel erected and given to this Church by the same
Dame Martha Gresham AD. 1707.”

The principal surnames are Quiddington, Valentyne, Wooden, Leigh, Ashdowne, Ounsted, Lisnie, Bassett. The following Christian names are somewhat uncommon:—Among those of males occur, Bryan, Pheneas, Titus, Raffe, Humfrey, Allin and Jesper; of females, Johan (6 times), Awdrey (3 times), Mawde, Aymy, Julian, Aves al Avice, Dorotheie, Cicelie, Dennys, Ursula, Grace, Lucia, Deborah, Bridget, Lovelace, Magdalen.

In May and June, 1652, appear three consecutive entries of deaths from small-pox.

On 25th May, 1551, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Titsey, Godstone, Reigate, and other places in the neighbourhood.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

HENRY SMITH, Esq., who left benefactions to almost every parish in his native county of Surrey, by will, dated 1633, vested in the hands of trustees £2 annually, for the benefit of the poor of Titsey. The sum now amounts to £3.11s., and is distributed in calico, the requirements being that the persons claiming should have lived in the parish five years.

William Peters, of Oxted, by will proved 28th February, 1834, bequeathed the sum of £200 Three per Cent. Bank Annuities to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Titsey, upon trust to apply the interest thereof every Christmas towards finding bread, fuel, clothing or other necessities of life as might by them be thought most beneficial for the comfort of the poor.

About the year 1775 the parishioners purchased a few acres of land at Warlingham, as a provision for the poor and to go in relief of the poor's rate, to which purpose the rents are still applied.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE PILGRIM'S WAY.

THIS road used formerly to traverse the whole of the parish, entering it at the foot of the Chalk Hill, and leaving it where it enters the parish of

Tatsfield, about a mile beyond the church. That part of it which ran through the Park, the line of which can still be distinctly traced, was stopped up after the widening and improving of the main turnpike road from Limpsfield to Croydon, in 1768. It is the road which runs now through the village under the churchyard wall, and the farm which lies beyond still bears the name of "Pilgrim's Lodge." There can be no doubt that this is a very ancient track, made before the coming of the Romans, but used by them, as would appear from the numerous traces of villas and other Roman remains found near its course. It is supposed to have led from Winchester to Canterbury, and can be traced from Farnham to Guildford, thence by or near St. Martha's chapel, through the parish of Albury, under Box Hill to Reigate. After leaving Reigate it ran by Gatton and through Merstham parish, then under the chalk hill, through Godstone Corner Wood and behind Rook's Nest, into Oxted parish, where it passed through Barrow Green Wood, and thence by Titsey and Tatsfield to Chevening. Here its course has been interrupted, but it can be seen again above Otford, Kemsing, and Wrotham; whence it ran to Halling and Charing, and above the Ashford and Canterbury turnpike road to Canterbury. It acquired the name of Pilgrim's Way from the pilgrimages that were made to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury, and it has been supposed, with much probability, that Henry II., when he landed at Southampton, July 8th, 1174, to do penance at Becket's tomb, may have passed along this road. This much we know, that he rode to Canterbury with speed, avoiding towns as much as possible, which this road would have enabled him to do; and that on Friday, the 12th July, he reached the cathedral of Canterbury.

THE ROMAN VILLA.

This is situated in the Park, close to the stream and about 300 yards south of the Pilgrim's Way. It was first discovered in draining in 1847, and was thoroughly excavated in 1864. It consists of a court with north and south corridors, a few chambers, and a bath. Its extreme length from east to west is 125 feet, and extreme width 60 feet. The walls are built principally of flints, and vary in thickness from 2 feet 6 inches to 15 inches. There remain in the outer court some portions of rude tessellated pavement. The coins that have been found there consist of a small brass of Julius Cæsar; three small brasses of Constantine the Great, emperor A.D. 323; one small brass of Constans his son, emperor A.D. 337; a first brass of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, born A.D. 121. A fine coin in good preservation was found in 1850 in a hedgerow of the Pilgrim's Way, just beyond the village of Titsey. In addition to these coins a considerable number of iron things have been found there, consisting principally of nails and staples, as also two knives and a horse or mule bit, and very large quantities of pottery, principally of native manufacture, with some fragments of Samian ware, all, unfortunately, broken. Among the less common things are some specimens of glass, a portion of an armilla or bracelet of green colour, made of bronze wire twisted and hammered flat; a bone or ivory pin about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; and a bronze mask $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, made of thin metal beaten up in relief, having a bearded face with a moustache, in all probability a representation of Neptune.

Among other antiquities the two following are worthy of notice, and were both found in grubbing a wood in the lower part of the Park. The first is a flint implement of the chisel type, polished and sharp at the broad end. It measures rather more than 6 inches in

length, is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and weighs 16 ounces.

The second is a hammer of greenstone, with a hole drilled through it, into which probably a wooden handle was fastened. It measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

THE OLD YEW TREE.

This fine old tree, which stands close to the house, marks the site of the ancient churchyard. From its size and appearance it may well be considered to be from six to eight hundred years old. It girths 19 feet 6 inches at a distance of five feet from the ground. Under it lie several stone coffin-lids with crosses incised on them: they are probably Saxon or early Norman; and one of them, which has a more ornamental cross, is of the twelfth century. It is from this cross that the one on the altar-tomb in the chapel has been copied.

MISCELLANEA.

COLD HARBOUR.

THE clump of beech-trees at the top of the hill lying off the road which leads from Botley Hill to Westerham is so called. It is a name of constant occurrence in this neighbourhood and throughout England, and is commonly found near lines of ancient road. The derivation of it is uncertain: it generally, though not universally, occurs in places in a high and exposed situation, and to this fact the origin of it may probably be referred. This is the highest point of the parish of Titsey, the altitude being 881 feet above the sea-level, that of the church being 473 feet, that of the house 459. *The beech-clump contains a Norfolk stone.*

The plantations on the hill are 210 acres in extent. The planting of them was commenced in 1807, and con-

tinued at intervals until 1840, when they were completed. Assuming that the trees were planted at a distance of 4 feet apart, which was as nearly as possible the distance, the number of trees required was 571,620.

In the garden is a fine specimen of the *Cryptomeria japonica*. It measures 38 ft. in height, and the circumference of the stem at the base is 3 ft. 10 in. The *Taxodium sempervirens* measures 40 ft. 6 in. in height, and the circumference of the stem at the base is 7 ft. 6 in.

Subjoined are extracts from the parish register relating to the Gresham family.

ENTRIES OF THE GRESHAM FAMILY, FROM THE PARISH REGISTER.

WILLIAM the Sonne of Thomas Gresham gent buried 12 Aprilis 1596.

M^{rs} Beatrice Gresham wedowe buried 27 May 1604.

The Lady Mary wife of Sir Thomas Gresham dying in Limpsfield 2 Dec 1620 was buried 7 Dec 1620.

William Gresham knight an auntient gent dying at Croydon 3 Maii 1624 was buried 11 May A. Dⁿⁱ 1624.

Thomas Gresham Knight a worthy gent dying at Lympsfield 1 Julii 1630 was buryed 3 Julii Anno Domini 1630.

The Lady Cicely * wife of the late Sir Henry Woodhouse dying at London the 26 Ejusdem Junii A^o 1632 was buried 28 Junii 1632 prædicto.

M^{rs} Hester Gresham a maiden gentlewoman died 4 Jan was buried Jan 8 Anno 1638.

John Gresham Knight a worthy gentleman dying 26 Maii before was buried 29 Maii Anno Dⁿⁱ 1643.

* She was the daughter of William Gresham and Beatrice his wife.

D^{ns} Ed : Gresham ob. 2^o Januarii sepult 7^o ejusdem 1646 Limpsfieldⁱⁱ.

The Ladie Elizabeth the wife of the Right Worshipfull Sir John Gresham of Titsey who died the 5^h of June and was buried the 10^h of June AD. 1664.

M^r Marmaduke Gresham second son of Sir Marmaduke Gresham Bar^t and of the Lady Alicia Gresham died in London and was buried in the Savoy y^e 26^h year of his age (1679 or 1680).

The Lady Alicia wife of Sir Marmaduke Gresham Baronet and Daughter of D^r Richard Corbet L^d bishop of Norwich a Religious Loyal wise and virtuous lady dying at Titsey Fryday night Sep 1st was buried the Sunday following 9 o'clocke in y^e evening Sep 3^r in y^e year of our Lord 1682.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Gresham eldest daughter of Sir Marm : Gresham Bart and of y^e Lady Alicia Gresham his wife, a maiden gentlewoman of very great virtue piety and goodness died in London Oct 2nd was brought down and buried in y^e night Oct 5 1683 which was the 34^h year of her age.

M^r John Gresham sonne of Sir Marmaduke Bart and y^e Lady Alicia Gresham died at Titsey in the 25th year of his age the 15^h day of January and was buried the 17th. Ann Dom : 1683.

Sir Marmaduke Gresham Baronet aged threescore and eight years Died in London the 14^h day of April and was brought down and Buried in the night the 20^h day of April in the year of our Lord 1696.

Sir Edward Gresham Bart dyed April 23rd and was buried y^e 30 A.D. 1709 being aged 60 years and about 12 weeks.

The Corps of Sir Charles Gresham Baronet was buried April 1, 1718.

M^r John Gresham the son of Sir Marmaduke Gresham Baronet and Ann his wife was baptized Oct. 9^h 1735.

The corpse of Sir Marmaduke Gresham was buried Jan. 21st 1741.

4 March 1749. Dame Mary Gresham relict of Sir

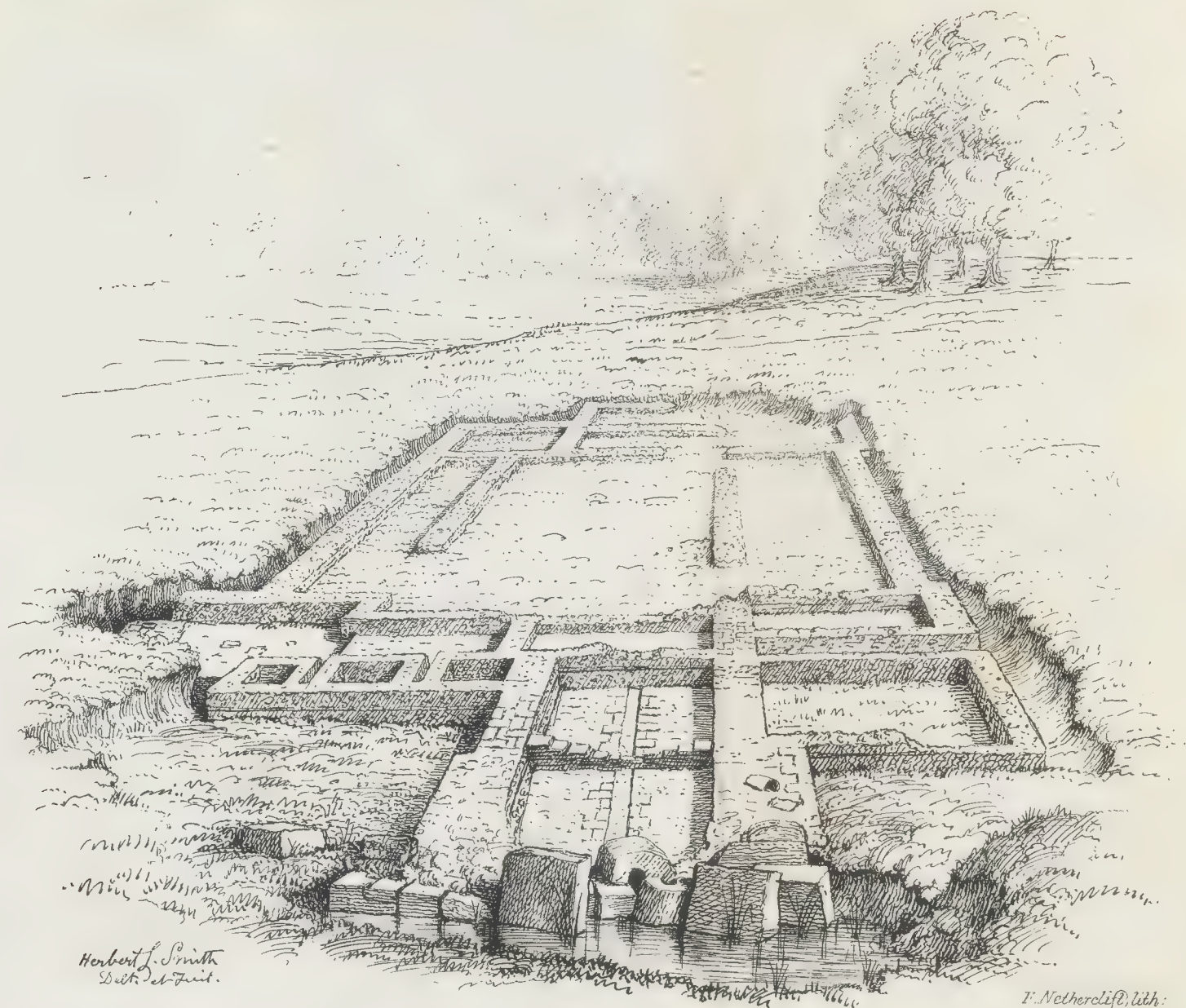
Charles Gresham late of this Parish Bart was buried
ætat 88. Affid: rec^d.

31 Aug 1769. Dame Anne Gresham relict of Sir
Marmaduke Gresham Bart. was buried.

Sep. 30^h 1801. Sir John Gresham Baronet buried.

1804. Dame Henrietta Maria Gresham relict of Sir
John Gresham Baronet died Jan^{ry} 26^h. Aged 66 and
was buried Feb. 3rd.

1808. Katherine wife of William Leveson Gower
and only daughter of Sir John Gresham was buried
Oct. 17th.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE VILLA.

ON A ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED AT TITSEY.

By GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq.

IT has been suggested on several occasions that a map of the County should be published under the direction of the Surrey Archæological Society, pointing out the Roman roads, camps, and stations, that are known to exist in Surrey. Such a suggestion is, I think, well worthy of attention, and may, I hope, one day be carried out. In the neighbouring County of Sussex—as I see from the last volume of the “Sussex Archæological Collections”¹—it is proposed to construct and publish a map of Roman Sussex, and information is requested respecting the traces of Roman roads, or the existence of Roman or Romano-British houses, tombs, &c., or the discovery of coins, in any part of the County. In a County like our own, where the ancient landmarks are fast disappearing, it would serve on the one hand to perpetuate the memory of such Roman remains as have been already discovered, and on the other, would in all probability, be the means of bringing to light others which have hitherto escaped notice. The County of Surrey, as has been elsewhere remarked,² was, owing to the poverty of the soil and to the vast tracts of wood and heath with which it was covered, very thinly peopled in the time of the Romans, and therefore it is not reasonable to expect that we should find many traces of their occupation; but still, as in the case of Titsey, where the discovery was purely

¹ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xix. p. 209.

² *Surrey Etymologies*, by J. W. Flower, Esq.; *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. pp. 230, 232.

accidental, so elsewhere, I think, in the County may yet be found the remains of isolated Roman villas, military stations, or "hunting lodges,"¹ the existence of which has been hitherto unknown.

An account of the Roman antiquities of Surrey will be found in the Appendix to vol. iii. of Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey,"² in the introductory chapter of Brayley's "History of Surrey,"³ and in a paper on the Archæology of the County of Surrey, by the Rev. Octavius Owen, F.S.A.;⁴ I shall not, therefore, enter upon the general question as relating to the County, but confine myself to a description of the villa at Titsey, merely pointing out such evidences of Roman settlement as exist in the neighbourhood, and may help to throw light upon the subject.

The name "street," which occurs not unfrequently in the district, may be taken, I think, as some evidence of Roman occupation. In Limpsfield, the next parish to Titsey, we have "Lake Street" and "Grub Street," and in Westerham "French Street," all being old lines of way. In the parish of Nutfield, about seven miles distant, Manning⁵ mentions that about the middle of the last century a quantity of brass Roman coins of the Lower Empire were found in an earthen vessel in the highway leading from the village towards Ham Farm. In Woldingham, a parish bordering upon Titsey on the north-west, Aubrey⁶ relates that a copper coin of Constantine the Great was found. In the adjoining County of Kent, at Keston and at Holwood, both within a distance of ten miles, are Roman buildings of considerable extent.

Neither Manning and Bray, nor Brayley,⁷ make mention of any Roman remains at Titsey, nor was there any local tradition of any such existing. The discovery was first made in draining part of the park in the autumn of

¹ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 231.

² P. xlv. et seq.

³ Vol. i. pp. 10-25.

⁴ *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. i. pp. 4, 5.

⁵ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 266.

⁶ *Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 11.

⁷ Aubrey, vol. iii. p. 16, mentions that in the field of Mr. Thomas Hatton, of Titsey, there had been found a copper coin of Constantine the Great, of the *medii moduli*.

1847; and although the broken nature of the surface of the ground and the cropping up of stones here and there had previously given indication of the remains of some building, there was nothing to warrant the supposition that it was anything more than one of an ordinary kind, which had fallen into decay and been removed. The season being then far advanced, no complete investigation was possible. The line of the walls was partly traced, one or two of the chambers laid bare, and a piece of tessellated pavement discovered, which, together with numerous fragments of pottery, wall frescoes and tiles, some pieces of glass, and one coin of which a figure and description is given at page 18,¹ was all that was then found. After a few years the grass was allowed to grow over the site again, and in this condition it remained until the summer of 1864. The excessive drought of that summer enabled me to trace the foundations of the whole building most completely; and partly at the suggestion of my friend Mr. C. Spencer Perceval I determined to begin the work of excavation. We commenced early in August, and the autumn being exceedingly favourable for the purpose, we were able to continue without interruption until the middle of November. The work occupied some time, as all the soil that came out was carefully sifted. It was commenced again in the spring of 1865, and finished by the middle of July. The result of these excavations, together with a description and drawings of such objects as were found there, will form the subject of the present paper. Such a description will, I trust, be of interest to the members of the Surrey Archæological Society, many of whom visited the spot at the annual excursion in August, 1865.

The villa is in a low situation at the foot of the chalk hill, close to the stream, which, being one of the tributaries of the Medway, has its principal source some four hundred yards to the east; and in the choice of the situation, the water doubtless formed a material element. To determine the access to it is difficult, the nearest ascertained Roman

¹ Plate IV. Fig. vi.

road¹ is that which, running from Newhaven through Lindfield² in Sussex, enters the county of Surrey at New Chapel, the southern extremity of the parish of Godstone, and passing through the lower part of that parish, which still retains the name of Stratton or Stretton (the Town on the Way or Street), ascends White Hill in Bletchingley,³ and leads over Stansted Heath in Caterham, through Chaldon to Woodcote (the supposed Noviomagus), where it joins what is generally considered to be the Ermine Street. The nearest point of this road would be about five miles from Titsey. It is traversed, however, in the parish of Bletchingley by the road now known as the Pilgrim's Way; and if we may suppose that road to have been an ancient British track in use in the Roman times,⁴ the villa was probably approached by this route, the Pilgrim's Way as it passes through the Park at Titsey running about 300 yards to the north of it. There are, however, some traces of a short piece of road approaching it on the western side, communicating with another old track which runs from Limpsfield Common over the hill to Chelsham, at Bottle Hill, in which parish are the remains of an old camp.⁵ Besides this, the lane which I have mentioned as bearing the name of Grub Street formerly led to Titsey, and ran at no great distance from the villa. I may mention also, with regard to this latter, that having occasion to cut through the line of it during the past winter, we came upon fragments of

¹ For an account of this road, see Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 322; and vol. iii. Appendix, xlv.

² See *Gent. Mag.* 1781, p. 306.

³ A little below this hill, near Pendhill House, overlooked by the fortified ground called Cardinal's Cap, in Caterham, were discovered in the summer of 1813 the remains of a Roman building and hypocaust. For an account of this, see Manning, vol. iii. Appendix, cxxi.

⁴ *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, Appendix to the "Shrine of Becket," note D, p. 260. Mr. Albert Way remarks:—"Although there are no indications of the Pilgrim's Road having been formed by the Romans, there can be little doubt that it was used by them, as evinced by numerous vestiges of villas and other remains of the Roman age near its course."

⁵ Manning, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 422.

Roman bricks and tiles exactly similar to those found at the villa. In the absence, however, of any better evidence upon this point than that which I have been able to adduce, the question must remain still open to doubt.

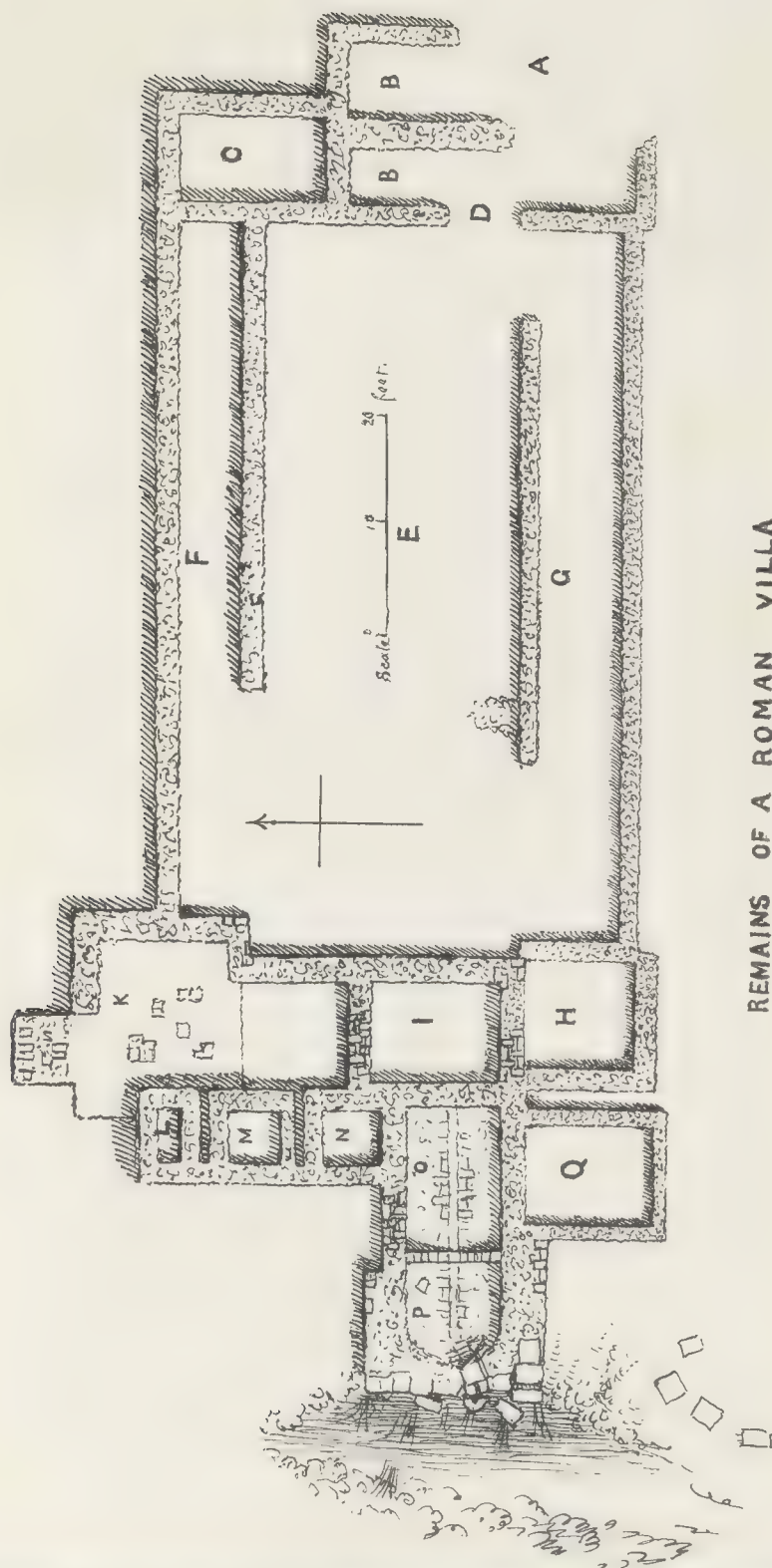
From the fact that the villa appears to have been completely isolated, and, although all the land round it for some distance has been underdrained, that no remains of any other villa have been discovered, I am inclined to think that it was one of several military stations which would occur at considerable distances from one another. We have evidence of Roman military works in a double trench and bank, which runs for some way along the ridge of the high ground in the parishes of Lingfield and Edenbridge, immediately above the Weald. These works may be traced very distinctly on the Beeches Farm, in the latter parish. There exists also another earthwork, now in great part obliterated, which runs over a part of Limpsfield Common, called Cearn Bank, at no great distance from the woods there called the Chart. About forty years ago a workman in digging stones along the line of it came upon a quantity of Roman copper coins;¹ but I have been unable to find out what became of them.

In judging of the site, it may be well to consider the nature of the country at that time. From the South Downs in a northerly direction right up to the sandstone ridge stretched the Weald, one vast forest of oak. The belt of green sand, which in this part of the County is very narrow, was probably all heath and moorland; and it was here at the foot of the chalk hill that the open country would begin, a tract of land comparatively fertile and well watered. These circumstances, together with its position at the foot of one of the passes through the North Downs leading towards London, may have made it a suitable place for a military station. Chosen originally with this object, in the later and more peaceful

¹ From information communicated to me by H. Cox, Esq., of Treveux, Limpsfield. This gentleman has kindly presented me with three silver Roman coins, one of which, he believes that of Trajan, was found in his kitchen garden.

days of the Roman occupation of Britain, it may have passed into a simple villa residence; but whatever purpose it served, whether military station, villa, or hunting-lodge, it presents the usual features of a Roman building. The large courtyard with its tessellated pavement, rooms adjoining it small in proportion and few in number, and a bath considerably larger than any of the other chambers. In the construction of it the Romans availed themselves of those materials which came most readily to hand. The walls, which go down to a depth of three feet below the surface, are built as far as the ground-level entirely of flints, and above that partly of flints and partly of sandstone in small blocks; this stone being probably quarried on Limpsfield Common, as fragments of Roman pottery have been found at the pits there. At the ground-level is a bonding-course of flat red tiles about an inch in thickness; and at the angles, with a view to strengthening the walls, there are three courses of these tiles. The flints would have been easily obtained from the hill immediately above.

The outer walls are about 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, the inner ones vary from 15 inches to 2 feet. The annexed ground-plan will show the size and form of the building. The extreme length from east to west is 125 feet, the extreme width 60 feet, the width across the outer court 44 feet 6 inches. The entrance appears to have been at A, at the eastern end. At these points the walls terminate abruptly, but they are regularly finished off; and although careful examination has been made, there are no traces of their having been carried on so as to square with one another. Here may have been the vestibule or open porch through which the courtyard was entered. That portion of it marked B, though not completely separated from A, has more the appearance of a chamber. The floor of it is composed of flat tiles laid in concrete, and the walls had been painted green, as appeared by the pieces of stucco found there. A specimen of the colour is given at Plate III. It is possible that this may have been roofed in, and benches or seats arranged round it: it was here that a large flat



REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA,
TITSEY PARK.

slab of stone was found. C is divided from B by a wall 2 feet 6 inches in thickness. It was doubtless one of the chambers, and probably communicated with the corridor adjoining. The size of it is 13 feet by 8 feet 6 inches. The entrance to the courtyard was at D. E was probably the atrium or courtyard open to the sky. It is 68 feet in length, by 20 in breadth. It was paved throughout with small red tesserae, portions of which remain, as shown on the plan, in the N.E. angle, and on the north and south sides. The pavement is laid in this fashion: there is first a layer of small blocks of rough sandstone; over this lies a coat of chalk; upon which, bedded in cement, the tesserae rest. F and G, to the north and south of the court, were in all probability the corridors, roofed in, and divided from it possibly by columns. They do not exactly correspond in size, that at F being 6 feet in width, that at G 8 feet. It will be observed that on both sides the separating wall terminates about 20 feet from the end of the courtyard: this wall is in each case 3 feet in thickness.

H and I appear to have been two of the principal rooms; the former is 10 feet square, the latter 11 feet 6 inches by 9 feet. The walls of both these chambers are very strongly built of flint, with a bonding-course of flat tiles at the ground-level, and three or four courses at the angles. The room H had been painted in red stucco. K is a chamber very irregular in shape. Whether it was originally all in one, or was divided about the centre, it is not easy to say, although there is some appearance of a partition-wall. At the northern end is a projection 5 feet in length by 6 wide. I am inclined to think that this chamber was the kitchen, and that the projection was where the stove or furnace was placed. This opinion is borne out by the fact that in excavating the ground round it, it was found all black and containing pieces of charred wood, and that the flue tiles, which were abundant here, were also much blackened. Larger quantities of pottery were found here also than elsewhere, many of the fragments being doubtless those of jars and other cooking utensils; and in addition to

these there were several bones of animals and oyster-shells. The bones that were found were those of the chicken in great abundance, hare, sheep, ox, deer, and hog. The floor showed remains of flat tile pavement laid in cement; but in this portion of the villa the walls are so close to the surface of the ground, that in some places they have been struck by the plough. It will be observed that between the projection in this chamber and the outer wall of L the wall is interrupted, nor can any foundations of one be traced. It can hardly be supposed that the western side was exposed to the outer air; but it is not easy to say what the arrangement was at this point.

L, M, and N are remarkably small, and it is difficult to conjecture their use, unless they were store-rooms in some way connected with the kitchen. The size of the first is 2 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 8 inches, that of the second 4 feet 8 inches square, and that of the third 5 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 8 inches. Between L and M and M and N is a small space 10 inches in width at bottom and tapering to a point, paved with flat tiles sloping towards room K. This arrangement may have had something to do with the heating by hot air, which, as I shall show presently, I believe was supplied from a furnace at K.

O and P have been generally considered to be the bath. The walls of the former, as will be seen by the view of the building at page 1 descend considerably lower in the ground than those of any other of the chambers, and between the ground and the floor there is a space of about 2 feet in depth. O is separated from P by flat tiles overlying one another, mounting up like steps. Through the centre of these two chambers runs a narrow channel paved with flat tiles, communicating with a drain cut through the solid stone, of which the western side is built. The whole arrangement of the western end of the building deserves careful attention. The termination of P in the interior seems to have been semicircular, or rather apsidal in form, the outer wall running straight. It is composed entirely of very large

blocks of sandstone squared. Upon digging down to ascertain the depth of the foundation, it appeared that these stones rested upon concrete, and in places had flat red tiles beneath them. One of the largest of these stones measured 3 feet in length by 29 inches in width, and was 11 inches through. Perhaps there was here an outer bath or open-air reservoir, paved with tiles; and as many of the stones are wedge-shaped, it would seem that this part of the bath had an arched form. The water had evidently been confined here by some means, for in digging down, it bubbled up like a spring. The fine sunny aspect at this point would make it a favourable position for a bath of the kind suggested.

Q is the last chamber which remains to be mentioned; it is 12 feet by 9. The outer walls, as will be observed, are much thinner than those of the rest of the building, being only 15 inches. Between it and H there is a passage 18 inches in width paved with flat tiles, up which the hot air probably was passed. This room is somewhat distinct from the other chambers, and it appears to me that it was connected with the bath. From its position and the difference in the character of the masonry, I suspect it was an addition to the original building.

Before proceeding to give a description of the plates, it remains to say a word on the absence of any hypocaust, the almost universal feature in every Roman building. It seems to me clear that there never was one—that is to say, not in the proper sense of the term as a substructure. Had there been, notwithstanding the damage that the building has sustained, some traces of it must have remained. The nature of the situation would account for this absence. The villa is so low and so close to the stream, that at about 2 feet below the surface of the ground you come upon standing water. The pavement which remains *in situ* enables us to ascertain exactly the ground-level. These facts convince me that the heat was supplied from a furnace probably at K, which is about 8 inches below the ground-level of the walls, and carried through flue-tiles im-

mediately beneath the floor. Abundance of flue-tiles, well charred and blackened, have been found ; but from their position so near the surface, they were mostly broken and disturbed.

The following plates are from drawings made for me by Mr. Herbert Smith, of 49, Coleshill Street. They are exceedingly accurate representations, and I am indebted to him for much useful information rendered me during the progress of this paper.

Plate I.—This Plate consists almost entirely of iron objects.

Fig. i. is imperfect, and it is not easy to determine its use ; but it was probably some part of a fastening.

Fig. ii. are two examples of keys.

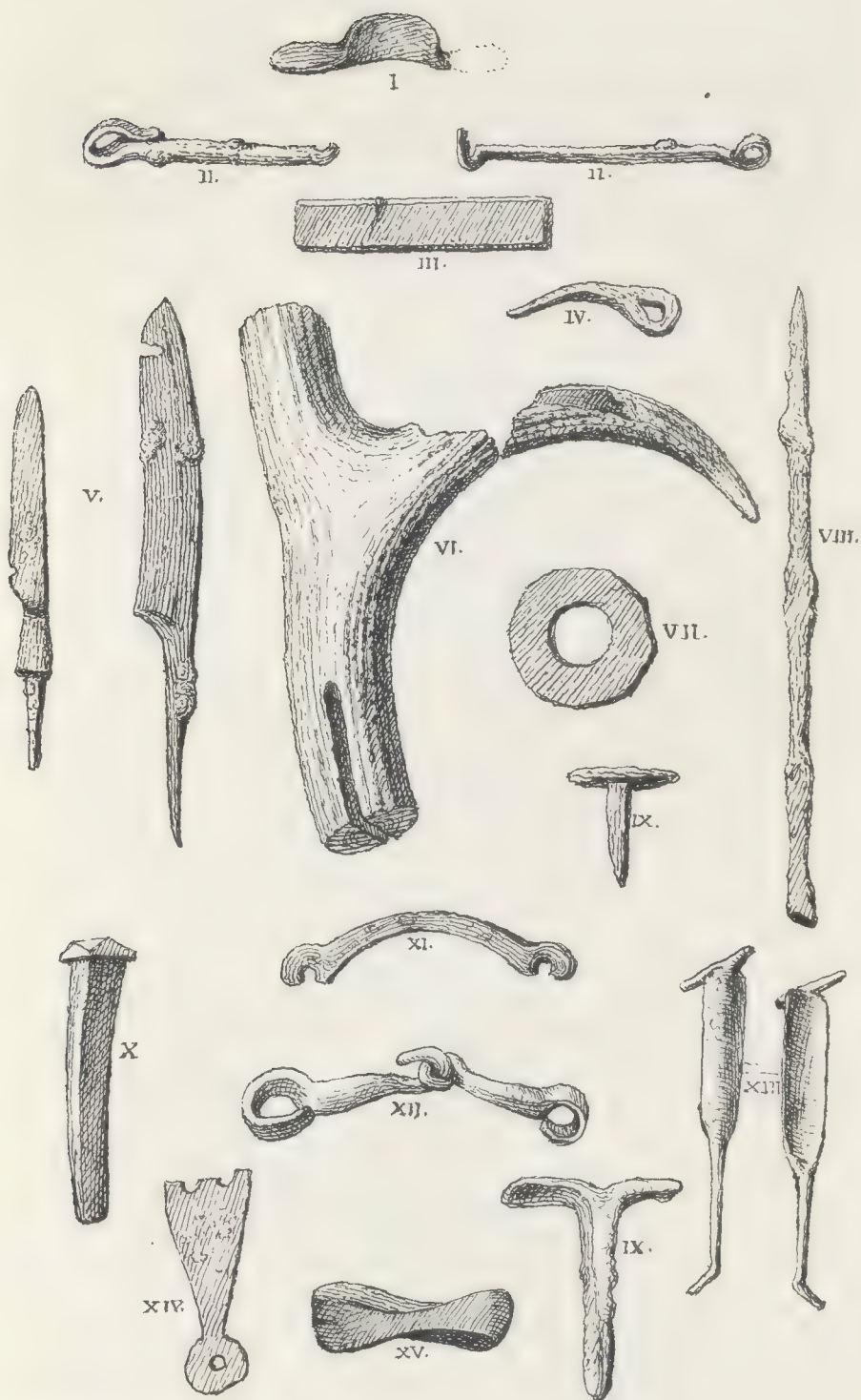
Fig. iii. is of lead. It was possibly a portion of a knife-handle, part of which has been broken off. A fragment very similar in shape, but formed of bone and with a circular hole drilled through it, was found, but has not been figured. One or two other pieces of lead have also been dug up.

Fig. iv. is probably a staple of some kind.

Figs. v. are two knives, late Roman in character. The larger of the two is curiously formed. The stout back and spur next to the handle are like a modern scythe, while the rest of the blade being thin, renders it capable of sustaining a keener edge. The smaller one was found among fragments of Roman pottery, tiles, &c., in levelling a mound at some distance from the villa. It is very similar in form and size to one found at Caerleon, and figured at Plate XXXV., No. 17, of the "*Isca Silurum*."¹

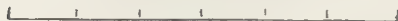
Fig. vi. is part of a stag's horn. A groove has been cut down the centre with a saw, or some instrument of the kind, the marks of which are visible in the inside, and also at the top, where it has been cut off straight.

¹ *Isca Silurum, or an Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caerleon*, by John Edward Lee, F.S.A. This work contains a most interesting account of the excavations at Caerleon, and has numerous illustrations of the objects found there.



Herbert L. Smith,
delt.

SCALE OF VI INCHES



Into this groove a blade was probably fitted, though it is not easy to see how it was fastened. A portion of the lower part of the horn, where it would have been held in the hand, has been broken off; but the supposed shape of it when perfect is given in the drawing. It was found in excavating at D. I imagine it to have been a hunting-knife.

Fig. vii. is a portion of a bolt, technically, I believe, called the "washer."

Fig. viii. is a long straight piece of iron 10 inches in length. Part of the top, which seems to have been curved, has been broken off. It was probably a flesh-fork, or something of the kind, for taking meat out of the pot.

Figs. ix. appear to have been two hooks or nails. The larger one is very similar to one figured at Plate XXXVI., No. 4, of the "Isca Silurum"; the smaller one at No. 10 on the same plate.

Fig. x. is a very large example of a nail, selected out of a great number that have been found. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and weighs 6 ounces and a half.

Fig. xi. is the handle of some small vessel.

Fig. xii. is a bit, in two pieces, fastening into one another in the centre. It will be observed that the outer ring on the one side is considerably larger than that on the other. The bit is very small, and could only have fitted a mule or some small animal.

Fig. xiii. shows a good deal of design. It is curved and hollowed out in the centre. It probably fitted on to a piece of wood, but I have not been able to find any example similar to it, and am unable to offer any suggestion as to its use.

Fig. xiv. appears to have been part of a hinge.

Fig. xv. is interesting. It is a whetstone of sandstone 3 inches in length, well worn on both sides.

Plate II. represents various specimens of pottery.

Fig. i. is a fragment of an open pan, the inside of which has had a black glaze to the depth of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the top. When perfect, it would have been

of a conical shape, about 10 inches in diameter by 4 or 5 inches in depth. It is of that kind known as the Upchurch pottery, made in the marshes a little above Sheerness. It is of a fine hard texture and of the prevailing blue-black colour. A very large quantity of the same character has been found.

Fig. ii. is the rim of a much smaller vessel. When perfect, it would have been about 6 inches in diameter by 4 or 5 in depth. At about 2 inches below the rim is a sort of diamond pattern. The colour of it is peculiar, the red showing beneath the black glaze.

Figs. iii. are two fragments of very rude pottery of a pale red colour imperfectly baked, placed in their supposed connection to one another. The side of the vessel is ornamented with a diamond pattern very roughly executed, and with no attempt at regularity in the design. They have more the character of British pottery than of Roman.

Fig. iv. is of a coarse ware very imperfectly baked. It is ornamented inside with circular bands intersected by a diamond pattern, and is, I think, a specimen of the Pottery made in the neighbourhood.

Fig. v. is of a hard ware, and of a bluish-grey colour. It is the fragment of a flat-bottomed vessel. It is interesting from having on it some Roman writing. The letters, which I read as BVSP, are very roughly cut, and are probably only part of a longer inscription, indicative possibly of the name of the maker or owner of the vessel. It has a cross cut transversely on the face of it. At Plate XXIV., Fig. iii. of the "*Isca Silurum*," is a representation of the bottom of a bowl of Samian ware, on which is scratched *INGENVI*, which the author of that work considers to have been the owner's name.¹

Figs. vi. vii. viii. and ix. are given as specimens of ornamented pottery. The three last are of very fine texture and elegant design; they belong probably to the



class of Castor pottery.¹ The fragments that remain of them are unfortunately very small.

Fig. x. is of a dull red ware very imperfectly baked, ornamented with a succession of small dots made by a pin's head, or some instrument of that sort, impressed on the clay when soft. There is little doubt that this is an example of British pottery.

Figs. xi. are four fragments, all similar in design, a small raised moulding running all around them.

Fig. xii. This is by far the most ornamental piece of pottery that has been discovered during the excavations. It is a fragment of Durobrivian, or Castor pottery, of fine quality, and of the ordinary bluish or slate colour. The subject, as is so common in specimens of this pottery, is a hunting scene representing stags in relief, executed with considerable skill.

Figs. xiii. are three specimens of light grey ware ornamented with a scroll pattern.

Fig. xiv. is also of grey ware. It is ornamented with a circular band, from which at intervals a succession of lines is drawn to the bottom of the vessel.

Fig. xv. is of an inferior kind of red ware, ornamented with notchings.

Fig. xvi. is a fragment of the rim of a very large vessel of light grey ware. The rim is more than an inch in thickness, and there is sufficient to show that the vessel bulged out very considerably in the centre.

Fig. xvii. is a fragment of a rim of coarse red ware, of that inferior description of Samian pottery, which is supposed by some persons to have been made in Britain, although upon this point there is considerable difference of opinion.²

Fig. xviii. is part of a bowl of local ware of a grey colour.

¹ For an account of this pottery see Wright, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 214.

² See *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 220, 221 ; and *Isca Silurum*, p. 27.

Fig. xix. is the handle of a vessel possibly of Upchurch ware of a dark slate-colour.

Fig. xx. is a perfect rim of a slate-coloured vessel; it is rather more than 5 inches in diameter.

Figs. xxi. are three portions probably of the same vessel; the bottom, the neck, and a fragment of the handle of an amphora. The marks of the turning-lathe on the inside are very distinct.

Figs. xxii. are both fragments of colanders or strainers. There is no perfect example of this kind of vessel in the British Museum; but I am informed by A. W. Franks, Esq., F.S.A., that a perfect one has lately been found among some Anglo-Saxon remains at Chertsey, in this County.

Fig. xxiii. is the bottom of a bowl of brown ware. The outer side represents an example of those peculiar markings which at first sight seem to have been made in an eccentric lathe, but which are supposed to have been made in a common lathe by means of a tool which is very little known.¹

Fig. xxiv. is of a blue-grey colour, and when perfect must have been a vessel of very considerable size. It is ornamented with a singularly bold scroll pattern.

Fig. xxv. is part of the bottom and side of a narrow amphora of light colour.

Fig. xxvi. is part of the side of a bowl of slate-coloured ware. The fragment above has a deep rib-moulding, and was probably part of the operculum of the same vessel. They are placed in their probable relation to one another.

Plate III. represents specimens of Samian ware, pottery of finer texture, and wall-paintings.

Fig. i. is a portion of a flat bowl, or patera of a pale, red colour, an imitation of Samian ware such as is supposed by some to have been manufactured in England. It is very inferior in quality to Figs. iv. and xi., which are of undoubted Samian ware.

¹ For an account of this, see *Isca Silurum*, p. 46, and Plate XXIV.



Herbert L. Smith, del.

F. Netherdift, lith.

Scale of 6 In.

Fig. ii. is somewhat similar to Fig. i., though of a finer ware. It is the bottom of an amphora.

Fig. iii. is a fragment of very fine ware of a brownish colour, probably Castor pottery.

Figs. iv. are two fragments of the rims of bowls of Samian ware of the usual deep red colour.

Fig. v. is part of a bowl very prettily ornamented, of a pale brick-dust colour, an imitation again of Samian ware.

Fig. vi. is a flint implement of the chisel type, very perfect in form, polished, and sharp at the broad end. It measures rather more than 6 inches in length, is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and weighs 16 ounces. It is figured here because it was found close by the villa, in grubbing down an old bank and hedge. Its occurrence there may have been purely accidental, and cannot be made use of to establish any theory; but, taken in conjunction with the fact that numerous flint flakes, worked bones, and fragments of pottery probably British, have been found on and close by the site of the Roman villa, it may be considered as one among other evidences of a very early habitation at this spot.¹

Fig. vii. is a fragment of Castor pottery of a pale grey colour, ornamented with a diaper pattern.

Figs. viii. are two specimens of wall-painting in distemper; they are distinguished from those that follow by having a pattern on them.

Figs. ix. are various specimens of the same; the prevailing colours are red, yellow, and green, with stripes occasionally of black and white. It is remarkable how the colours have preserved their freshness.

Fig. x. is a fragment of a bowl of a pale red colour. The ornamentation is peculiar and very delicate.

Fig. xi. is the bottom of a bowl of Samian ware. It has the name of the potter stamped in a label in the

¹ Since writing the above, there has been found not far from the same spot a stone hammer of a very early type. It is of sandstone, and measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The hole in the centre is very perfectly drilled. A woodcut of it will be found at page 24.

inside, as appears in the drawing. The letters SE can be easily distinguished. They may stand for "Secundi" or "Severi," both names of potters of frequent occurrence. Most of the potters' marks are known, but I have not found any example exactly like this.¹

Fig. xii. is portion of the side of a vessel of Samian ware of rather an uncommon shape, of which examples are to be seen in the British Museum. It is of thicker and coarser material than the other specimens.

Fig. xiii. is a fragment of a pattern of mosaic pavement, the only piece that was found, all the rest of the tessellated pavement being the common red brick cubes. It was found, to the best of my recollection, in chamber B. It has formed part of a pattern of which the white was probably the outside border, the green and red, as will be observed, being on the curve. The cubes are remarkably small, and very uneven in size.

Plate IV. is for the most part representations of coins.

Fig. i. is a bronze mask. It was found in 1863 in cutting a drain about 200 yards south of the villa, at a depth of about 3 feet. There is a slight indentation in the forehead (not shown in the drawing), caused by a blow from the pickaxe of the workman; but when first seen by him it was perfect. The lips have at one time apparently been enamelled, and there are indications of there having been beads in the eyes. I exhibited it at the Society of Antiquaries, on 9th June, 1864. They described it as "a bronze mask 2½ inches in height, made of thin metal beaten up in relief, and has been filled with lead, of which traces remain. It represents a bearded face, with moustache not unlike a head of Neptune. Similar objects are in the collection of M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., of Rugby." It may have been fixed, I think, on some part of the armour.

Fig. ii. was not found at the villa, but in a hedgerow

¹ For a list of potters' marks on Samian ware, see *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, App. ii.



II



I



III



IV



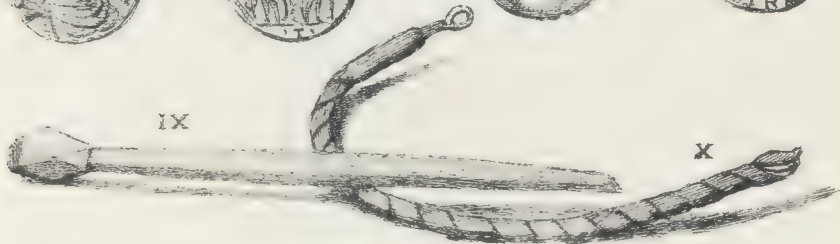
V



VI



IX



X

Herbert L. Smith

ACTUAL SIZE.

on the Pilgrim's Road, just beyond the village of Titsey, in the year 1850. It is a first brass of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, distinguished by the epithet of the "Philosopher," born A.D. 121, son-in-law of Antoninus Pius, adopted by him A.D. 138, and his successor A.D. 161, when he took the style of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. He took the titles of Armeniacus and Parthicus Maximus, after the campaign of A.D. 162-165, against Parthia and Armenia, when the Romans penetrated as far as Babylon, and compelled Vologeses III. to make peace. After the successes in Germany, A.D. 170, the title of Germanicus was substituted for that of Armeniacus. His death took place at Vienna A.D. 180.¹

Obverse—Head of the Emperor laureated. M. AUREL. ANTONINUS. AUG. ARMENIACUS. PM. (Pontifex Maximus).

Reverse—Warrior with helmet, holding a spear in his right hand, whilst leaning with his left on a round buckler, probably a personification of Mars. TRP. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. The letters SC (Senatus Consulta) are in the field. The letters TRP stand for Tribunitiâ potestate), the numerals indicating the date at which the tribunitian power had been conferred. COS. III. indicates the number of consulships. These dates render it probable that this coin was struck between the triumphs of A.D. 166 and the successes in Germany, 170 A.D. The letters SC appear on this as on many other brass coins, implying that that coinage was under the direction and control of the Senate, while that of gold and silver was at the disposal of the Emperor.

Fig. iii. is a small brass of the Emperor Constantine the Great. Born A.D. 274; baptized A.D. 311; sole Emperor A.D. 323; died A.D. 337.

Obverse—Head of the Emperor, galeated. CONSTANTINUS. MAX. AUG.

¹ From information communicated by Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A. October, 1850.

Reverse—Two Victories holding a shield, inscribed VOT. PR. Below, an altar with a cross. VICTORIAE. LAETAE. PRIN. PERP. (Princeps perpetuus). In the exergue¹ P.L.N. (Pecunia Londinensis, or Percussa Londini). The VOT. PR. inscribed on the shield has relation to the solemn feasts celebrated by the Emperors at the end of every ten years, as for a renewal or continuation of the sovereignty in their persons. On these occasions the “numi votorum” were struck by them, and were designed to indicate both the discharge and the repetition of their votive engagements. The vota prima would be those taken at the end of the first ten years.²

Fig. iv. Small brass.

Obverse—Head of the Emperor laureated. JUL. CRIS. (Julii Cæsaris).

Reverse—Inscribed within a wreath VOT. X (Votis decennialibus) NOSTRORUM. There are some letters before this word, but they are illegible.

Fig. v. Small brass of Constantine the Great.

Obverse—Head of the Emperor laureated. CONSTANTINUS. MAX. AUG.

Reverse—Two soldiers with helmets, holding a spear in their left hand and leaning on a round buckler with their right. Between them two standards fixed upright. GLORIA. EXERC In the exergue P. CONST. (percussa Constantinopoli). The seat of empire was removed to Constantinople A.D. 330, and the death of the Emperor occurred A.D. 337, which will fix the date of this coin between those two periods.

Fig. vi. A small brass of the time of Constantine.

Obverse—A galeated head, URBS. ROMA.

Reverse—Romulus and Remus with the wolf. In the exergue, TR S. (Treviris signata, coined at Treves).

Fig. vii. Small brass of Constans, son of Constantinus

¹ The exergue of a coin is the space below the line on which the figures of the reverse are placed.—Akerman's *Numismatic Manual*, p. 161.

² Akerman's *Numismatic Manual*, pp. 160, 161.

Maximus and Fausta. Born cir. A.D. 320, Emperor A.D. 337, killed A.D. 350.

Obverse—Head of the Emperor laureated, CONSTANS. DD! AUG. The letters immediately following Constans are not clear: they may be PP. or DD. Constans assumed the name of Augustus A.D. 337.

Reverse—Two soldiers with helmet, spear, and buckler; between them a labarum inscribed M. GLORIA. REX. or HEX. In the exergue are some letters nearly effaced, apparently TRP.

Fig. viii. Small brass of Constantine.

Obverse—Head of the Emperor, with helmet and spear. CONSTANTINUS.

Reverse—A figure, apparently in a galley. In the exergue, TRP. (Treviris percussa).

All these coins, with the exception of No. II., were found at the villa during the excavations; besides them, I have in my possession a small brass of Tetricus found at Tatsfield, and also a middle brass, very much defaced, having on the obverse the head of an emperor, and on the reverse a figure, apparently of Mars, inscription obliterated. The latter was found in ploughing a field adjoining the Pilgrim's Road, in the parish of Tatsfield.

Fig. ix. is a bone or ivory pin about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, bulging out slightly in the centre, the point being broken off. It was found at the villa.

Fig. x. is a portion of an armilla or bracelet of green colour, made of bronze wire twisted and hammered flat. The hook at one end remains perfect.

Besides the objects represented in these plates, I have a very large collection of broken pottery. I have over three hundred examples of the rims of vessels, all differing either in colour, material, or form; to which must be added numerous specimens of the bottoms of vessels which do not correspond in any way with the rims. The quantities of pottery found on all Roman sites is worthy of remark, and justifies the remark of Mr. Wright, that this article formed a large proportion of the furniture of a Roman house, and was used for a much greater variety

of purposes than at the present day.¹ I have also several fragments of glass. Two of them are of thick glass of a bluish-green colour, one having the reeded moulding so common on the handles of Roman glass vessels. Two others are of a yellowish-green colour. Four are of white glass of finer texture, one being the fragment of a rim, the other the fragment of a bottom either of a drinking-cup, or of a vessel popularly termed a lachrymatory. One is of a mixed colour, green and blue. There are three other small pieces as delicate and fine as any Venetian glass; one of them has a moulding on it something like that generally known as the pillar moulding, an ornament by no means uncommon on Roman glass. Besides these, I have a large quantity of molten glass, destroyed evidently by the action of fire, and reduced to shapeless lumps. To these may be added abundance of nails, flat tiles with a hole drilled in the centre and ornamented with a sort of rib-moulding, flanged tiles, fragments of cornice mouldings of concrete, large numbers of bones and teeth of animals, several oyster-shells, and shells of a large species of snail, both of which are so commonly found on Roman sites.² I have also a fragment of a millstone. It is of sandstone, circular, with a hole drilled in the centre.

There is sufficient evidence, I think, to warrant the conclusion, that the villa was destroyed by fire. Some of the stones in the walls, the tiles, and the greater part of the pottery, have the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire, and one or two pieces of charred wood have been found among the ruins.

I cannot conclude this paper without expressing my thanks to W. W. Pocock, Esq., for the interest which he took in the result of the excavations, and for the paper which he read to the members of our society at their meeting in 1865. I would willingly have left the subject in his hands had it not been that I am disposed to differ from him somewhat in the opinions he expressed; and

¹ *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 228, 229.

² *Ibid.* p. 344.

from living on the spot and giving some attention to the subject, I have advantages which he did not possess, and have ascertained thereby facts which, had they been known to him would no doubt have led him to arrive at a different conclusion.

It will be remembered that Mr. Pocock was of opinion that the whole building, with the exception of perhaps one or two chambers, was a bath with its various accessories,—sudarium, tepidarium, frigidarium, &c., being attached to a larger villa, which would probably be found immediately to the north or south of it. It has been a common mistake, I think, in describing Roman villas, to treat the greater part of the house as a bath; and in this case to do so is, to my mind, a mistake. If the view that I have taken in describing the several chambers is correct, it will be seen that the house, though small, was tolerably complete, and possessed most of the requirements of a Roman dwelling; and with regard to there being any other building close by, the whole of the land for some distance round has been underdrained, and with the single exception of one long wall running for some distance about 80 yards to the south of it, no traces of a Roman building have been found. It was ascertained, however, that there were no cross walls running out of it: it was undoubtedly Roman, and may have been an outer or inclosure wall. The walls of the villa have been tested all round, and prove that the whole of the building has been excavated. I am not prepared to say that fresh discoveries may not some day be made; but as far as the immediate vicinity of the villa is concerned, did any other Roman buildings exist, they must ere this have been discovered. These are my reasons (*valeant quantum*) for differing from the opinions expressed by Mr. Pocock; and another argument may, I think, be found in the quantities of pottery and vessels of domestic use, which would not have occurred in such abundance had the building been merely a bath.

It appears as if the débris of the building, which in a dwelling of this size would be considerable, had been carried to various places, sometimes to a considerable

distance. In levelling the bay of an old fishpond close by the site, in the winter of 1866, we found that the whole bank behind the puddling of clay consisted of rubbish, mortar, Roman bricks, tiles, fragments of pottery, &c. The bay of another pond, which at one time covered about an acre and a half of ground, was levelled down the year before; and this pond I believe to have been made by the Romans. The bay in this case was composed entirely of clay, and the dam had been secured by blocks of wood, which had almost entirely perished; but the nails which had been driven into them remained, and were exactly similar to those found at the villa. There were a few Roman tiles, and here and there a fragment of pottery, not lying in heaps, as in the former case, but such as might have been used by workmen during the progress of the work and cast aside as broken. During the past winter, while moving some ground just outside the garden, we came upon a quantity of Roman pottery, wall-paintings, tiles, tesserae, &c., which had evidently been shot there in a heap. Among them were some curious mouldings in stucco, which had apparently been part of the decorations of a room. Scarcely a year passes without my adding to my collection of Roman antiquities, and there is certainly a field for further exploration in the neighbourhood.¹

¹ This remark has been verified since it was made, by the discovery of large quantities of Roman pottery on Limpsfield Common; and although the investigation that has been made is as yet incomplete, I append this note to give an account of the result of it as far as it has gone. It is evident that the Romans had in the district a manufacture of pottery of considerable extent; the heaps that have been found consist of the refuse from the kilns, and judging from the large quantity of it, these kilns must have been in use for a number of years. The first heap that we explored was on a part of Limpsfield Common called "Watts Hill," and close by the old track mentioned before as Lake Street. This heap was about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide, and overgrown with bushes and brambles. The pottery was of a grey colour and coarse material, and consisted for the most part of handles and rims of vessels of a very large size. It appears to have been burnt much in the same way as charcoal is burnt now. About two feet below the surface we found a quantity of wood ashes, but there was no

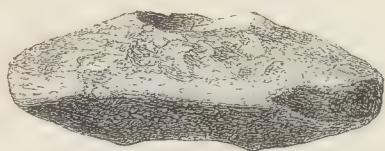
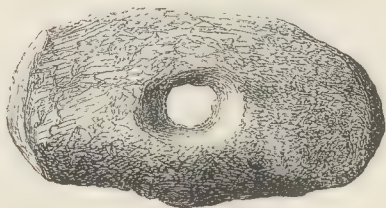
Since I commenced this paper I have been in communication with some of the officers of the Ordnance Survey, and I am happy to find, that, under the direction of Capt. the Hon. W. Trench, who is himself, as I am informed, much interested in antiquarian researches, the sites of British and Roman camps and tumuli will be noted in the Ordnance Map, and an attempt made to trace out as accurately as possible the lines of Roman roads. This will render unnecessary the plan which I suggested at the outset of my paper, and may lead, I

*

appearance of any kiln. In a field close by, called "Loam Pit Field," there is a bank which runs for twenty or thirty yards, consisting entirely of broken pottery lying close to the surface. It appears to be of the same character as the former; but this heap has not yet been explored. I suspect that the clay for this pottery was dug from a pit in the wood adjoining; it is of a light loamy character. The third heap was on a part of the common called "Cearn Bank," near the earthwork which I mentioned before. This is a very large heap, and at this spot are the remains of a kiln. It is built of rough stones laid without mortar, very much in the shape of an oven. The opening is about one foot in width by 2 feet 6 inches in height, the whole being about 3 feet in diameter. On one side of it is a trough-shaped hole about 6 feet in length: in this were several pieces of charred wood and wood ashes, and in it we found the largest and most perfect pieces of pottery. They are very much the same in character as those found at the other place, and exhibit the same markings; but, being made of a different clay, are lighter in colour. The markings on the handles are mostly round holes, sometimes pierced through, or else lines cut deeply on the face of them. The mouths of the vessels have this peculiarity, that they are all bent to one side, no doubt for the purpose of pouring liquid out of them. A few pieces have wavy lines on them, but for the most part they are quite plain and devoid of ornament. The clay for this pottery probably came from the face of the hill or from the weald below. It is difficult to say what should have led to the establishment of these potteries, unless it was the abundance of wood. The clay is of an inferior quality; and this may partly account for the large quantity of refuse, much of it doubtless not standing the fire. As yet we have found nothing whole, nor come upon any of the workmen's tools. On comparing some of this pottery with that found at the villa, I have little doubt but that it is the same, and that the greater part of the common ware was made in the neighbourhood. It would be curious to observe whether that found at Keston or on other Roman sites in the neighbourhood was of the same quality and exhibited the same markings. I hope as soon as possible to pursue the investigation further, and to have something more to report in our next volume.

* In this field was dug up some other Roman remains.

hope, to some interesting discoveries with regard to the Roman occupation of the country. The traces of a people who have exercised so great an influence on the civilization of the world, and whose works are to this day the wonder and admiration of mankind, deserve, even where they exist in a rude and humble character, minute and careful investigation.

 $\frac{1}{3}$ 

CONGRESS
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AT
GLOUCESTER.

CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT GLOUCESTER.

July 17 to 24.

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute was held this year at Gloucester, under the presidency of Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. The patrons were the Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire (Earl Ducie) and the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The Rev. C. Y. Crawley acted as Secretary to the Local Committee, of which the Mayor of Gloucester was Chairman.

A temporary Museum was formed in the College School, under the care of Mr. A. W. Franks, and gave much satisfaction to all visitors.

On the walls of the chapter-house of the cathedral upwards of 100 rubbings of monumental brasses, illustrative of the changes of costume, &c., of the middle ages, were exhibited by the Rev. H. Haines. One side of the room was devoted to examples from Gloucestershire.

The attendance on the Congress was good, particularly of archæologists from somewhat distant quarters, but it comprised hardly so many of the local clergy and gentry as had been expected.

Tuesday, July 17. OPENING MEETING.

The President took the chair at the Corn Exchange, where the Institute was cordially welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation, the Lord Bishop, and the High Sheriff; Captain Guise, the President of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, invited them to join the body over which he presided in an excursion to Chepstow and its vicinity, and Mr. Gambier Parry requested them to meet his guest the Bishop at Highnam Court.

The noble Chairman, after acknowledging the congratulations which had been given, said it was clear if persons wished to have any but a superficial knowledge of our history and the manners of the past, they must to some degree be archæologists. Old coins had often afforded most important evidence, and subjects of chronology and history had often been verified by their means, though at one time it was the fashion to ridicule them and treat them with contempt. The High Sheriff and other gentlemen had referred to the richness of this county and city in objects of archæological in-

terest; and it required only a superficial knowledge of local antiquities to be aware that no county possessed more interesting remains, whether of the Roman occupation or of the works of our mediæval ancestors. The county of Gloucester was also connected with many most interesting families in our feudal records; and he hoped some interesting papers would be read illustrating the domestic manners of those times. Reference had been made to the restorations going on at the cathedral; and the labours of the archæologist were no doubt of the greatest possible value in guiding the hand of the artist in restoring those parts of an ancient building which time or neglect had brought to ruin, and he trusted this assistance would be given to the fullest extent in carrying out the restorations. From what he had seen they appeared to have been done most judiciously. There was the greatest necessity for care in what were called restorations, many of which he feared were done so recklessly as to destroy all evidence of ancient art, and to mingle the modern with the ancient in such a manner, that the building became little more

than a modern one. He trusted, however, a better spirit was now come over us. He next referred to the project which it was said the chapter of Worcester entertained of removing the Guesten Hall, one of the most venerable buildings attached to the cathedral of that city, which he denounced, and expressed a hope that the hand of the vandal would be stayed.

Mr. Freeman then made some remarks on the architectural antiquities of Gloucester and Gloucestershire, preparatory to an examination of the smaller buildings of the city. The county, he said, speaking more particularly of the parts south of Gloucester, as best known to himself, is remarkable for the great variety to be found in its buildings. There is not, as in some districts, any one prevalent style, but there is abundance of good work of all dates. The excursions of the Institute would doubtless give the members an opportunity of seeing some of the most remarkable examples, such as the Anglo-Saxon Church at Deerhurst, unique as a dated and, he believed, undisputed example of the reign of Edward the Confessor, the small Norman conventual Church of Leonard Stanley, the beautiful series of Early English capitals at Berkeley and Slymbridge, and the Decorated work in the castle at Beverston. The Transitional and Early English work in this county is often of a peculiar character common to Gloucestershire with the neighbouring districts of Somersetshire and South Wales. This can nowhere be better studied than at Slymbridge, a visit to which place might almost serve as a substitute for a visit to Llandaff. Decorated work is common, and is often of a rich sort adorned with ball-flower, as in the south aisle of Gloucester Cathedral. In the southern part of the county the Perpendicular often approaches to the character of the variety usual in Somersetshire, but it seldom fully equals the best examples in that county. In the city of Gloucester the Perpendicular is of another kind and is very inferior. The speaker then went on to his more immediate subject, the smaller ecclesiastical remains in the city.

The city of Gloucester was rich in monastic establishments. Besides the great mitred abbey of St. Peter, which would be fully explained by Professor Willis, there was the Priory of St. Oswald, of which he believed no traces remained, in the city, and the Priory of Llanthony in its immediate neighbourhood. The programme which had been put forth spoke of the "picturesque ruins" of Llanthony Priory. In this he could not help thinking there was some little confusion between the Gloucester Llanthony and the original Llanthony in Monmouthshire. Of the latter indeed most truly "picturesque ruins" remain, but, placed as they are in a deep gorge of the Black Mountain, they hardly come within the scope of a Gloucester meeting, though they ought to form a principal object in one held at Abergavenny or Hereford. But at the Gloucester Llanthony there was really nothing amounting to "picturesque ruins;" all traces of the church and the other principal buildings had vanished; there were merely a fragment of a gateway and the ruins of an ancient barn, well worthy of study by any who are particularly interested in barns, but to which he should not propose to lead the whole of the company. The history of Llanthony is very singular. The original house in the Marches of Wales was founded in 1108; but the brethren disliked their solitary and desolate position, exposed to the inroads of the wild Welshmen, and in 1136 the Gloucester Llanthony was founded, to which the original house in Monmouthshire became subordinate, and was at last altogether united to it in the reign of Edward IV.^a

Of the existing minor remains at Gloucester by far the most important are the portions still remaining of the monasteries of the Grey and Black Friars. The churches of the mendicant orders form a class by themselves, widely differing both from parochial churches and from those of the elder monasteries. These orders arose in the thirteenth century, and were perhaps the most important instance of that power of "rejuvenescence," as it has been called,

^a See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 103.

in the monastic system, which, whenever existing orders were becoming rich, idle, and useless, was sure to produce new ones, in the fervour of youth, to do the work which they were beginning to neglect. Such a movement produced the Cistercians in the twelfth century, the Jesuits in the sixteenth, and the Franciscans and Dominicans in the thirteenth. They professed, and in their first stage they practised, a far more rigid and mortified life than the elder monks, including entire abnegation of all property for the corporation as well as for the individual, and especial devotion to the duty of preaching. Their houses and churches, as might be expected, differ widely in their architectural character from those of the elder orders. The arrangement of the monastic buildings is different, and the churches follow a totally different type. The subject is a very curious one, which Mr. Freeman said he had never seen treated elsewhere, but to which he had given a good deal of attention for several years. He had seen several instances both in England and Aquitaine, but the great country for Friars' churches was Ireland, where a very large number remain, as also a very large number of *small* monastic churches of other orders to contrast with them. With a very little attention, Mr. Freeman said, the observer might learn to say, "This church is Benedictine or Cistercian," and "that is Franciscan or Dominican;" and he hoped that, with further study, he might learn to do, what as yet he could not do, distinguish a Benedictine church from a Cistercian and a Franciscan from a Dominican. As yet, he must take the elder and younger orders respectively as two wholes. The churches of the elder orders, he continued, though differing infinitely in date, size, and richness, have still much in common among themselves. To go no further, the vast majority of them, great and small, are, in England and Ireland at least, cross churches with central towers. There is at least thus much of resemblance between the mitred abbey of Gloucester and its humble dependency at Leonard Stanley. When of any size, they commonly have

regular aisles and clerestory in the nave, and, in buildings admitting it, a triforium; they have also commonly regular aisles, sometimes a collection of chapels, about the choir. A certain character of dignity and massiveness commonly pervades the whole building. The Friars' churches are something very different. They are often large and handsome, but in ground-plan and character they are utterly unlike those of the elder houses. The church is long and narrow; the regular cross form does not occur; the desecrated church called St. Andrew's Hall, at Norwich, was the only example Mr. Freeman had yet seen with regular aisles and clerestory to the nave, and a triforium he had never seen at all. But a single aisle or a single transept is very common, and sometimes the single transept is very large, especially in a Friary at Kilkenny, where the south transept, now used as a Roman Catholic church, is much larger than the nave. The choir seems to be always without aisles; in Ireland, as far as Mr. Freeman knew, it was always, and in England commonly, flat-ended, but the ruined one at Winchelsea has an apse. The original churches of the thirteenth century were without towers, and had long unbroken ranges of lancets along both nave and choir. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries tall, narrow, slender towers were very commonly inserted between the nave and the choir, and new churches were built after the same type, as at Kilconnel, co. Galway. In England the tower sometimes had a hexagonal top, as the one now standing solitary at King's Lynn. At Norwich the tower has fallen down, but by putting together the choir and nave at Norwich and the tower at Lynn, the whole building may be recovered. There are other good English examples in a desecrated choir at Chichester, and the present church of Christ's College, Brecon, but in Ireland they are thick upon the ground. Those which Mr. Freeman had seen in the south of France resembled the English and Irish examples in their unbroken length and the absence of regular aisles and transepts, but in that country those characteristics were

not distinctive of Friars' churches, being found also in many cathedral, parochial, and elder monastic buildings. The Aquitanian examples also had, like the other French churches, apses and vaulted roofs, features so rare in England, and in Ireland, it would seem, altogether unknown.

The perambulation of the city then began with a visit to St. Mary de Crypt, where Mr. Parker made some remarks on the schoolhouse attached to the church. This is of the time of Henry VIII., and though not very remarkable, is a fair example of that period, and Mr. Parker said it was too good to be destroyed, as was threatened.

Mr. Freeman then made some brief remarks on the church. It is a cross church of various dates, the earliest part a Norman doorway in the west front, agreeing very well with the statement that it was founded by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter from 1128 to 1150. The church is remarkable, as shewing how the complete cruciform effect may be produced, where the transepts have hardly any projection on the ground-plan. There is, however, an unpleasant want of repose about the building as a whole, and the tower especially seems, in the general view of the city, to thrust itself into a sort of vain rivalry with that of the cathedral. The arcades of the choir are very singular, the eastern arch on each side being blank, and the pier between the other two dividing in a strange way, (like a T turned upside down,) to allow of a doorway in the stone screen on each side. Something analogous may be seen among the various shifts by which the vault is introduced in the choir and transepts of the cathedral. The mark of a cannon-ball which struck the east end of the church during the siege in 1643, was shewn by some of the party, and many members expressed a wish to get rid of the monstrous stove under the central tower, with which the church is at present disfigured.

The next point was the Grey Friars, or Franciscan church, just east of St. Mary de Crypt. This house was founded by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, before the year

1268, but the existing portions are all of Perpendicular date, and the church and other buildings are spoken of as having been "new builded" at the time of the suppression. Mr. Freeman here shewed how completely the building agreed with the common type of the Friars' churches, and how completely different it is from either a parish church or a Benedictine abbey. The nave and north aisle still remain, though desecrated, and frightfully disfigured by being cut up into several houses. They form two perfectly equal bodies, with separate gables, of seven bays, with large Perpendicular windows between buttresses, which must have formed a most noble range. East of the nave is a very small fragment, most probably part of a slender central tower between the nave and the choir. It could not well be part of the choir itself, because it contains the jamb of a window whose head must have gone far higher than the walls of the nave, and so could hardly have been anywhere but in a tower. Also, just east of the arch into the nave, are signs of a doorway, which looks much more like a tower than a choir. The tower seems to have been vaulted. Inside the houses, parts of the old roof with queen-posts, and of the arcade, can be made out, but they offer nothing remarkable. The cloister roof can be traced on the south side of the nave, and some of the domestic buildings running parallel to the church were removed only a few years back.

Mr. Freeman then led the party to the Black Friars, or Dominican monastery, to the west of St. Mary de Crypt. Here, though the whole is sadly desecrated and mutilated, the whole arrangements can easily be made out, the buildings remaining on all four sides of the cloister square. The monastery was founded by King Henry III. and Sir Stephen de Harnes-hull, about 1239, and enlarged in 1290, and work of both dates remains. Mr. Freeman said that the church, which occupies the north side of the square, had so completely lost all ecclesiastical character, that he had found several people unwilling to believe that it ever had been a church at all. The building on the west

side of the square was often thought to have been the church, but it seemed rather to have been the refectory. The beautiful triplet at the south end had probably been taken for the east window. The building on the south side seemed to have been the dormitory. These were not the positions which these several buildings would have in a Benedictine house, but probably the Friars differed from the elder orders as much in the arrangement of their domestic buildings as in the architecture of their churches. That the northern building was the church was evident, 1st, from its direction east and west; 2ndly, from an arch still to be seen on the south side, evidently part of an internal arcade, and with the corbels of the aisle roof above it; 3rdly, from a piscina which might be seen inside, seemingly in a small chapel formed in the aisle. The present appearance of the building was owing to a certain Sir Thomas Bell, who obtained a grant of the monastery at the Dissolution. He immediately built himself a mansion, and set up a large factory, in which he employed many hands. It was clear that Sir Thomas formed his mansion out of the church, which he shortened at both ends, and so altered it in detail as to give it the look of a specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, instead of the ecclesiastical architecture of the thirteenth. A few details, however, still survived, as the original corbel-table on the north side, and the marks on the south of a window set in a dormer-gable over the cloister roof, like those at Malmesbury, Leominster, and Brecon.

Mr. Parker then explained the domestic buildings, of which we hope to give some account in our next number; want of space compels us to defer it for the present.

A number of the members were then admitted by the occupant of the church into the cellar, which Mr. Freeman had not before visited, and where further proof of its ecclesiastical character was at once found. The bases of the pillars exist in many places; but, unlike its Franciscan neighbour, with its single aisle as large as the nave, it appears that the Dominican

church had a narrow aisle on each side. It may therefore very likely have had a clerestory, like St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich.

The party then went to St. Nicholas parish church, where some remarks were made by Mr. Freeman. There is a tradition mentioned by Fosbroke, that the church was built by King John. Part of it, viz., the south doorway and the Norman pier-arches in the western part, must be older than his time, but the greater part of the building might very well be work of his reign; so that, whatever may be the evidence for the tradition, there is at least nothing intrinsically absurd in it. The south aisle has a row of Perpendicular windows inserted in Early English openings. Probably the original windows were couplets, and the two arches have been thrown into one, using up the old moulded stones, and leaving the outer jamb on each side untouched. There are also some good floriated capitals of the same date, two very large squints to the high altar, and an early western gallery. The western tower has an imperfect spire. This is not uncommon in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, as at Minchinhampton, Yatton, Shepton-Mallet, and St. Mary Redcliffe, while Mr. Freeman said he knew of only one example elsewhere, namely, that of Naseby in Northamptonshire. Sometimes the spire seems to have been left imperfect, and sometimes to have had the top destroyed. The latter seems to have been the case at St. Nicholas.

EVENING MEETING.

This was held in the Tolsey, under the presidency of A. W. FRANKS, Esq. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., read a paper on the Bell-founders of Gloucester. The Gloucester bell-foundry, he said, was in existence so early as the reign of Edward II., and was conducted by a master-founder, whose reputation spread far and wide. The monks of Ely, in the 19th Edward III., sent for "Master John of Gloucester," to make for them a peal of four monster bells, for the octagon lantern, then a new feature in church architecture. The tower in which they were placed was

the work of Alan de Walsingham, then sacrist, afterwards prior. The largest of these bells weighed no less than 3 tons 56 lbs. They were cast by Master John at Ely. The collection from long distances of so large a quantity of metal over the bad roads of that period must have been a work of immense difficulty. With all our grand ideas about Big Bens, and all the appliances of modern days, we have to sit at the feet of such a skilled master as John of Gloucester.

John Sandre succeeded John of Gloucester, and Mr. Lukis said he had little doubt but that the second bell of the present peal at the cathedral, by the inscription which it bore, was the work of John Sandre. A seal bearing his name, and a token of his craft in the shape of a laver pot, surmounted with a bell, was, he believed, found in the Thames some years since. Mr. Albert Way fixed its date at about 1400.

The next bell-founder in Gloucester of whom we had any record was William Henshaw; and although he had left the portraits of his two wives in brass at St. Michael's Church, campanologists were disappointed at not finding any effigy of himself.

A further gap occurred between Henshaw and Abraham Rudhall, whose family for several generations carried on the business of the foundry. They were founders from about 1626 to 1828,—at least we met with the initials A. R. in 1626 and 1640. About 1828 the bell-founding ceased in that family, when Mr. Mears took up the Gloucester business. If the inscriptions upon bells afford a correct exponent of master-founders' principles, Gloucester may be proud of such citizens as the Rudhalls, for they appeared to be well-wishers of their Church, sovereign, and country, and lovers of peace and order. From the inscription on the first or treble bell of St. Mary le Crypt, he found that in 1749 Abraham Rudhall was the churchwarden of that parish, in which year he cast that, as well as the second bell. The paper concluded by some remarks on the characteristics of

the age in which our early bells were cast, and the loyalty and devotion of the founders.

At the conclusion of the paper, the Chairman said the seal of Sandre of Gloucester was most probably of an earlier date than 1400, and might indeed belong to 1330, and therefore it was not at all improbable that John of Gloucester and John Sandre were the same individual.

There were also read papers by the Rev. Samuel Lysons, on the history of Richard Whittington, in which the renowned Mayor of London was maintained to have been a Gloucestershire man, and his history as usually told was said to be "true in its main points, cat and all." A third paper, by J. J. Powell, Esq., was on the Ancient Commerce of Gloucester. It gave much prominence to the fact that in Domesday-book Gloucester is styled a city, while London is only called a burg, and traced the introduction, increase, and eventual decline of various branches of commerce and manufactures,—various quarrels with Bristol, to which city Gloucester was long considered subordinate,—and the great increase of the trade of the city that had resulted from the formation of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, which was opened in 1827.

Wednesday, July 18.

The morning was occupied at the Tolsey in reading papers. The first was one by the Rev. J. L. Petit, on

TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

This fine old building, which might worthily rank among our English cathedrals, has some unique points of architectural interest. Though it received important alterations in the fourteenth century, it presents little change from the primitive Norman arrangement. It has much in common with Gloucester Cathedral. At no period during the prevalence of mediæval architecture were the proportions and composition of important churches finer than when the early Norman style flourished in England, and the still earlier Romanesque on the Continent.

The central tower of Tewkesbury is perhaps one of the grandest ever designed in the Romanesque period. There is greater variety of form in the towers found on the Continent than in those of England, the octagon being frequently used, and often crowned with a spire of stone. Wooden spires are also common, and one is known to have belonged to the tower of Tewkesbury, till it was blown down by a storm in the sixteenth century. The present pinnacles are not original, having been added in the seventeenth century. Though not in character with the architecture, they do not on the whole materially disfigure the building. The paper, after describing the tower in some detail, referred to the difficulty of sketching it, owing to its peculiar combination of height with massiveness. The restoration of the roofs would not, in Mr. Petit's opinion, be an improvement, as it would take from the dignity of the tower, and still more from the effect of the two beautiful turrets that flank the west end.

The character of the church is breadth rather than height. The west front, he believed, is unique in its composition. The decorated work of the choir is extremely beautiful, and the tracery of the vaulting unequalled in delicacy and intricacy. It has more design in it than that of Gloucester, and gives expression to the width, which so pre-eminently characterises this church. The architectural history of the church is rather to be inferred from details of style than derived from authentic records. A Benedictine monastery was founded here early in the eighth century, but probably no part remains of an earlier date than the church, which was built by Robert Fitzhamon, near the commencement of the reign of Henry I., being begun in 1102. The arches opening into the choir aisles are probably the oldest architectural features in the church. The great alteration took place in the fourteenth century, probably very little, if at all, before the work at Gloucester, though the one is Decorated and the other Perpendicular. The Perpendicular work of the church appears only on the south side, which must have

been of great richness, and in tombs and screens.

With respect to Gloucester Cathedral, he wished to say that Mr. Winston is of opinion that the white glass in the head of the east window of the cathedral is original, and comprehended in the design of the window. It was evidently introduced to form a division between the rich colouring of the rest of the window, and the colouring, no doubt equally rich, of the vaulted roof. He had often doubted whether opaque colour and transparent colour could be seen to advantage in the same building, and he was sure they could not in actual juxtaposition, but the decided break made by the white glass was absolutely necessary to the effect of the design. Even in the present colourless state of the roof, the fine cool tone of this white glass (which no modern material could equal) gives wonderful value to the painted glass, and by replacing it with colour, we might chance to destroy one of the greatest beauties of this very remarkable window.

The excursions for some of the following days having been announced, Mr. Freeman regretted that so many of the best antiquities in Gloucestershire appeared to be so completely passed by^b. The Institute visited Bath, and came away without seeing the chambered tumulus at Wellow, the best English example of its class, and without any publicly recognised excursion to the Anglo-Saxon church at Bradford. It would be a pity indeed if the same error were committed at Gloucester, and if the Institute went away without seeing the chambered tumulus at Uleybury and the Anglo-Saxon church at Deerhurst. The proposed Herefordshire excursion might be in itself fully equal to any that could be made in Gloucestershire; Goodrich Castle undoubtedly was one of the best monuments of its kind, but it had no natural connexion with Gloucester, and would fall much more properly within the scope of a meeting at

^b Mr. Freeman should consider the impossibility of seeing everything in a week, and that an excursion may be easy for a small party, which is wholly impracticable for a large one.—Ed.

Hereford or Monmouth. On the other hand, Gloucestershire itself contained a series of antiquities of the highest value which could be seen nowhere so well as from Gloucester. The proposed Berkeley excursion ought to take in the beautiful Early English church at Slymbridge, of whose position those who drew up the programmes seemed to have no notion, but which was as natural a companion to Berkeley geographically as it was architecturally. Instead of the distant excursion to Goodrich, he should propose one to the numerous and varied antiquities on and about the Cotswold Hills. It should embrace the whole, or as many as possible, of the following objects,—the ancient barn at Frocester, the Norman church and monastic buildings at Leonard Stanley, the chambered tumulus and magnificent camp at Uleybury, the barn at Calcott with its remarkable sculpture and inscription, the castle of Beverston, and the church and small domestic antiquities at Dursley. Such a day's work would be almost unparalleled elsewhere, and yet not one of these objects was put down on the list of excursions. The excursion he proposed would not be wholly primæval, nor wholly architectural, nor wholly any one thing; it would contain something for antiquaries of all tastes. It would also embrace about the finest view in all England, looking down on the whole range of country whose history was about to be illustrated by Dr. Guest, and would carry those who made it along the line of Earl Godwine's march from Beverston to Gloucester.

The next paper was a very elaborate one, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, on

THE PARLIAMENTS OF GLOUCESTER.

It commenced with an account of the Witan that assembled there in 1048, in consequence of the affray between Eustace of Boulogne and the men of Dover, for which Earl Godwin was held responsible; detailed the numerous meetings there under the Norman kings, those under Henry II. and III., Edward I., Edward III., and Richard II., down to the last Parliament held at Gloucester, that in the 9th year of Henry IV. (1407), which

has an important bearing on a question of parliamentary usage that has been of late warmly discussed.

The dispute which had commenced in 1378 regarding the privileges and jurisdiction claimed by each House was still further extended in the last Parliament that sat at Gloucester.

When it met here in the 9th of Henry IV., 1407, the Commons besought the King to assign certain lords, whom they named, to commune with them on the business of the meeting,—a request that had been made and granted on former occasions; but in addition to this, the Lords now evinced the desire of obtaining peculiar privileges, more particularly striving to control all the pecuniary grants to the Crown. The Lords being assembled in the royal presence, were desired to state what aid they deemed necessary for the public service, and having replied that it would require a tenth and a-half from the cities, and a fifteenth and a-half from other laymen, besides a subsidy of wool and other duties for two years, the King then sent this message to the Commons. The Commons, however, did not feel disposed, on their part, so readily to entertain the Lords' proposition: for the King having commanded them to send to himself and the Lords a certain number from their body to hear and report what he should ordain, and the Commons having received the communication, they were greatly disturbed, and unanimously declared the proceedings were to the great prejudice and derogation of their liberties. Thus distinctly claiming as the representatives of the people that all grants for aids must originate with their branch of the legislature, and not with the Upper House.

Whether this assumption of power was consistent with previous forms, whether it agreed with that clause in Magna Charta that decreed that no scutage or aid should be given excepting by the common council of the kingdom, (the clause was omitted in the two subsequent confirmations—*Parl. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 110; *Stephens*, vol. i. p. 136,) whether it was a departure from the provisions established

at the Parliament of Oxford in 1258, will now be matter of little consequence, as the authority of the Commons, either in making or in sanctioning pecuniary grants, was by this transaction henceforward fully established.

This collision between the Lords and the Commons also gave rise to the ordinance that in all future Parliaments the Lords should have full freedom of debate amongst themselves; in an equal way also, that the Commons should discuss all matters relating to the realm without disclosing them to the King before they had arrived at a mutual decision, and that that decision should only be made known to the King through the voice of the Speaker.

A recent Report on Privileges has, after a lapse of four centuries and a half, invested this last Parliament that sat for six weeks at Gloucester with fresh value. It has been appealed to as the chief authority for passing Bills of Supply, and upon its practice have been founded a series of resolutions marked equally by their dignity and independence, which have asserted the authority of the House of Commons to impose and remit taxation.

Dr. Guest read a paper—

ON THE ENGLISH CONQUEST OF THE SEVERN VALLEY IN THE SIXTH CENTURY,

of which the following is an abstract:—

Before the great battle fought at Dyrham in this county, A.D. 577, the whole of the Severn valley and a large portion of the Cotswold were in the possession of the Welsh, Cirencester being their great fortress to the eastward. In the year 577, Ceaulin, King of Wessex, advanced along the Roman road leading from Winchester to this city, and then turned to his left and reached the Fosse. Down this highway he proceeded, devastating the country as he advanced, till, in the neighbourhood of Dyrham, the Welshmen met him, and sustained the defeat commemorated in the Chronicle. Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath surrendered, and the loss of these three great cities must necessarily have carried with it the loss

of the whole vale of the Severn from Bath to the forests of Worcestershire.

In the year 584 Ceaulin made another inroad, and fought a battle at a place called *Fethan leah*. He is said to have taken "many towns and countless booty." All our modern historians identify Fethan leah with Frethern, near Gloucester; but no philologist would venture to maintain the identity of the two names, Frethern and Fethan; and it is clear that the whole neighbourhood of Gloucester must have changed its masters when that city became English in the year 577. Now, at the entrance of the Vale Royal of Cheshire is a village called Faddeley. This place satisfies all the requirements both of philology and of history. Ceaulin must have advanced thither through the heart of Shropshire, and up the valley of the Tern. This rich district no doubt furnished the "many towns and countless booty" mentioned in the Chronicle.

An old Welsh poet, named Llywarch Hen, describes the devastation of the valley of the Tern by the men of Lloegyr (England), during the reign of Brochmael, King of Powis. Brochmael lost his grandson Selyo, or Solomon, at the battle of Chester, A.D. 613. He must at that time have been an aged man, and may therefore very well have been reigning over Powis when Ceaulin made his inroad, A.D. 584. There can be little doubt that it was this inroad which occasioned all the misery and ruin so vividly brought before us in the Elegy of Llywarch Hen, and which led to the destruction of Uriconium. We have no occasion to bring over an "army of Bretons" for the purpose,—like some of our modern antiquaries. That hapless town was no doubt destroyed by our own ancestors in the year 584, and by command of Ceaulin, King of Wessex.

Mr. Freeman wished the Institute would unanimously petition Dr. Guest to carry out a suggestion made in the last number of the "Edinburgh Review," and to work together all his scattered lectures and essays into one great "History of the English Conquest in Britain." Such a work would be the most valuable contribution ever made to the early history

of our country. Dr. Guest, as the one man who had at once read everything and been everywhere, had done more for the history of the Teutonic settlements in Britain than any other man. He would indeed have earned the lasting gratitude of every historical student had he never done anything else but venture to call our ancestors by their real historical name of Englishmen from their very first appearance in the island. It is wonderful how much utter misconception has arisen from the vulgar habit of calling all Englishmen before 1066 "Saxons." People really do not realize that these "Saxons" are simply ourselves, our own forefathers, speaking an early form of our own language and governed by an early form of our own laws. "The Britons" and "the Saxons" become two great, distant, indistinct masses, and all trace of chronology, all trace of personality is lost. Call them, with Dr. Guest, "English," as they called themselves, not "Saxons," which, as a *national* appellation, is the mere nickname of their enemies;—call those enemies "the Welsh," and the connexion between the days of Ceawlin and our own times at once becomes visible. An Englishman, a thousand years back, called himself an Englishman, as he does now; Welshmen and Highlanders called him a Saxon, as they do still. This confused way of jumbling together six centuries of our national history under the vague name of "the Saxons" spreads its evil influence everywhere: people fancy that all "the Saxons" lived at one time, that Hengest and Harold were just the same sort of people, and might perhaps have sat down to dinner together. He would take an example from a question which Dr. Guest had, as far as he knew, said nothing about, and very likely might never have thought about, the disputed date of the Minster at Waltham. He firmly believed that this hazy way of thinking and talking about "the Saxons" had really a good deal to do with the unwillingness of some antiquaries to believe that any part of the existing building is really the work of King Harold. A church consecrated in 1060 is a church built by "the Saxons;"

a church built by "the Saxons" must have been small, mean, rude, and perhaps of timber. When he asked for the proof that the English architecture of the middle of the eleventh century was necessarily of so poor a kind, he was sent to accounts in Venerable Bede of timber churches in the seventh and eighth centuries, separated from the days of Harold by an interval as long as the whole duration of Gothic architecture. This sort of confusion, acting for the most part quite unconsciously, ought to be at once got rid of by using the clear and accurate nomenclature employed by Dr. Guest. He would conclude by shewing the practical character of Dr. Guest's researches, as helping to explain small local and personal matters in our own time. He had lately bought a small estate in Somersetshire, near the city of Wells. On taking possession he was surprised to find himself in the parish of St. Cuthberht's at Wells, nearly two miles off, though the parish church of Wookey was almost within a stone's throw of his house. A glance at Dr. Guest's map at once explained the anomaly. The great campaign of Ceawlin in 577 carried the English conquests as far as the Axe; that river was for a considerable time the frontier of England and of West-Wales. But that same river was, for a good part of its course, the boundary of the parishes of Wells and Wookey, and actually divided his own land from that of his next neighbour. That is to say, Ceawlin conquered Wookey and did not conquer Wells; he conquered the lands of his next neighbour, but did not conquer his (Mr. Freeman's) lands. He thought there could hardly be any more speaking witness to the value of Dr. Guest's researches than the fact that a great national boundary, which he was the first to discover by a totally different line of reasoning, should be found actually to remain, after thirteen hundred years, as the boundary of local divisions and of private property.

The Earl of Ducie described a Roman villa recently discovered at Tortworth; after which a large party proceeded to Tewkesbury, and visited the Abbey church,

&c., under the guidance of Mr. Petit, and a portion of them took Deerhurst Church on their way; this smaller party was led by Mr. Parker, who considered the tower as the only part remaining of the church built in 1052. The inscription recording this date is preserved at Oxford, and a rubbing of it was exhibited in the Museum during the Meeting.

In the evening, agreeably to invitation, a large number of ladies and gentlemen repaired to a *Conversazione* at Highnam Court, the seat of Mr. Gambier Parry, where they were most hospitably received, and the noble collection of pictures, as well as many treasures of mediæval art, was thrown open for their inspection.

*Thursday, July 19. EXCURSION TO
CIRENCESTER AND FAIRFORD.*

This day was devoted to an excursion to Cirencester, and about 100 ladies and gentlemen formed the party. On arriving at Cirencester the party were received by the Rev. Canon Powell, Professor Buckman, the Rev. Principal Constable, and others, by whom they were escorted to the Market-place. Here the Rev. Canon Powell delivered a short address on the archæology of the fine old parish church. The exterior of the building having been examined, the party entered it, and the Rev. Canon resumed his descriptive and explanatory remarks. Mr. J. H. Parker fully confirmed the accuracy of Mr. Powell's statements, and Lord Talbot de Malahide expressed the thanks of the Association to the rev. gentleman for his very interesting and able address.

Mr. Parker took the opportunity of calling attention to the squints, or hagioscopes, which are common in this county, but are always walled up: he thought they might be re-opened with advantage. Their peculiar form, being wide at the west end and narrow at the east, enabled persons in the transepts or aisles both to see and hear the service at the altar distinctly. He had recently observed in a neighbouring church an instance where a small Norman chancel-arch had a large squint on each side of it, part of the

original design to enable the people to see and hear. These squints had been walled up, and now the chancel-arch is pronounced by the modern architect so inconveniently small that it must be destroyed and replaced by a new large one. He was sorry to say that this was a common case, and in this manner all vestiges of antiquity were being rapidly destroyed.

The party then proceeded through the Abbey grounds to inspect the gateway, a remnant of the old Abbey, ~~and~~ which, as the 'Spital-gate, still gives a name to the locality.

The party afterwards divided. About thirty proceeded to Fairford, and, with J. D. Niblett, Esq., as cicerone, viewed the beautiful windows for which the parish church is famed. They considered the greater part of the glass as English, and made for the windows in which it is placed; the small figures in the tracery light of the heads of the Perpendicular windows could not possibly fit any foreign windows, as the Perpendicular style does not exist out of England. But some of the larger figures in the lower lights, and especially those in the windows of Old Testament characters, appear to be foreign glass; and the small portion of the painted glass being foreign, has probably given rise to the legend that it was *all* taken from a foreign vessel, and that the present church was built for the glass. This party was also accompanied by Mr. J. H. Parker, who briefly explained the architectural features of the church, a very fine example of the Perpendicular style, with a central tower, the interior of which forms a lantern open to the church, a very rare feature in a parish church. On their return they stopped to examine Meysey Hampton Church, a fine cruciform building chiefly of the Early English style, with several interesting features, and a portion of Decorated work. Also at Ampney St. Mary, a small church with a good bell-cot, a curious Norman doorway, and an east window with tracery of flamboyant pattern.

The rest of the party walked to the Barton, and inspected the beautiful Roman pavement at Cirencester, returning to Earl

Bathurst's mansion, where the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and other objects of interest came under notice. A few steps brought them to the Museum of Roman Antiquities, and here Professor Buckman discoursed most agreeably and eloquently on the beautiful remains collected together.

In the evening the members again assembled at the Tolsey, when the following papers were read:—"Glevum, or Roman Gloucester," by the Rev. Samuel Lysons; "Coverdale's Bible," by the Rev. James Lee Warner; and "Some Fragments of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts discovered in the Chapter Library," by the Rev. John Earle.

GLEVUM, OR ROMAN GLOUCESTER.

No one of the places in which the Archæological Institute had assembled, said Mr. Lysons, has greater claim to antiquity than the city of Gloucester. Yet, when we consider the mode of life and the nature of the dwellings of our British ancestors, coupled with the way in which they were overrun at various periods, it is not surprising that few, if any, vestiges remain of Old *Caer Glou*, although the British origin of this city is attested by tradition and the early historians. Moreover, a very interesting gold bracelet of British make was recently dug up in the line of Ermine-street (London-road), and has been purchased by Mr. Albert Way for Lord Braybrooke's collection. History states that Gloucester was one of the first cities in the kingdom occupied by the Romans; yet so little interest has been excited that it is only sixty years since that Gloucester has been positively identified with the scraps of history marking it as a Roman station. Glevum appears to have been the first place in the vicinity of which Aulus Plautius, the general of the Emperor Claudius, received a check from the aborigines of the island, and here it was that he established his frontier against the enemy, strongly entrenching himself with the Severn in his front; and historical tradition on the subject is corroborated by the remarkable fact that a larger number

of the coins of Claudius have been found here than in any other part of the kingdom. There is another circumstance which singularly confirms history—the discovery of a large number of rude imitations of the coinage of Claudius, evidently issued at the time, shewing that a mint was established on the spot; and there was still further confirmation in the discovery of an unusual number of *stateræ*, or steelyards for weighing coin, and a crucible for melting metal, dug up at Norton, near the city. The probability is that the money was used for the payment of the soldiers, and we may safely conclude that there was a military occupation of Gloucester at as early a date as that of Claudius; and, if so, there can be little doubt that it was during the prætorship of Aulus Plautius, who retained for several years his governorship among the Dobuni until he was succeeded by Ostorius Scapula. Two horse-shoes, supposed at first to have been silver, have been found in the streets, and these mark a period antecedent to the decline of the arts. If this date be conceded to these shoes, it may help us in tracing the march of Claudius's army across Britain; a part of it is said to have landed at Southampton or Porchester, and made its way directly through the island to join the forces of Aulus Plautius in the country of the Dobuni, Silbury-hill not only being in their line of march, but also the point to which the Romans would naturally make as one of the strong places of the Britons.

Again, the form of the town itself, built upon the site of the original camp, and still as nearly retaining its character as modern improvements will allow, may lead us to form an estimate of its great antiquity. The shape of the town is that of the most perfect Roman camp—an oblong parallelogram, the principal streets intersecting each other at right angles. The aspect was to the north, south, east, and west, standing on a gentle slope towards the Severn, which formed the western defence against the Silures. The river has evidently shifted its bed. We may still trace all the important public buildings of a Roman camp; the walls

appeared to have remained in their original state until their destruction after the Civil Wars. The only remains existing is a small portion near the site of the south gate. At a later period of the Roman occupation the walls to the north appear to have been extended so as to take in the area now occupied by Lower Northgate-street and Hare-lane. Might not this have been the *Via Aræ*, or *Altar-street*? It has been usual to attribute a Saxon origin to the name of this street—*Hier-lane*, or *Army-street*; but there is reason for concluding that our streets received distinctive names before the Saxon period. If (as it is not improbable from its position) it was the street of the tombs, or the burial-place just outside the camp, such as we find at Pompeii, then the name *Via Aræ* would be most appropriate. Among the deeds of the corporation are some leases of corporate property as far back as Henry III. and Edward I., in which the street now called Longsmith-street is mentioned under the name of *Via Fabrorum*; and as it is known that the Romans had their *Collegium Fabrorum*, or smithy, in every camp of consequence, it points out, without much room for doubt, the position of that establishment at Glevum.

Gloucester has always been famous for its smithies; in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was taxed at 36 ires of iron, and 100 iron rods for nails for the king's ships; and at a later period, as appears on its seal of the time of Edward I., the town adopted two horse-shoes and six nails for its armorial bearings. A considerable Roman building, with scoræ of iron, was found in this street in excavating for the sewerage. Roman pavements have been discovered in all the principal streets of the town, shewing the sites of the chief public buildings; and various relics exhibiting the mode of life of the inhabitants continue to be found daily, and amongst them coins varying from nearly the earliest down to the latest period of the Roman occupation. An inscription found at Bath proves that Glevum was honoured at a very early date with the dignity of a Roman colony, and there are

many traces of the worship of Esculapius, the introduction of which Tacitus assigns to Claudius. After a reference to Kingsholm, supposed to have been the palace of the British kings, and, from the relics found there, the villa of the Romans, Mr. Lysons alluded to the Roman camp lately discovered by himself near his residence at Hempstead, which had hitherto gone by the name of King Charles's Camp, though without any sufficient reason. This camp had escaped the attention of antiquaries, who probably remained satisfied with the popular notion, and enquired no further. Mr. Lysons added that the owner of the property, Mr. Higford Burr, was not indisposed to permit an investigation beneath the surface, but the land being valuable upland meadow the expense would be considerable, and therefore the relics discovered might be possibly purchased at a great cost; we must therefore trust that accident may favour us as it has done hitherto, and that time may bring to light more of those vestiges which are so important in unfolding to us the early history of our own country.

Mr. Lee-Warner described a copy of

COVERDALE'S BIBLE IN GLOUCESTER
CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

This work shares with a copy in the possession of the Earl of Jersey the honour of being perfect in all its parts, with the title-page of 1536, which we shall call the second title. It is dedicated to King Henry VIII. and his "dearest just Wife and most vertuous Princesse Queen Anne;" and at the end of the volume we find this notice:—"Printed in 1535, and finished the fourth day of October," i.e., nearly six months at least (as the title shews) before this copy was issued. But we are enabled to shew that the title of 1536 was not the original title of the book as it came from the press; for the copy in the British Museum, identical with ours in every other respect, is dated a year earlier, and purports to have been translated out of "Douch and Latin," which words are wanting in the title now exhibited.

The opening paragraph of the Dedic-

tion suffices to explain to us the motive of this seeming incongruity. It is addressed, as we have seen, not only to Henry VIII., but to his dearest just wife, Queen Anne. The book was all in type, and not only so, but issued, when the ill-fated Queen was in the zenith of her prosperity. Great things were expected from her influence and patronage. But in a few short months the scene changes, and the name of Anne Boleyn, so far from being a passport to the capricious monarch's favour, would damage any cause with which it might be connected. What then was to be done to meet the altered circumstances? The Dedication (it is true) might altogether have been cancelled, but these were the days of dedications, and the whole success of the edition depended on the Royal fiat, and the sole motive of the Dedication hangs on the remarkable words, "I thought it my duty not only to dedicate this translation unto your Highness, but wholly to commit it unto the same, to the intent that it may stand in your Grace's hands, to correct it, to amend it, to improve it, yea, and clean to reject it, if your godly wisdom shall think it necessary." Words like these ought never to have been written; but once deliberately published, they could not be withdrawn.

But the King's third marriage, in a very short time, suggested a solution of the difficulty. The sunset of Anne's espousals had indeed been dark and dismal; but the morning of Queen Jane's coronation had dawned at least with promise, so the alteration of two letters was deemed sufficient to meet the case. For *Anne* was substituted *Jane*; and the type, thus amended, is found in existing copies, among which those at Sion College and at Lambeth may be cited as the most accessible.

But did this alteration dispose of every difficulty? Obviously far from it. A date upon the title-page is usually understood to mark the completion of the volume. Here, then, was a Bible completed in 1535, but dedicated to a Queen whose new-born royalty dated only from the year following its issue. This contradiction, therefore, could only be obviated

by the printing of a new title-page, in which 35 was changed to 36. And seeing that these changes were all forced upon the publishers after the commencement of the issue, we need not feel surprise that some confusion has arisen among the two title-pages, the two dedications, and the main body of the work, appended indifferently to each, perchance by the negligence of the binder.

Our glance at these Bibles may very profitably be extended to illustrate two malpractices, which we cannot too strongly reprobate, whether of restoration or destruction. Take, for example, the Coverdale in Sion College Library. We find that in 1772 it was borrowed by the British Museum, in order to supply mutually-existing defects in each. Accordingly, it came back with the wood-cuts of its title-page supplied by "an ingenious penman," the style and execution of which we will not severely criticise, seeing them to be the performance of probably a clever school-boy. But the ground of our objection is, that the title thus inserted is the title of 1535, which we hold to be improperly prefixed to a dedication inscribed to Queen Jane, as it involves nothing less than a manifest anachronism. And, speaking as archæologists, we cannot too strongly deprecate that sort of restoration to which Coverdale has been subjected. Nine-tenths of the Coverdales which the wreck of time has spared came down to us without titles. Their possessors, in many instances, have wished to do them honour, after their own fashion, by making good the deficiency; but the power, rather than the will, was wanting. Till the discovery of the Holkham Bible, no perfect title of 1535 was accessible. The British Museum copy had lost all the woodcuts of its outer side completely; but, as a similar pattern had been used in Matthew's Bible of 1539, it was thought that a skilful amalgamation would well serve the purpose. However, after all, it was but the junction of the *humanum caput* and the *cervix equinus*, for Matthew had adopted Latin texts to illustrate his woodcuts, but Coverdale's were all in English. To make the matter worse, a

late eminent bookseller prepared at some expense a wood-block, to perpetuate the pretended fac-simile, which has thus found its way into many libraries. Thus much for restorations injudiciously carried out. And, if we would see destruction, we have only to call for the copy in the British Museum. There we shall see "specimens of the initial and capital letters used in the work cut from another copy, and pasted on a separate leaf!"

ANGLO-SAXON MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. Earle mentioned some fragments of an Anglo-Saxon manuscript discovered in the Chapter Library. These fragments consisted of an ancient homily and memoir of St. Swithin. Mr. Earle, whilst describing the contents, observed that our English ancestors were especially anxious to obtain English saints, because they previously had been indebted to foreign climes for relics. Mr. Dunkin, in conversation afterwards, confirmed this, by stating that in the *Chronicles of Ralph of Coggeshall*, was an illustrative anecdote. Ralph had lived during the reign of King John, and, whilst abbot, visited the Holy Land, where he was wounded in the eye by an arrow. The point of the arrow remained unextracted till the day of his death; in fact, he brought it home with him as a "pilgrim's token." During his abbacy some serfs discovered, about two miles from Coggeshall, a Roman urn filled with bones. When the monks heard this, they felt convinced the bones were those of some holy man, and with great ceremony they proceeded to translate them into their own guardianship. Singing hymns and censuring the old pagan's bones, they laid them in a fair linen cloth, and brought them in procession to the foot of the high altar with the most devotional ceremonies. But, continued Mr. Dunkin, that was not all, for Weever, who wrote in the days of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned that a potter's mark, "Coc," was also discovered, and that actually formed the etymology of Coggeshall.

Friday, July 20.

This was the great day of the meeting, and the Tolsey was completely filled from

the commencement to the close of the proceedings. The papers read were:—"Some Historical Associations connected with the County of Gloucester," by the Rev. John Earle, M.A., late Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford; "History of the Iron Trade of the Forest of Dean," by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls; "Mediæval Sculpture illustrated by Examples in Gloucester Cathedral," by Richard Westmacott, R.A.; "Architectural History of Gloucester Cathedral," by Professor Willis. Our limits oblige us for the present to confine our notice to this last paper.

HISTORY OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

Professor Willis said he was about to give the company a sketch of the history of Gloucester Cathedral. They were probably acquainted with its general appearance, and therefore he should assume that they were acquainted with many things he was about to say. As for his friends the archæologists, he assumed that they had rushed off to the cathedral immediately on reaching the city; but if they had not done so they ought to have done so, and therefore he should not trouble himself about them. If we are to see the cathedral in an historical light, we must ascertain the different dates at which changes took place. Now all history of ancient buildings partakes of these defects; it happens that the best examples of the style of construction have often no history; or the best history has no buildings corresponding with it; and therefore the archæologist is left in the dark. All he can do is to group together some buildings of the same style, such as those called Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, and then, if possible, find some good history of one or more examples of each group, and should he be so fortunate, say to what style they all belong. Now it happens that we have all these advantages combined in Gloucester Cathedral; glorious examples of Norman

Decorated, and Perpendicular architecture, and also a complete history of the building in the Chronicle of Abbot Frocester, which gives every particular of the erection of the building short of the actual building accounts, and thus enables us to date the particular parts of it more accurately than can be done with most other ancient edifices. The building is also very beautiful and interesting irrespective of history, and by its aid he hoped to throw some light on disputed points of architectural history.

The general character which Gloucester Cathedral presents is that of a Norman cathedral complete nearly from one end to the other, but subjected to various alterations in consequence of repairs and faults of construction. Most of the writers on the cathedral describe the south aisle as Decorated, and the choir, or presbytery as it was called by Abbot Frocester, as Perpendicular, but its features are only cemented against the Norman wall. The whole transept and choir present one of the most glorious examples of architecture he had ever seen. Bearing in mind that beneath the edifice there is a beautiful crypt, he would give passages from Frocester's Chronicle, which fixes the dates to the particular parts. The Chronicle said, in 1058 Aldred the Norman bishop built the church from the foundation, (this was in the time of Edward the Confessor,) and dedicated it to St. Peter. It was, then, either a Saxon or early Norman church in the style prevalent at the time of Edward the Confessor. Now archæologists have ascertained that the Norman style was brought in during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the work was very rudely executed, judging from the examples of it in Westminster Abbey. In 1087, said the Chronicle, the cathedral was burnt down, and in 1089, that is, after the Norman conquest, on the feast of the apo-

stles St. Peter and St. Paul, the foundation of the present church was laid by Robert, Bishop of Hereford, at the request of Serlo, the abbot. As it was consecrated in 1100, it was certainly completed sufficiently for the performance of service, and probably the nave was also finished. In 1163, or between 1163 and 1180, the north-west tower fell, owing to a bad foundation. In 1222 the north-west tower was rebuilt by Helias, the sacrist, but that tower has now disappeared, and he need not treat of it, nor of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, because that also did not now exist. In 1242, the Chronicle said, the vault of the nave was completed by the monks themselves; they did not employ common workmen, and therefore he might suppose that the monks considered they would do the work better than common workmen. It is an Early English vault.

The Chronicle next brought him to Thokey, a very important person in the building. Thokey gave Edward II. honourable burial in the church, and thus attracted to the church a multitude of visitors; all classes began to regard the murdered king as a martyr and saint; and the offerings on his tomb amounted to such a prodigious sum that the monastery was supplied with the means of building the church. That was, in fact, the great era of the church. Now Thokey, before that period, says the Chronicle, had constructed the south aisle of the nave at great expense; and we may see that this aisle has received an outer case; whereas before it was a Norman nave with a Norman vault, it now presents a Decorated vault with Decorated ribs, and the outside also appears to be Decorated. It is one of the most beautiful examples of the style; and it has this great advantage which other altered buildings do not possess; in other buildings the proportions

very often constrain the designs in the new work, and give it a mixed character, spoiling both, giving, for example, heaviness to the Norman and flimsiness to the Decorated. But this is not the case at Gloucester; the south aisle is externally a good example of the Decorated. The windows resemble one of those in Merton College Chapel, Oxford; there is a variety of windows there, but this pattern occurs twice. The connection between Gloucester and Oxford was very curious. The college was founded in 1264; and the windows were of that period. Merton College was one of the first established in England, and the monks of Gloucester soon established a college for their student monks at Oxford, which afterwards became Gloucester College. Merton Chapel was founded about 1280, Gloucester College in 1283; Thokey began the south aisle in 1307, so that it is probable that he derived the pattern of the window from Gloucester College, Oxford. Professor Willis knew no other example of it, except some manifest copies in and near Gloucester. This shews that windows were continually copied; indeed, there are contracts still in existence stipulating that windows and other features shall be copied from those in other buildings enumerated.

In 1329 Thokey was succeeded by Wigmore, who seems to have made a *tabula*, or frontal, for the prior's altar, and he was well skilled, for the images were worked with his own hands. In Wigmore's time began the offerings on Edward's tomb, which enabled him to construct the aisle of St. Andrew as it now appears. The next abbot was Staunton: in his time was constructed the great vault of the choir and the stalls of the choir on the prior's side, and these were built with the oblations of the faithful. Indeed, the monks, it is said, grumbled about the expense, because it was so high: they de-

clared more money was spent in ornament than would have rebuilt the whole church, if it had been properly employed. The next abbot concerned was Thomas de Horton, and in his time the Chronicle states the high altar with the choir and the new stalls on the abbot's side were begun and finished, and also the aisle of St. Paul. The work was commenced in 1368, and completed in 1373.

Nothing more was told of the history of the church till they came to the time of Walter Frocester, who wrote the Chronicle which supplies the facts which he (Professor Willis) had stated. A commentator on the Chronicle after his death tells us that among other things which Frocester built was the cloister of the monastery, which had been begun in the time of Horton, and completed to the door of the chapter-house, and remained imperfect. Frocester was a great builder, and he took up this work and completed it. For the rest of the history of the cathedral, strange to say, there is nothing else to depend upon than a passage in Leland's Itinerary, containing, as he said, "notable things following I learned of an ould man made lately a monk at Gloucester."

Leland gives the facts all of a jumble, without any regard to chronology; but by comparing the "ould man's" statement that Horton made the north transept, or "cross aile," and that the south transept and presbytery vault were made by the oblations at the king's tomb, with the corresponding statements in the Chronicle that Horton made the aisle of St. Paul, and that the aisle of St. Andrew and great vault were made by the oblations, the Professor shewed that the north transept was St. Paul's aisle and the south transept St. Andrew's aisle, contrary to the received opinion that the latter term was applied to the north transept. Leland's informant also said that Abbot Seabroke

built a great part of the tower, which was "a pharos to all parts of the hills." It is so still, at least by daylight, for a light is not put up at night. Then Leland says that Morwent erected the stately porch and two pillars at the west end of the nave, being minded to make the whole alike. We must be glad that he did not live to spoil the Norman by his poor Perpendicular. It was worth remarking that these important facts, together with the building of the Lady-chapel by Abbots Hanley and Farley between 1450 and 1470, have been preserved to us solely by Leland's conversation with the old monk.

The Professor had now done with his story, and would shew what use could be made of it in fixing the dates of the different parts of the cathedral. First we have got the date of the crypt. The mention in the Chronicle of a Saxon foundation has led many antiquaries to believe that the Saxons commenced the present church and the Normans completed it. But there are alterations in the crypt of a very curious character; and this is a very important point for consideration. One curious point—he had only discovered it the day before—is, that in the crypt the chapels which radiate from the choir instead of being polygonal are circular, for on examining, by digging, some of the outer walls now covered with grass, he found that they were arcs of circles. It was clear to him that when the foundations of the cathedral were laid, the crypt was planned to receive the existing superstructure, and no other. Indeed, in its design it is far too complicated for a Saxon church. He rested his opinion on this great complexity of the plan. The building is in conception a Norman church from bottom to top. It is, however, a very early instance of Norman polygonal chapels; and indeed every example of other styles is early at Gloucester. We find the arches of the crypt ribbed

rudely, but in parts of the superstructure they are not ribbed, but groined. Now all the buildings before the Conquest had not such vaults; and he thought some of the first of that construction might be claimed for the nave of Gloucester.

The statement of the Chronicle that the tower fell down is confirmed by the state of the walls, which shews that the foundation of the building was faulty. It appears to have settled, and become in a dangerous state; and an examination of the ribbed vault of the crypt shews another curious fact; it is found that originally they were groined, so that the vault is not a real ribbed vault. These ribs have, indeed, been inserted under a previous groined vault, to prop it up. The builders saw the building settling in a dangerous way, and the Norman rib-vault having been already employed in the side aisles of the nave, they applied it in this ingenious way. They also at the same time cased the small columns in the aisles of the crypt, so as to increase their diameter to enable them to support these additional ribs.

At first sight the south and north transepts, as well as the choir, appear to be in the Perpendicular style, and they were so characterised by Rickman; and, indeed, this is true for the north transept and choir, but the south transept is of mixed or transitional character, still retaining flowing lines in the tracery. Now, as regards the way in which this is done; all this beautiful tracery is cemented against the Norman wall behind. Parts of the choir are nothing but the ancient Norman work cut down and shaped; this shews the skill and economy of the builders.

Professor Willis was inclined to think the Perpendicular style might have commenced in this district; it must have begun somewhere; in some place the

million must have been carried up for the first time; and he knew no place so likely as Gloucester to have produced the change of style. There are no dates so early. The earliest is the great west window of Winchester, built in 1350 or 1360, in which the style is complete. But at Gloucester we have a Perpendicular design, essentially the same, in the south transept, north transept, presbytery, and Lady-chapel. But retaining in the first example in 1330 many Decorated characters, it becomes more perfectly Perpendicular in the succeeding examples.

The lines of the complex vault are peculiar to England, the ribs run like a spider's web, and are most difficult to work out. There are earlier examples elsewhere than the vault of the south transept, which is the earliest in this cathedral; but very few buildings have such magnificent examples as the vaults of Gloucester. But there is this peculiarity in this kind of vault, that it demands great skill in the art of stone cutting, so that the joints may lie truly together, without which all would fall to the ground. That shews that the builders of the cathedral were most skilful masons. This led to fan-vaulting, a noble example of which is seen in the cloisters. The fan is not much like a lady's fan, but more like an umbrella turned inside out, because the curvature of the ribs is all the same. This style of vaulting is entirely peculiar to England; there is no specimen of it on the Continent, that he had ever seen, and all foreigners he had consulted say they had nothing like it; besides, they do not like it; it is uncongenial to their eyes, and they say it looks like a thing turned inside out. This vaulting at Gloucester is clearly dated 1360, and there is nothing like it till long after, the examples being generally of the reign of Henry VIII.; therefore we may assume

that this school of masons produced fan-vaulting. He was not saying this to pay a compliment to Gloucester; for he might add he had put this opinion in print many years ago.

The whole building, indeed, is full of peculiar and ingenious fancies. What is more peculiar than the slender arch below the great arch of the tower, looking like a piece of carpentry in stone, and apparently holding up the vault? It is a deception, because that really rests securely on the wall behind. But the object is not to deceive, it is built for a good æsthetic reason. Unless some resting point was provided, the builders must have allowed the capital to hang down to a level with the others without anything to support it, or altered the arch above, and thus have disturbed the curvature of the vault. He believed that this flying arch was contrived to get rid of these defects. All this appears to be characteristic of a school of masons who were extremely skilful, and glad of an opportunity of shewing their skill, as a modern engineer likes to carry his railway through a chain of mountains when he has a plain valley before him, merely to shew his skill. The original south aisle ran completely round the east end of the choir. Abbot Horton was determined to extend it, and in so doing contrived to solve the problem of getting an east window wider than the side walls which contained it. Professor Willis then described, by reference to the plans, how the builders contrived to sustain the side walls so as to relieve the old walls of the weight of the new superstructure. He admired the ingenuity of the middle ages, but whatever may be said of their science as shewn in their masonry, he believed they had none. They were perfectly practical and most ingenious men; they worked experimentally; if their buildings were strong enough, there they stood; if they were too strong, they also stood; but if they were too weak, they gave way, and they put props and built the next stronger. That was their science, and very good practical science it was, but

in many cases they imperilled their work and gave trouble to future restorers. The learned Professor concluded amidst much applause, and received a hearty vote of thanks.

In the afternoon Professor Willis led a very numerous company through the cathedral, pausing at suitable places to give lucid explanations of the scene around. The tour commenced at the Lady-chapel, where he pointed out the exuberance of fancy displayed by the architect, especially in two flying arches, one on each side, contrived for the purpose of preserving the screen-like character which is the prevailing style of the cathedral. Then proceeding to the doorway of the chapel, he called attention to the great window and its peculiar feature, it being wider than the width of the side walls. He pointed out that the side aisles, which encircle the choir in the original edifice, ran round the end of the building; that the cathedral was then enlarged by the length of the two pier-arches in the present choir, and that the window was made wider than the width of the side walls. He made this clear to the audience by pointing out details of construction which cannot be reproduced in a written account.

Proceeding into the choir, or presbytery, as this part of a building was originally called, he remarked that the design had been aptly compared to a veil thrown over the face of the original edifice. In all cathedrals, he observed, a screen, about the height of the present altar-screen, separated the choir from the side aisles and transepts, but in this cathedral the screen is carried to the roof, and the result was a beautiful if not unique choir. The screen of tracery which formed the sides was, in truth, merely plastered on the Norman wall; in some instances the new mullions had been built up, but in others the original Norman columns had been chipped down until they harmonized with the general design. He called attention to the flying arches between the piers supporting the tower already mentioned. He directed attention to the spider-like vaulting of the roof, on which so much money had been spent. But com-

plicated as the ornamentation appeared, throwing out lines in every direction, which interpenetrated in glorious confusion but with rich effect, the complication was really the effect of perspective, for when reduced to drawing the lines formed a simple geometrical figure. He made a cursory allusion to the tomb of Edward II., whose ashes were reposing close to him; to him they owed the glorious fabric in which they stood, for it was reared with the offerings made on his tomb by pilgrims who regarded him as a martyr.

From the choir Professor Willis proceeded to its south aisle, and pointed out the evidence that the beautiful tracery of the interior of the choir was nothing but a veil or screen plastered on the face of the Norman wall. There was a marvellous contrast, he said, between the solidity of the Norman piers of the original structure and the extreme thinness of the pier of that part of the choir added by removing the aisle which originally swept round the end of it. He pointed out where the circular work was cut off, and the addition began, and also the arch contrived to relieve the slight pier of the weight of the superstructure, which it was not strong enough to bear. The new pier is only, as it were, one brick thick, and one arch looks like a piece of pasteboard. He called attention to the distortion of the Norman arches of the vault, which he described as broken-backed, in a manner which clearly arose from the sinking of the foundations of the edifice.

Professor Willis then proceeded into the south transept, which he had identified with what in Abbot Frocester's Chronicle is called St. Andrew's aisle. Other archæologists thought the north transept was St. Andrew's, because St. Andrew's chapel was on that side, but this point he said was clearly settled, as he had stated, by a comparison of the Chronicle with Leland's account. He directed attention to the screen-like design of the east and west walls; this, he said, generally was considered to be in the Perpendicular style, but it was wanting in its chief characteristic, as the mullions were not carried straight up to

the head of the arch; before reaching it they branched off into arches, and the tracery of the windows completely negatived the idea that the style was complete Perpendicular.

The vault of the transept, he said, was fine, and one of the earliest specimens of this complex class of rib-vaulting. Owing to the difference of the angles of the ribs, such a vault was very difficult of construction; most skilful workmanship was necessary to make the ribs join at the intersections, and this led to the use of bosses, which, while they concealed defective work, greatly enriched the roof. But in this example there were no bosses; the ribs joined perfectly, and it appeared as if the masons desired that the skilfulness of their work should be shewn.

He directed attention to the manner in which the architect, having two Norman shafts on the face of the piers of the towers, but being discordant to the general design, had made them run into one at the top, like as they sometimes saw water-pipes, but, said the learned Professor, it was an escape from a difficulty which he could not commend. The transept, he said, also shewed the daring with which the builders allowed the lines to cut each other; for the line of the flying buttress supporting the wall of the choir was carried through the panelling of the transept.

Professor Willis then led the company to the triforium, or gallery above the choir aisle on the south side; and again enlarged on the proofs that the tracery of the interior walls of the choir is simply a face cemented upon the Norman structure. Leading the company to three flying buttresses which spring from the outer walls of the cathedral at the bend of the apse, and meet in a point behind the wall of the choir, something in the form of a three-legged stool, and to the discharging arches in the walls, he said these were instances of the ingenuity and skill of the ancient masons. They now saw how it was that they had been able to make the pier of the new part of the choir so slight; these flying buttresses really sustained the weight of that part of the buttress above the triforium, so that the pier below really

sustained a very small share of the weight. He here remarked on the economy of materials practised by the ancient masons; they never threw away a Norman pier when they could work it up; and there were several instances of it in different parts of the building.

After a cursory inspection of the Abbot's Chapel, looking into the Lady-chapel, Professor Willis passed through the whispering gallery into the ^{nave} south triforium, or gallery of the choir, directing attention by the way to a very beautiful piscina, and then descended into the north transept. This, he said, had been copied from the south transept, having been built forty years later, and the Perpendicular character was more positive, for while in the south transept the mullions branched off into arches before reaching the roof, here they were continued up to the roof. This, then, was the complete characteristic of Perpendicular as laid down by Rickman. But Rickman's dates of the styles, he remarked, had been adopted without much enquiry, and were not altogether supported by the researches of more modern archæologists. Rickman was not a learned person; he had fixed the characters of the styles by observing them, but of the history of the buildings he took small account.

There were two other features of the north transept which Professor Willis said are highly interesting. One, the Norman chapel on the east side, in which the groin edges of the vault are carried down the piers in a manner quite *unique*; the other, the early English screen, under the north window, (erected, he knew not for what purpose, perhaps to form a reliquary,) a very beautiful piece of workmanship. The audience now followed Professor Willis into the noble Norman nave, which was bathed in the hues streaming from the great painted western window. He dilated on the noble columns standing like giants guarding the dead; and pointed out the alterations which had been made in the original design. The north aisle, he said, is of pure Norman work, having a ribbed vault, the windows being raised high in order to

clear the roof of the cloisters outside. Then, turning to the south aisle, he pointed out that it was a ribbed roof, erected by Abbot Thokey, and that the work was badly done. The ribs fell upon Norman piers, which were palpably too large. A tower originally stood at the south-west angle of the nave, but had fallen down, and the walls were twisted and distorted by the sinking of the foundation, and had been partly rebuilt. The south porch was then useful as a buttress to the wall.

The windows on this side were very rare; there were some in Merton College, Oxford, as already stated, one at Badgeworth, and one in St. Michael's, in this city. Professor Willis drew attention to the very beautiful triforium and its clusters of marble pillars, with capitals resting in rather an odd way on other pillars; the vault of the nave was built by the monks, not by common workmen, and this arrangement might have been one of the consequences of amateur workmanship. He enlarged on the contrast between noble Norman piers and the two paltry Perpendicular piers erected by Abbot Morwent at the west end of the nave, in continuation of it; much would the edifice have suffered if he had lived to carry out his design of converting the whole of the nave into the same style.

Professor Willis then descended into the Crypt—dark, and close, and damp; but he was followed even by the ladies, so great was the interest excited by his lucid explanations. The cathedral, he said, was built on a quicksand, and there was formerly much water in the crypt, but it had since been drained. He shewed how the Norman arches had been torn and twisted by the sinking of the piers, and supported by additional ribs. Certain archæologists were of opinion that it was a Norman building on a Saxon structure, the idea being based on the rudeness of the piers. But it so happened that a Norman pier had been discovered encased in the clumsy masonry, so that if they were right, the ancient masons, finding the Saxon piers were not strong enough to sustain the superstructure, must have

somehow strengthened this by putting a Norman pillar in the heart of it.

Returning to daylight, Professor Willis proceeded into the cloisters. He repeated that the fan-tracery of the roof was the earliest specimen extant. The monks used the cloisters for meditation, exercise, and study, and the recesses or "carols" in the wall were really studies in which the monks sat and read. Some of the windows still exist, and Professor Willis sat down in one of them to shew that there was room for a monk and a desk before him. Then proceeding to the end of the west cloister, he pointed out the door of the refectory, and, passing onward, the lavatory on one side, an unusually large one, and the sudatory, or place for towels, on the other. He then proceeded to the restored Chapter-room, the walls of which were covered with rubbings of brasses, which were exhibited and explained by the Rev. H. Haines. The eastern end is later work than the rest, and Professor Willis supposed from certain features that it had been gradually intended to change the style of the whole room.

The little cloister outside the walls was then visited. Professor Willis said the traceried wall remaining was the inner wall of the cloister; the outer wall has disappeared, and he explained that the arches standing there are not part of a church, but part of the Infirmary of the monastery, which was always built in the form of a church. He then called attention to the ingenuity with which the Lady-chapel was connected with the choir; pointed out the gallery thrown from one to the other; the lightness of the buttress supporting the great window, and pierced, not to obstruct the light; the polygonal shape of the radiating chapels, which are exceedingly rare in Norman architecture, and the circular foundations below which he had uncovered, and explained that the opening and pathway under the Lady-chapel was not a caprice, but was necessary, as originally a wall prevented a passage round the end of it. Professor Willis reaching the College Green, mounted his chair for the last time,

and, having pointed out how the Norman work had been made use of, took his leave, amid the warm thanks of his auditors.

Later in the evening there was a conversation in the Corn Exchange, at which the Mayor presided, and where Dr. Colingwood Bruce, the historian of the Roman Wall, gave a very interesting discourse, pointing out in detail both the contrasts and the resemblances between the Roman settlements in the North and in the South of Britain, influenced as these were by the one district having early sunk into subjection, and being thus at peace, and the other in reality never being fully subdued; the settlements in the South are cities—in the North they are camps.

Saturday, July 21. VISIT TO WANSWELL COURT, BERKELEY AND THORNBURY CASTLES.

In spite of very bad weather, a large party, including many ladies, proceeded by the train to Berkeley-road Station, and thence in vehicles to the house and castle.

Wanswell Court is a remarkably perfect house, of about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was explained by Mr. Parker, in whose work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages" it is fully described and engraved.

Arriving at Berkeley Castle, they soon commenced the business of inspection, going through the hall, drawing-room, music-room, chapel, kitchens, &c., and finally into King Edward's room, Mr. Parker making a few explanatory and descriptive remarks during the progress. Some interest was excited by the curious "Berkeley arch," which is peculiar to some parts of this castle, and to some churches and tombs in Bristol. With respect to King Edward's room, Mr. Parker considered it still a doubtful point whether this was the room in which the murder of that King was committed. The bedstead, which is known not to be very ancient, he said was an old Jacobean one, while the rapier is one of about the time of James.

From the Castle the party went to the Church, whose leading characteristics were commented on by Mr. Freeman. He espe-

cially pointed out the beautiful series of flowered capitals and deeply regretted that his audience had not been allowed the opportunity of comparing them with the series at Slymbridge, equally beautiful, but of quite another kind. Mr. Freeman's remarks were, for the most part, an abstract of the minute account of Berkeley Church communicated by him to the "Ecclesiologist," vol. xv. (1859,) p. 73.

The party then entered their vehicles, and proceeded to Thornbury Church, being favoured on their journey with only an occasional shower. The Rev. M. F. Stephens Townsend, the vicar, received the party on arriving at the church, and conducted them over it. He stated that it was restored a few years ago at a cost of £3,000, and pointed out some of the noteworthy portions of the building. Mr. Parker explained that the chancel was a restoration of the original one, which was built late in the thirteenth century; it was restored a few years ago, when the art of restoration was not so well understood as now. The font, which is a good specimen of Early English work, was examined, as was the brass plate in the floor of the chancel over the tomb of Thomas Tyndell, bearing date 1571, together with the curious monuments to Sir John Stafford, Roger Fowke, &c. The registers of the church were next inspected. The oldest bore date 1538, and consisted of a series of sheets of paper fastened together, and was much stained and torn; the later ones were bound into books. The entries in the various registers appeared to have been most carefully made. An old stone corbel, representing the head of a female, with other remains, were shewn, as portions of the old edifice before its restoration, and they were pronounced to be of the same date as the original church.

The party next visited the Castle, now belonging to H. Howard, Esq. The inscription over the gate, "This Gate was Erected in the year of our Lord God 1511, in the second year of the reign of King Henry VIII, by me Edward Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton," attracted notice; and the beautifully moulded brick chim-

neys were much admired, Mr. Parker remarking that they were some of the finest brick chimneys in England. The party were then shewn over a portion of the castle which has been restored and is used as a residence, while a few years ago bats and owls were its only occupants. Mr. Parker explained that the castle had never been finished, on account of the fall of the Duke of Buckingham. According to the walls and the proportions of the existing parts, these latter were only a sixth part of the entire building if it had been completed. Having assembled on the lawn, pointing to the building he said it was a fine specimen of the much-despised Perpendicular style; but looking at the beautiful bay windows, he thought hardly any one would venture to say it was a style that ought to be universally despised. The party next inspected the site of the ancient kitchens and other portions of the building, until the rain drove them to seek shelter; and finally most of them mounted the tower, from which a splendid panorama of the surrounding country was visible, including the Severn, portions of the Wye, the Wyndcliffe, Piercefield, and the distant hills.

After luncheon, the party returned to Gloucester.

Monday, July 23. EXCURSION TO ROSS AND GOODRICH CASTLE.

At the morning meeting the Rev. H. G. Nichols read a paper on

THE IRON WORKS OF THE FOREST OF DEAN.

He described the cavities in the iron-mine limestone rocks, which testify to the labours of the early miners, specified the nature and position of the metallic cinders yet found in and about this mining district, and gave an account of the history of the Dean Forest iron-works from the earliest to the present age. "With regard to the character of the old mine holes, they either resemble deep and tortuous stone quarries, open to the sky (as at Bream), or spacious caverns penetrating under ground for long distances, and of most capacious and uncertain direction

and shape. Thus, sometimes after proceeding a considerable distance, perhaps not more than a yard or more in height or width, they open out into spacious vaults, fifteen feet across, the site, probably, of some valuable 'pocket' or 'churn' of ore, and then, again, where the supply was less abundant, narrowing into a width hardly sufficient to admit the human body. Occasionally the passage divides and unites again, or abruptly stops, turning off at a sharp angle or changing its level, where rude steps cut in the rock shew the mode by which the old miners ascended or descended; whilst sometimes the woodwork of step-ladders have been found semi-carbonized by age. These excavations abound on every side of the forest, wherever, in short, the iron ore makes its appearance, giving the name of 'meand,' or mine, to such places. It may also be observed, that in the time of the Great Rebellion, the terrified inhabitants of the neighbourhood are said to have fled to these subterranean passages for safety when pursued by the hostile soldiery of either party who frequented these parts. The fact of these underground workings presenting no trace of the use of any kind of machinery, either for raising the ore or water, or for their artificial ventilation, or of the employment of gunpowder, or, in short, the display of any mining skill, affords a further confirmation of their remote origin." A great many Roman remains found in them proved that the Romans worked these places. Mr. Nicholls noticed the ancestors of the present "Free Miners of the Forest of Dean," who must have been, as their descendants still are, a *most* peculiar people. The origin of their liberty has not been clearly discovered, but it seems to have been granted them as a recognition of their services to the English Crown at the sieges of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the reigns of the first three Edwards. The worthy poetess of the Forest, Kitty Drew, has expressed the tradition thus:—

"I am told that many ages back
A foreign army did our land invade,
And blood and carnage then was all the trade;
They pitched their tents, and then without delay
They waited anxious for the bloody fray.

But our bold miners underneath did get,
 And many tons of powder there did set;
 Lo! up they blew the unsuspecting foe,
 Their shattered limbs came rattling down below.
 Our land thus cleared, our liberty thus saved,
 Our noble miners dug the caitiffs' grave.
 The King with honour did them so regard,
 Made them Free Miners as a just reward;
 The Forest Charter to them granted was,
 And firm and sure were made the Forest laws."

The book of the miners' laws and privileges, which they call "Dennis," and consider as their "Magna Charta," seems to belong to the beginning of the fourteenth century, and is indeed a curious composition. Every man who possessed the liberty of the Forest might, with the approval of the king's gaveller, dig for iron ore or coal where he pleased, and have right of way for the carrying of it, although in certain cases "forbids" to sell might be declared. A third part of the profits of the undertaking belonged to the king, whose gaveller called at the works every Tuesday between matins and mass, and received one penny from each miner, the fellowship supplying the forges with twelve charges of ore per week at 12d., or three charges of coal at 1d. Timber was allowed for the use of the works above and below ground. Only such persons as had been born and were abiding in the forest were to "visit" the mines, in working which the distance of a stone's throw was always to be observed, and property in them might be bequeathed. Although with the change of circumstances the free miner's exclusive position is qualified, yet even now all workings are commenced under his auspices, and he continues to receive preliminary possession as follows:—The gaveller goes to the spot selected for the new undertaking with the free miner making the application, and gives him possession with the following ceremonies. The gaveller cuts a stick, and asking the party how many verna or partners he has, cuts a notch for every partner, and one for the king. A turf is then cut, and the stick forked down by two other sticks, the turf put over it, and the party galing the work is then considered to be put in full possession.

Mr. Nicholls described the charge in the mode of working the iron, and con-

cluded by giving an account of the present condition of the iron trade in Dean Forest. Eight blast furnaces are now at work in the Forest, and are making upwards of 25,000 tons of the best iron annually. Much of this is sent off to most parts of the kingdom to be mixed with other makes; in fact, most iron foundries keep a stock of pig-iron from this forest, since it produces a most beneficial effect when mixed with other metal. Much, too, is used in the neighbourhood itself for the manufacture of wire and tin-plate. The iron mines of the district exceed fifty in number. The use of the blast furnace (at one time fed entirely with charcoal, but for the last sixty years with coke) has resulted in the growing development of the Dean Forest iron-works, and the increasing demand for its coal, and to a corresponding preservation of its timber. The good people of this forest are doing well, and expect to be doing better every day. They are surely prospering, and becoming more acquainted with the appliances, conveniences, and civilisations of life.

George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., then read a memoir on

THE ROMAN REMAINS RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT SEDBURY, NEAR TIDENHAM.

The exact site was marked in the illustrative plan laid before the Congress, and also in a plan drawn with reference to other objects of antiquity, and contained in vol. xxix. of the *Archæologia*, (1840,) pl. II. p. 16. It lies between the tumulus there indicated, which has been a fire-beacon, and the Sedbury Cliffs.

The cliffs, which form the barrier between this high platform and the Severn, rise to the height of nearly two hundred feet above its low water mark, and consist of new red sandstone overlaid with lias and transported red marl and gravel. These beds are nearly horizontal, and being almost unbroken by faults in the part described, the lias clays formed a natural reservoir and impounded the water, previous to that recent drainage which led to the discovery of the remains described. A few years ago the adjoining

fields, on the northerly side, were almost impassable after heavy rains, and in earlier days must have formed an absolute marsh, affording a defence on the land side, as the lofty precipices would give defence towards the estuary. The oblong parallelogram, thus defended, would be divided from this former marsh by two small brooks which run northwards and southwards, or nearly so, to deep dingles at those extremities, and would complete the defence of an elevated platform of about twenty-six acres.

It could not be supposed that a conspicuous site, thus girt with communications, commanding a view of the greater elevations from Bromsgrove to the Quantock Hills, of the æstivan camps on the Cotswold range in front, and of a vale rich in the Roman settlements delineated in Lysons' Woodchester Map, and of every possible trajet of the Severn estuary, could be left unoccupied by the neighbouring garrisons. It was therefore no surprise, a few years ago, to discover the remains of a kiln, between the tumulus or beacon before mentioned and the Sedbury cliffs, with its dilapidated walls and fractured grinding stones, and very numerous fragments of Roman pottery lying near the general surface, or in the excavated claypits marked in the plan exhibited. But it was reserved for the last autumn to make greater discoveries.

On opening drains to the depth of four feet, in the grounds near the Cliffs, to the south of the tumulus before mentioned, Roman pottery was discovered in each successive cutting, in the lines marked on the illustrative plan, at the points where the excavations of recent drains crossed the deeper ancient lines. The pottery, hitherto found in these later excavations, contains some cinerary vases, one of which coincides with an engraved Cirencester vase, but the greater part consists of amphoræ, lagenæ, ollæ, and mortaria in ordinary Roman ware, more or less fractured, and also glazed red Samian with the stamps of the makers. There are also remains of lead, of ware repaired with lead, coal, cinders of coal and of wood, and glass. One square, defined by exca-

vated lines seventy yards in length on each side, and exhibiting choicer remains in its excavations, seems to have been an inclosure set apart for superior occupants.

Various tiles have been found, according exactly with those of *Caerwent* in patterns, curves, and indentations, but as no mortared foundations have been discovered, it is conjectured that the soldiers occupying the position, either occasionally guarding the beacon and the look-out over the passages, or using it, as is highly probable, for the purposes of *Castra Æstiva* connected with *Caerwent* and its *Legio Augusta Secunda*, had tents only. Such temporary occupation for the purpose of summer camps is well explained in Whitaker's "*Manchester*."

It may be better to recapitulate that the defences of the area are the cliffs towards the Severn, a former morass on the land side, and steep slopes at each end. On the summit of the southerly slope are remains of a mound, which may either have been an ancient territorial limit, or relics of an earlier military one. The northerly slope has been made much steeper by artificial escarpments.

Examination may possibly be resumed hereafter, the late shallow diggings having been limited to the requirements of agricultural improvements, but the results may be one step towards commencing investigations on the Silurian side of the estuary, in extension of those which Mr. Baker so successfully completed among the opposite outposts of *Britannia Prima*.

The paper was illustrated, in addition to the plan referred to, by two water-colour drawings of the Roman pottery which had been discovered.

After the reading of the papers, a large party started to visit Goodrich Castle. At Ross the party was divided into two, one half proceeding to Goodrich in boats down the Wye, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, the other half in carriages. All met at Goodrich Court, and spent an hour or two very agreeably in examining the fine collection of ancient armour in the museum of the late Sir Samuel Meyrick. By the time they had

finished at the Court, the weather had cleared up, and they were able to walk to the ruins of the old castle, about a mile from the court. These are very fine; the walls are nearly perfect, though the roofs and floors are gone. There is a grand Norman keep surrounded by the buildings of the Edwardian castle, which enclose a courtyard and the usual arrangements. The entrance gatehouse is nearly perfect, with the grooves for three portcullises in succession, and with the foundations of the barbican in front of it. The chapel is in a tower near the gatehouse. There are two halls, one for the baron, the other for the garrison, as in Chepstow, Conway, and other instances. Also the prison tower distinct from the keep, being one of the Edwardian towers. These various features were explained by Mr. Parker, and some historical notes by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne were read by the Rev. E. Hill, the manager of the excursion. This gentleman deserves more credit and thanks than he usually receives. To arrange for conveying a hundred people on an excursion of this kind, by rail, by boats, and carriages, and to keep them in order and to their time for the trains, is no easy matter. The party returned to Ross in time to dine at the hotel there, which is so well known and celebrated for its fine situation and splendid view: the afternoon being fine and clear, they were able to enjoy this in perfection.

*Tuesday, July 24. VISIT TO SUDELEY
CASTLE.*

In the morning a paper was read, on the progress of the Excavations at Wroxeter, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, a subject which will be found fully detailed in our pages. The Rev. J. Bathurst Deane had also prepared papers on various members of the Deane Family, but the time permitted only one of them to be read, that on—

HENRY DENE, PRIOR OF LLANTHONY,
ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, &c.
1461—1503.

According to Bacon, among the able men who served Henry VII. was the Prior

of Llanthony. This prior was Henry Dene, who successively became Bishop of Bangor, Chancellor and Justiciary of Ireland, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury. The merit which elevated him to such high dignities must have been great, for we do not find that either by birth or connexion he enjoyed the usual advantages of family interest. He was not only an able, but a benevolent man. He was said to have been born near Gloucester. A century after his death Sir Richard Deane, Lord Mayor of London, used (with the sanction of the Heralds' College) the same arms as those borne by the Prior of Llanthony, and was therefore probably one of the same family. Sir Richard Deane, and his cousin Admiral Deane, the regicide, who accepted the same coat of arms, were also Gloucestershire men, from the parish of Guiting Power. There was an ancient family, Dene, of Dene in the Forest of Dene, settled at St. Briavel's Castle and its vicinity from the time of Henry I. to Edward III., when the last member came to an untimely end by being involved in the fate of the Despensers. The arms of the Prior of Llanthony are still standing at Llanthony, and those of the Archbishop of Canterbury are impaled with the see of Canterbury in the flooring of the Lady-chapel in the cathedral, and in 1740 in the chambers of the Black Friars and St. Mary de Lode. After tracing the origin of these arms, and referring to some other families of similar names to the Deanes, the paper proceeded to detail the origin and history of the Deane family. It then detailed the career of the Prior of Llanthony, interesting extracts from ancient documents being quoted in illustration, and several historical facts adverted to and explained, the various appointments held by Henry Dene, and the circumstances which led to his occupation of them being fully gone into; and concluded by giving some particulars of his rather remarkable will.

At the concluding meeting of the members of the Institute held this morning for

election of members, and the transaction of matters connected with the arrangements of the society, Peterborough was decided upon as the place of meeting in the ensuing year; invitations had been received from various other localities, as Bury St. Edmunds, Aylesbury, Rochester, Hereford, &c. A considerable number of new members have joined the society during the recent meeting, and were formally elected on this day; among these may be mentioned the Mayor of Gloucester, Thomas Gambier Parry, Esq., the Rev. S. Lysons, Mrs. Wright Daniel, Lord Henry Scott, Hubert Hutchings, Esq., Richard Helps, Esq., K. H. Fryer, Esq., Philip Davies Cooke, Esq., &c. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. J. H. Parker brought before the meeting the proposed demolition of the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, Gloucester, now in a dilapidated condition, and he advocated its preservation as a relic of interest, which might be rescued from decay by a few judicious repairs, at no serious expense. A resolution was passed unanimously in favour of the preservation of this relic, connected as it is with one of the ancient charitable institutions of Gloucester in the middle ages. A similar resolution was also carried in regard to the ancient Guesten Hall at Worcester, an interesting portion of the conventual arrangements, of which the demolition has been proposed, as we have before mentioned, an act of Vandalism which the Institute were very desirous to prevent.

When the reading of the papers was concluded, a party of upwards of 100 started, on the invitation of J. C. Dent, Esq., to visit Sudeley Castle. Twelve carriages were provided at Cheltenham for the conveyance of the party, which, on the way to Sudeley, stopped to examine the very interesting church at Bishop's Cleeve. The arches of the nave are segmental and very wide, with Norman mouldings, and rest on plain round piers with late Norman capitals. Mr. Parker thought these arches so unusually wide

for the style, that it was probable two small arches had been thrown into one, a process which he had frequently seen had been executed in other places. Professor Willis observed that had he seen them a week earlier, he should probably have agreed in the same opinion, but that within the last three days, he had seen wide segmental arches in the crypt of Gloucester Cathedral, in undoubted Norman work, and as he could not see any marks in the masonry to indicate such an alteration, he thought that the use of segmental arches at that period might be a provincialism, though it was certainly not usual elsewhere. Mr. Parker called especial attention to the chamber over the porch, which he said was a very peculiar specimen of the residence of a recluse. He must have been, he thought, a recluse of some importance, otherwise the expense of making a way to his chamber would not have been incurred. This passage is made from the west end of the church over part of the south aisle, and has fan-tracery vaulting under it. Mr. Parker also called attention to a very beautiful corbel-table, and an old elm chest with three locks, hewn out of the solid wood. The south door and west doorway were well worthy of notice, the ornamentation of them being of the transition-Norman style.

On a subsequent inspection of the handsome church of Winchcomb, Mr. Parker stated that it was rebuilt during the time of Henry VII. or VIII. The clergyman took exception to this, maintaining the building to be two or three centuries earlier. Mr. Parker, however, replied that he had examined the history of so many churches that he could not well be mistaken in this date, and he felt assured his statement was correct. The members then examined the fragment of a pall manufactured from some priests' copes, and also a very beautiful piscina. Mr. Parker also pointed out what he considered to be a reliquary, apparently to contain a heart, but some of the party differed from this opinion, considering it merely an ornament which had once belonged to the original church.

^c GENT. MAG., July, 1860, p. 64; Aug., p. 139.

The examination of Sudeley Castle proved a source of great interest to the party, and their enjoyment was greatly enhanced by the hospitality of Mr. Dent, who provided them with a collation.

EXCURSION TO CHEPSTOW AND TINTERN.

Wednesday, July 25. This was considered an extra, or "ladies' day," and, by invitation from the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, many members of the Institute associated themselves with them in an excursion to Chepstow, Tintern, and other places of interest in that neighbourhood. Chepstow castle was first visited, where Mr. Parker explained the more noticeable features of that grand old example of the fortified mansions of the middle ages. He especially drew attention to the vaulted apartment which was formerly used as the storehouse of the castle, pointing out the means of communication with the water below, where a small creek or inlet for boats afforded easy access for the heavy packages, which were thus readily hoisted up. A staple still in its place in the floor shewed where the ropes for that purpose were attached. Mr. Parker took advantage of the occasion to make reference to a similar vaulted apartment under the Fleece Inn, in Gloucester, which has hitherto been considered by local antiquaries to have been the crypt of St. Mary de Grace Church, supposed formerly to have stood upon that spot. This, he believed, was a mistake, the vaulted apartment in question, which dates from the twelfth century, being in fact an ancient cellar or store attached to a merchant's house. Similar subterranean apartments, vaulted after the same fashion, were, he said, in common use in former days, of which he instanced examples as existing still at Bristol, Chester, and elsewhere.

The peculiarities of construction and arrangement in the hall and chapel of the castle gave rise to an animated discussion, drawing forth many interesting and instructive remarks.

The next point visited was the very remarkable and perplexing remains at Coed

Ithel, in the village of Llandogo, situated about a mile and a half beyond Tintern. These singular vestiges are apparently of very ancient construction, and consist of a smelting furnace, which, with its platform, is still in a state of wonderful preservation. This is connected with massive walls, traceable for three or four hundred yards, pierced by an entrance, to which access is given by a paved way. At right angles to this line of wall runs another of extraordinary strength and solidity, formed of blocks of masonry, rudely squared, but admirably fitted together, and bearing altogether, from its massiveness and Cyclopean character, the impress rather of Roman work, than of that of a later period. This wall attracted great attention, and many and various were the opinions respecting its date and purpose—some attributing to it a Roman, some a British, and some a Mediæval origin. The latter impression, however, appeared ultimately to prevail, though for what purpose these perplexing walls were erected remained to the last inexplicable. This locality, which was first brought into notice a few months since by a member of the Cotteswold Club, is deserving of more prolonged study than casual visitants could bestow, and would repay careful investigation.

Tintern was next visited, after which the party dined together at the George Hotel, Chepstow, Captain Guise, President of the Cotteswold Club, in the chair.

On *Thursday, July 26*, the greater part of the members had quitted Gloucester, but a party was formed of those still remaining, and an expedition, accompanied by the Rev. S. Jysons, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, and other gentlemen connected with Gloucester, was made to the excavations at Wroxeter. On reaching Shrewsbury, the visitors were warmly welcomed by Dr. Henry Johnson, secretary to the Excavations Committee in that town; and they proceeded forthwith to the British Pompeii to examine the results of the recent explorations, carried out so successfully under the able directions of Mr. Thomas Wright and Dr. Johnson. The curious market-place, the extensive esta-

blishment of baths, the singular furnace lately found, supposed to have been the workshop of an enameller, or worker in metal, were examined with much interest, but we shall speak next month of all

these matters in our report of the more recent visit of the British Archæological Association to the same spot, and may therefore here close our narrative of the Gloucester Congress.

[*Reprinted from the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.*]

MEDIEVAL HOUSES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A PAPER READ AT THE MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
JULY, 1860, BY JOHN HENRY PARKER, F.S.A.

I HAVE been requested to give you some account of the houses of the Middle Ages still remaining in Gloucestershire. They are more numerous than is commonly imagined. This county is rich in antiquities of various kinds, owing partly to the excellent quality of the building stone, as may be seen by the most casual observer in many parts of the county. I will not detain you with any preliminary remarks on the great value and interest of such examples, of the light which they throw on the manners and customs of our ancestors, or how closely they are connected with the history of our country, of which, indeed, they form an important though a neglected portion. But I am addressing those who are better able to instruct me than I am to inform them on these general topics. All that I can pretend to as an excuse for addressing you at all is that I have taken some pains to ascertain what remains may still be found, and to what periods they belong. I will therefore endeavour to give you a short account of each, and as nearly as I can in chronological order. Those which I have either myself seen, or have obtained notice of from persons on whom I can rely, amount to about thirty in number, and range in date from the twelfth century to the sixteenth. I have little doubt that there are others at present unknown.

OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY we have several domestic buildings still remaining in this county. In the city of Gloucester the present deanery is the abbot's house of the Norman period, and though much altered by many succeeding generations, still retains the original chapel perfect; it is an oblong apartment, with a barrel-vault, supported by arch-ribs only, with the usual Norman mouldings and details: the floor is paved with a rich set of heraldic tiles of the fifteenth century, with the arms of Beauchamp impaling Despencer, and the initials W. S. oft repeated; their arrangement is not original. Under this is a similar apartment, vaulted in the same manner; a door at the east end of this chamber opens into the cloister, close to the north-west door from the cathedral into the cloisters.

Under a building at the back of the Fleece Inn is a large vaulted chamber of the Norman style, popularly considered as the crypt of an ancient church,

but which appears to me to be only one of the usual vaulted chambers or cellars, or fire-proof warehouses, which we commonly find under merchants' houses throughout the Middle Ages, and very often under other houses, castles, and monastic buildings. This vault is of the horse-shoe form, that is, the walls slope or lean outwards, and are wider apart at the capitals or springing of the vault than they are at the bases, or on the floor line. These walls were evidently built in this manner, and I have met with other instances of this mode of building walls both in houses and churches^a.

The circular keep and some other portions of the magnificent castle of Berkeley are of this century, much altered at subsequent periods.

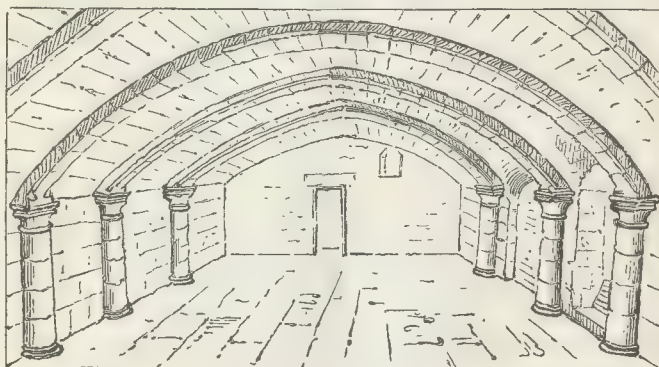
At HORTON a house of the twelfth century has been preserved, and forms one wing of the present mansion, close to the church. The old house is of the time of Henry II., and being probably intended only for the residence of a single priest, was small. It was on the usual plan of the period, a lofty hall occupying about two-thirds of the house, the remaining third being divided into two stories, the cellar or parlour below, and the solar or bedroom, or the lord's chamber, above, under part of which was the usual passage behind a screen. At each end of this passage is a doorway, one of which was the chief entrance from the court, the other the back door to the churchyard; both of these doorways are perfect, and in good preservation, ornamented with the late zig-zag moulding so characteristic of the period; the shafts are pear-shaped in section, and their capitals remain uninjured. Two of the Norman windows also remain high in the wall, now blocked up, and a small newel staircase to the upper chamber, with a transition Norman doorway. The floor is now continued the whole length of the building, and the upper room has been fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel by the Paston family in the seventeenth century; it was evidently concealed with caution, and might easily be overlooked. Behind the altar is a recess, apparently for the purpose of hiding the priest in case of need. That the original hall occupied only two-thirds of the building ap-

^a One very curious example remained until within the last year in the remarkable little chancel of Westwell Church, Oxfordshire, and had the original painting of the thirteenth century upon it. The inner arches of the windows were built upright, consequently they stood out from the face of the receding wall; and this projecting part was also painted on the top as well as in front, a clear proof that it was part of the original design. But I am informed that a conceited modern architect has lately destroyed this curious vestige of antiquity, alleging that because the wall was not straight within, the foundations must have given way, although the outer surface of the wall was straight. It may also be interesting to record the ancient chancel of East Hendred Church, Berks., lately demolished, the walls of which battered considerably on the inside, while the pier of the rood-loft was vertical.



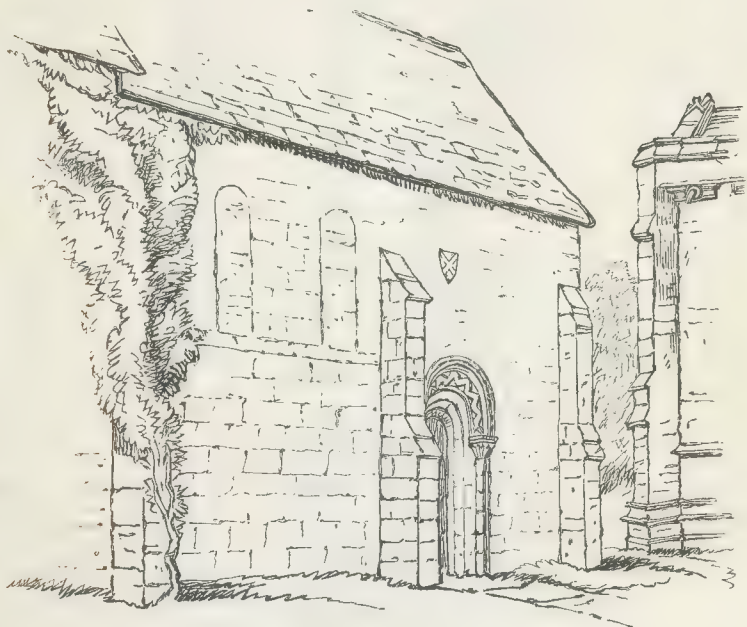
C.A. Buckler.

Chapel in the Deanery, c. 1120



Crypt, or Vaulted Chamber, under the Fleece Inn, c. 1160.

pears to me clear, from the circumstance that the original windows extend no further; they are high in the wall, and had there been a floor there would have been no light to the lower chamber; they do not extend beyond the doors or passage, and the two small chambers were probably lighted by windows in the west end, now concealed by roughcast and ivy on the outside, and papered over on the inside. There is a large fireplace at the east end of the lower room, but it is modern. Buttresses have been added in the Perpendicular period, and a shield of arms introduced over the north doorway.



C. A. Buckler

Norman House at Horton, c. 1180.

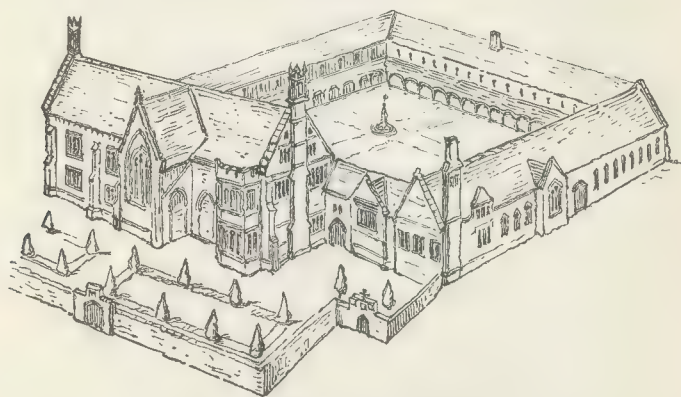
For a knowledge of this interesting old house, one of the earliest in England, I am indebted to my lamented friend the late Rev. R. W. Huntley, who took me to see it a few years since, and I have lately revisited it.

OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY there are also some portions remaining in BERKELEY CASTLE, but so much mixed up with later work that the original plan of the house of that period can hardly be made out, and there is little information to be gleaned from them. The room in which Edward II. is traditionally said to have been murdered is built over the Norman staircase to the keep, and may possibly be of this period, but if so it has subsequently been much altered.

ST. BRIAVEL'S CASTLE is to a great extent a house of the early part of the thirteenth century. The hall has unfortunately been destroyed, but the

solar, or lord's chamber, at the upper end of it remains, and is now used as a schoolroom; it contains a fine fireplace of this period, over which is the well-known chimney with the bugle-horn for a crest upon the top of it. On each of the faces of the octagonal shaft is a small lancet opening trefoil-headed, with a crocketed canopy over it, and from the junction of these canopies rises the small spire surmounted by the crest. It is one of the most beautiful chimney-tops in England.

At the lower end of the hall some of the servants' apartments remain, though mutilated, and these are connected with one of the towers of the gatehouse, which is nearly perfect, and contains several small chambers of this period, each with its fireplace and chimney. This is in direct contradiction to the popular error that chimneys were not known before the fifteenth century, an error originating in the custom of having no chimney to *the hall* in the earlier houses, the fire in the hall having been usually in the centre of the room upon a brasier or reredos, and the smoke escaping from the open louvre in the roof. But this arrangement was obviously impracticable in the smaller chambers in towers of several stories, and in these we accordingly find fireplaces and chimneys at all periods, from the twelfth century downwards. St. Briavel's Castle is popularly attributed to King John, but I believe without any foundation; and it is remarkable that King John has the credit by popular tradition of nearly all the old houses in England, a tradition for which it is difficult to account, and which is frequently quite groundless. As, however, the Early English style was tolerably well established by his time, a portion of St. Briavel's may possibly belong to his reign. The buildings have been much more extensive, and probably covered nearly the whole space within the walls, where is now a garden. The outer walls and the moat are perfect.



THE BLACK FRIARS AT GLOUCESTER
From a Drawing by Stukeley, preserved in the Bodleian Library.

The domestic portions of the buildings of THE BLACK FRIARS in Gloucester may fairly be considered as belonging to my subject. This house was founded about A.D. 1239, by King Henry III. and Sir Stephen de

Herneshull. The buildings remain on all the four sides of the cloister court, or the square; on the north side is the church, which was a large cruciform church of the thirteenth century, converted into a dwelling-house immediately after the dissolution, by Thomas Bell, in the time of Henry VIII., as described by Leland^b. On the opposite side of the court, or square, was the dormitory, also of the thirteenth century, which remains unusually perfect, though divided by a modern floor, and now used as a warehouse. It is on the first floor, having a number of smaller apartments under it. The plain open timber roof remains, but concealed by the modern upper floor; on each side is a row of small original square-headed windows, quite plain on the exterior, but on the inside the rear arch of each window has good Early English mouldings; these arches rest upon, and are separated by, upright stone slabs, each of which formed a partition between two cells;

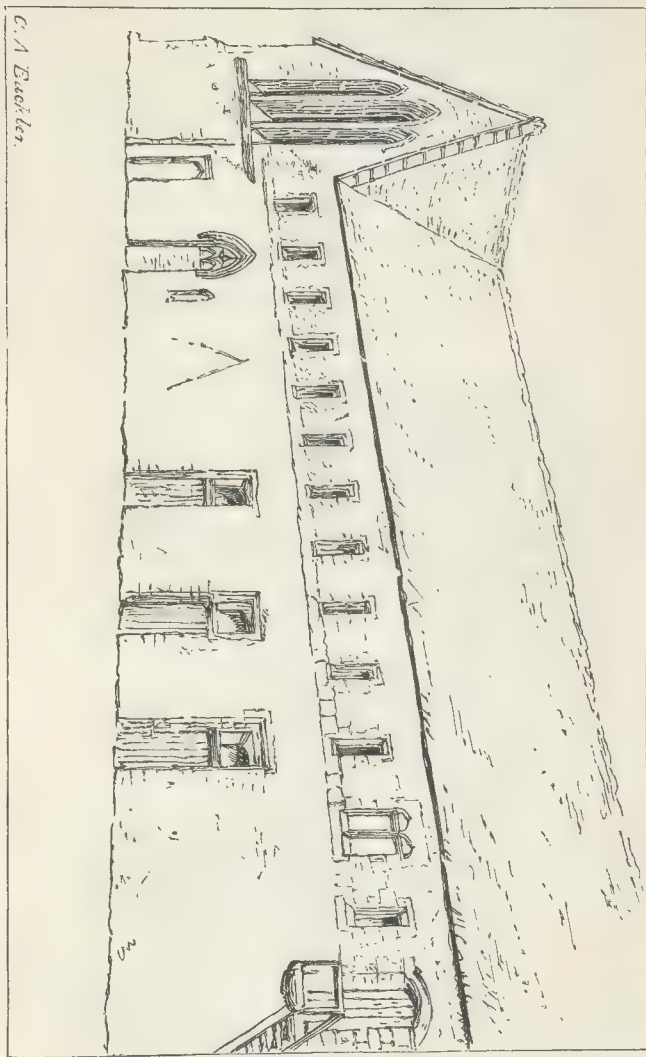


Partition of the Cells in the Dormitory, c 1260.

this partition was carried out considerably farther in wood, and in the ends of the stone partitions are the mortices for the wood-work. The roof

^b Itin., vol. iv. p. 78. Fuller saith that he converted it into a beautiful house for himself, and hard by erected an almshouse and endowed it. Fuller's Worthies, p. 362.

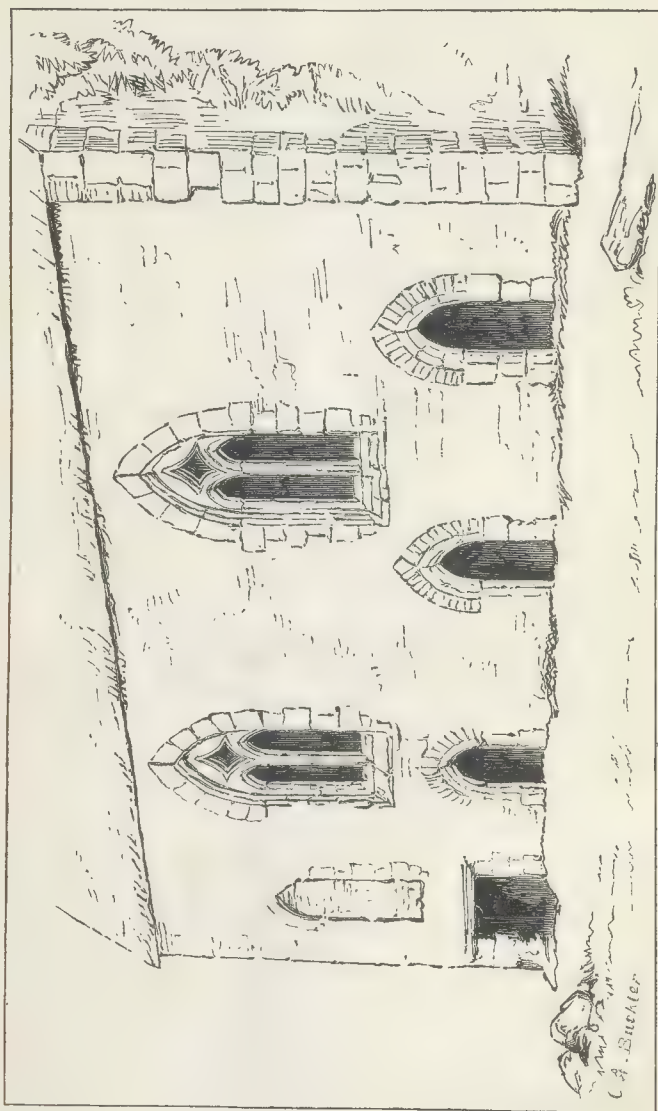
is similar to that of a hall, and equally lofty in the centre, over the space of the central passage, but coming down at the eaves to about eight feet from the floor. There were places for eighteen cells on each side, giving room for six-and-thirty friars; but from these probably two must be deducted for the entrance, which was from the side by an external stair.



The Dormitory and end Window of the Refectory, c. 1350.

Adjoining to the west end of the dormitory is a triple lancet window, which has detached shafts of Purbeck marble within, and formed the south end of the refectory; one of the side windows is also perfect, a single lancet light with good shafts, arch-mouldings and foliated capitals well carved. This is now a stable and hay-loft, and formed a small part only of the refectory; the other part has been turned into dwelling-houses, but the outline of the old roof of the refectory can be seen externally, as is also the

case with the church. The refectory occupied nearly the whole of the west side of the cloister, as shewn in the bird's-eye view from a sketch by Stukeley, preserved in Gough's Collection in the Bodleian. The doorway of it is tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of Early English mouldings in



The Tanners' Hall, c. 1300.

the south-west corner of the court, and near to it are remains of the lavatory. On the east side of the court was the chapter-house, which had been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and a fine piece of rich Perpendicular stone panelling remains on the exterior, or eastern face of the house, now almost hidden by modern buildings, but it can still be seen in a narrow passage about four feet wide.

Of the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, we have in the city of Gloucester THE TANNERS' HALL, a highly interesting remain, though in a sadly neglected and mutilated state; it is of the time of Edward I., and it is not improbable that it was built for the hall of the Tanners' Guild at that period, as the guilds were then of considerable importance. The walls are tolerably perfect, and one of the windows of the hall on the first floor has the tracery perfect, the others are more mutilated. The cellar under it has single-light windows, rather wide lancets. The entrance to the hall was from an external staircase, under the landing-place of which was the entrance to the cellar. The date may be rather *earlier* than I have assigned to it. I have not been able to find any history of it.

In 1291, or the 19th year of Edward I., a licence to fortify his house at



Remains of Gatehouse at Yate, c 1320

Little Compton was granted to John Romaine, Archbishop of York, but I am not aware of any remains of it.

OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY we have the following licences to crenellate or fortify houses :—

In 1301 a licence was granted to John of Wylington to fortify his house at Yate, near Chipping Sodbury, in this county. The gatehouse remains, and is an interesting ruin of the time of Edward I. The upper part has been mutilated, but the lower part is perfect, with the outer and inner archways, a small doorway on each side, with an ogee head, and a good fireplace in the first-floor room over the passage : this has a fine mantelpiece, with a row of four-leaved flowers. There are also some ruins of the house, but these are of considerably later date, and a farm-house has been built on part of the site and of fragments of the old buildings, some windows and a doorway being used again : this is a common practice which often misleads young antiquaries.

In 1307 a licence was granted to Alexander of Bicknor, clerk, to fortify his house at Ruardean ; and a few fragments of this house are, I believe, still standing.

In the same year a licence was granted to William le Wanton to fortify his chamber within his mansion at Crumhale, or Cromhall, near Wickwar, but nothing remains of this.

In 1318, Henry of Wylington obtained a licence to fortify his house at Culverden.

In 1348, 21st Edw. III., Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had a licence to fortify his house at Whitenhurst, or Wheatenhurst, (about seven miles from Gloucester).

In 1374, 47th Edw. III., the abbot and convent of Winchcombe had a licence to fortify their abbey and their houses, granted at the request of Master John of Branktre, chaplain to the king ; and there are some slight remains of the abbey buildings in a meadow near the church.

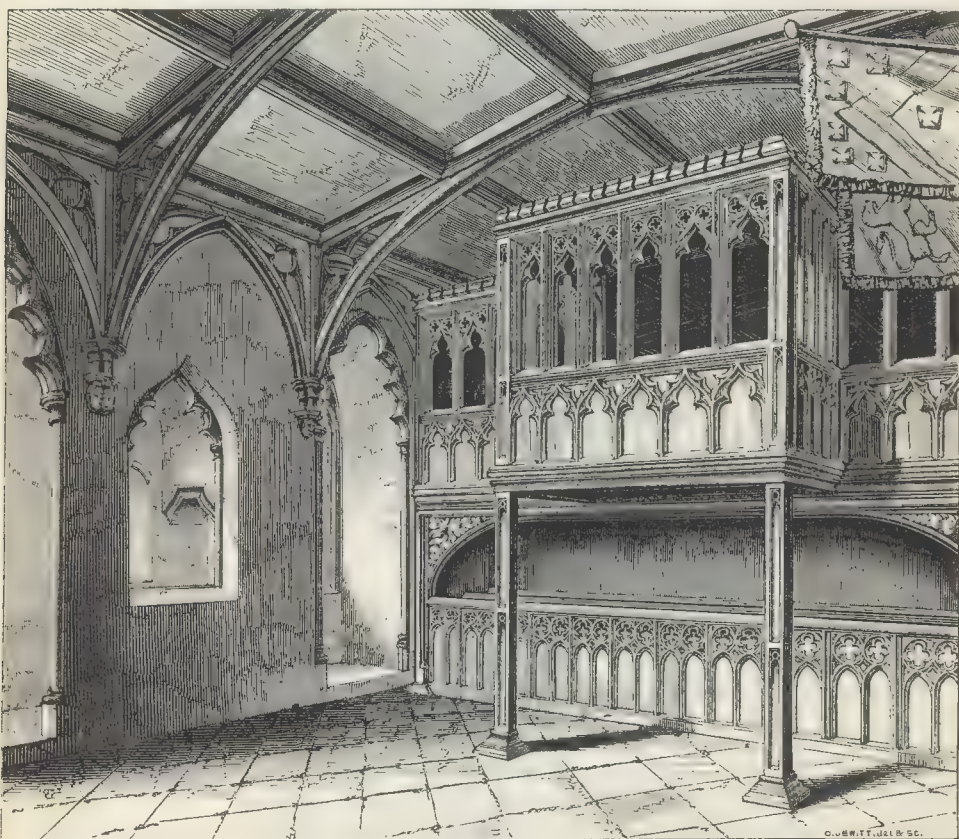
Of this century we have also considerable parts of Berkeley and of Beverstone Castles, both very remarkable examples, of which I have given a description in my work on the “ Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages ^c.” The following extracts will probably suffice for the present object :—

“BERKELEY CASTLE.—The hall retains a late Norman wall on one side, but on the other are some good and rather peculiar square-headed windows of the fourteenth century. The screen and gallery have been destroyed. The doorways of the porch and of the hall itself are of the peculiar form which occurs over tombs in Bristol Cathedral. At the end of the hall are the doorways adjoining and leading to the kitchen and other offices. The centre one, which is the largest, and is now blocked up, led directly to the principal door of the kitchen, but the present entrance is by the door on the north.

^c See vol. iii. pp. 256—258.

"The kitchen, the north wall of which forms part of the line of wall of the courtyard, is of an irregular hexagonal form, three of its sides being longer than the others. This and the other offices belong also to the fourteenth century, and are worthy of careful examination."—(p. 254.)

The chapel of Berkeley is an excellent example of an arrangement which was not uncommon in the larger houses of the Middle Ages, but which has not been generally understood. The eastern part, or sacarium, where the altar stands, is lofty, of the height of two stories: the western part is divided by a floor into two chambers, one over the other, each with a fireplace in it, and with separate entrances,—the lower one from the hall for the servants, the upper one from the dining-room or lord's chamber for the use of the family and their guests. This upper chamber was also called **THE ORIEL**, and its use was by no means confined to attending the service in the chapel, but it was used for various other purposes. In place of a wall

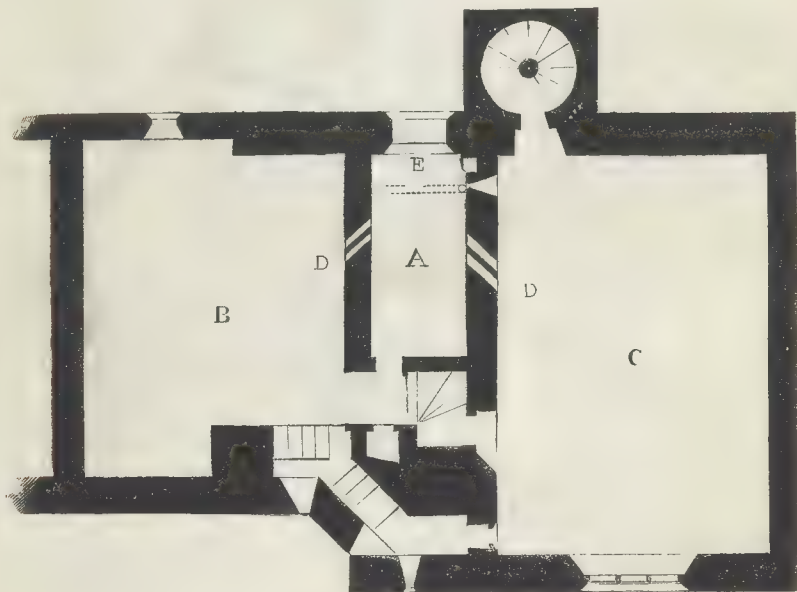


The Chapel, Berkeley Castle, c. 1360; with the Oriel, c. 1450.

on the eastern side of this room was a screen of open timber-work, extending from the floor to the ceiling, over which tapestry was hung, so that on ordinary occasions this room had the same appearance as any other chamber. When the service was performed in the chapel or sacarium,

the tapestry was drawn aside, and the family assembled in this oriel or upper chamber could join in it, and see the elevation of the Host. This screen remains nearly perfect, only a modern opening has been made in the centre, giving the appearance of a gallery with a family pew in it. The screen in front of the lower room has been removed. There is a curious passage from the altar platform to the lower western chamber made in the thickness of the Norman outer wall, but in the fourteenth century, and with Decorated arches opening to the chapel.

"**BEVERSTONE CASTLE** is the picturesque ruin of a fine house of the fourteenth century, with an Elizabethan house built on part of the site, and a more modern house added. The Elizabethan house stands on the site of the original hall, the vaulted cellars of which remain, together with the towers at each end. One of these is large, and seems to have been a sort of keep; it contains two chapels, one nearly over the other, but not exactly. The lower or principal chapel, on the first floor, is a very good specimen of a domestic chapel of the Decorated style, and must have been intended to contain the whole household, never a very large one, from the small size of the castle; there is no other room communicating with it, and there is a separate division for the sacarium, with the piscina and two sedilia, with crocketed ogee canopy, finial and pinnacles, and shafts; the piscina has the basin perfect. The whole chapel has a good groined vault, with ribs and bosses.



BEVERSTONE CASTLE.

Plan of Upper Story of Tower.

A Oratory. B Priest's Room. C Lord's Bed-chamber. D D The Squints. E Altar.

"The upper chapel, or oratory, is quite small, it retains a piscina in the angle, with a Decorated ogee canopy and finial, the basin and shelf; the east window has been altered in Elizabethan work. On each side of this chapel are squints, or hagioscopes

through the walls from the chambers on either side; the roof is not vaulted, and the size of this whole chapel is not larger than the sacarium of the principal one. The chamber on the south side appears to have been the solar, or a dwelling-room of some importance and considerable size, but has been much altered, and an Elizabethan window introduced. The other chamber on the north side is much smaller, and on rather a higher level, even with the oratory, which is two steps above the solar; this was probably the priest's chamber. . . .

"Leland gives the following account of this castle:—

"Thomas Lord Berkeley was taken prisoner in Fraunce, and after recovering his losses with French prisoners and at the batail of Poytiers, builded after the castelle of Beverstone thoroughly, a pile at that time very preaty.'"—(pp. 256—258.)

At Standish, a house adjoining to the churchyard is of the early part of the fourteenth century, though much altered at subsequent periods.

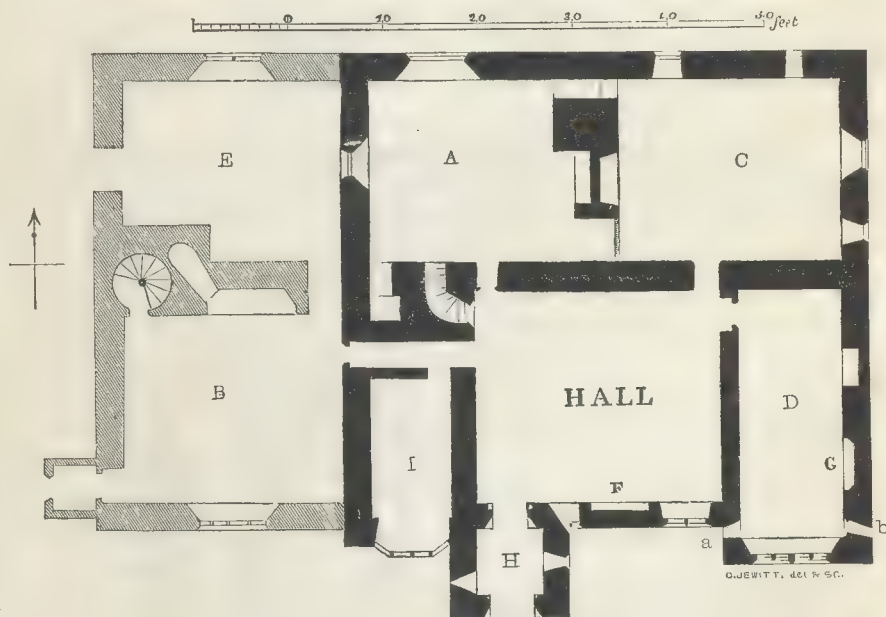
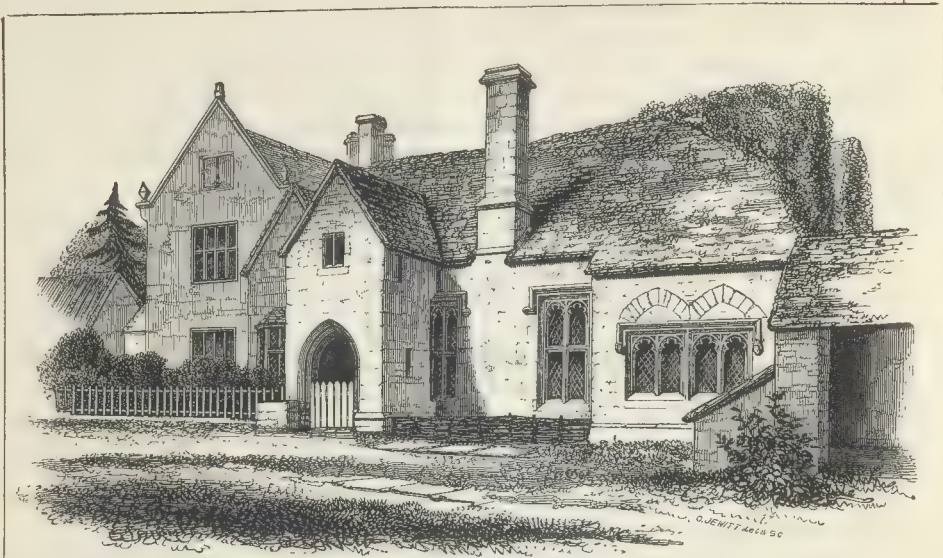
The Grange, a farm-house in the parish of Tetbury, has the dairy formed out of the lower part of the chapel of a house of this century; but the upper part of the chapel is entirely destroyed, and the rest of the house is of the time of Charles II. One fireplace has the date of 1663.

At CALCOT is a fine barn of the Decorated style, with good gables having finials, and buttresses, and transepts in the form of low square towers. The following inscription records the date of its erection,—'ANNO MCCC. HENRICI ABBATIS XXIX, FUIT DOMUS HÆC ÆDIFICATA.' This is cut on a stone in the wall of one of the doorways. Another inscription records a rebuilding after a fire in 1729, but this evidently refers only to the roof and a part of one side.

At DEERHURST there are some remains of the Priory joining on to the church, with a singular window, long and square-headed, with Decorated tracery; it has been *restored* and lengthened, but is still worthy of notice.

STANLEY PONTLARGE, near Winchcombe. A licence to crenellate his manor-house was granted to "John le Rouse de Raggeley," in the 15th Richard II., and a pardon was granted at the same time for his having fortified a part of the said house without a licence. A part of this house was standing in 1830. A very good window from it is engraved from a drawing of Mr. Petit in the "Archæological Journal," vol. vi. p. 41, but it has been recently destroyed. In this village there is a small house, or cottage, of the time of Henry VIII., very perfect, with the two gable ends and their coping; the windows and doorways are of the usual late Perpendicular style; the chimney is at one end, with a square shaft and a plain fireplace; and there is an original dormer window in the roof. Cottages of this type abound in the county, and are well worthy of imitation in these days of cottage building. There is another very good example in the adjoining village of Bishop's Cleeve.

OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, the first house to be noticed is WANSWELL COURT, a small manor-house of about the middle of the century, which is unusually perfect, although many of the details are mutilated, and one wing has been added in the Elizabethan period. It is surrounded by a large



A Old Kitchen.
B Present Kitchen.
C Cellar.

D Parlour, with a small opening on each side of the window.
F & G Fireplaces.
H Porch to Hall.

WANSWELL COURT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

and wide moat, which encloses not only the house, but the farm-yard, garden, and orchard also. Of this house I have given a full description in my work^d, from which the following extract will be sufficient here:—

“WANSWELL COURT. The original ground-plan of the building consists of a hall, which is entered by a porch, and has a room at each end, a cellar, and a kitchen. The hall occupies the whole height of the building, and is almost square, measuring about 25 feet by 22. It is lighted by two windows on the south side, which are square-headed, of two lights, and transomed, the one at the upper end of the hall having the usual stone seats. Between these windows is the fireplace. It is large, and has very good details; the upper part is panelled, and it has a bold cornice. The arrangement of the mouldings on the jambs is singular. The roof consists of four bays, one of which is cut off from the hall by a modern partition; it is a collar-beam roof, with arched braces springing from wooden shafts, which rest on carved stone corbels; it has two purlins, and three pairs of arched braces in each bay.

“This hall is interesting from its marking another step in the march of refinement. There is no dais, plainly shewing that the master of the mansion no longer dined with his retainers in the hall, but in its place is a room cut out of the hall by a wall carried half way up, and finished with an embattled wooden cornice, and covered with a flat ceiling supported by moulded beams, the space above being originally open to the hall roof, though at present cut off by a modern lath-and-plaster partition. This room was the ‘privee parlor’ mentioned in *Piers Plowman*, where the lord and lady dined, for in the hall

“The lord ne the lady lyketh not to sytte.

Now hath eche ryche a rule to eaten by himselfe

In a privee parlour . . . and leave the chief hal.”

This parlour, which is about 26 ft. by 9½, was furnished with a fireplace, now broken and mutilated, and has a double window of four lights occupying nearly the whole south end of the room. Near this window was doubtless the place where the master usually sat, for on each side of the window is a small opening, like a miniature window, which has evidently served as a look-out, one of them commanding the open window of the porch and the other the eastern entrance over the moat, so that no one could pass in or out either way without being seen. The parlour communicates with the hall by a door at the north-east angle, close to which is the door into the cellar, which is on the same level, and is a large room, which has been lighted by very narrow windows, though larger ones have since been inserted. At the north-west angle is the stone staircase leading to the upper rooms, and near it the entrance to what appears to have been originally the kitchen before the addition at the west end was made, as it still retains a mass of masonry, which includes the fireplace, &c. At the west end of the hall is a small room, to which a bay-window has been added, and which



Look-out, from the lord's parlour.

^d See *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii. pp. 267—269.

is now used as a parlour, and on the opposite side of the passage is a small larder. The porch, which is not vaulted, has an open window on each side and a room over; it still retains the original hall door, with its ironwork. In one of the upper rooms is a fireplace with a cornice of excellent grape and vine-leaf foliage. The seventeenth-century addition to the house consists of only two rooms, a dairy and a kitchen, with a small porch."—(pp. 267, 268.)

At ASHELWORTH is a very perfect manor-house of the middle or latter half of the fifteenth century; the interior is modernized, and the hall divided into small rooms, but the whole of the roofs and walls are perfect, and most of the windows, with their dripstones and tracery, and the usual seats inside the windows.

CAMPDEN, or CHIPPING CAMPDEN, contains several ancient houses; the street is nearly a mile long and of a fair width, in the middle of which stands the Market-house, built in 1624, and the Court-house, part of which is of the fourteenth century, with panelled buttresses.

Here are also two houses of the fifteenth century nearly opposite to each other, one of which is a "capital mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the wealthy family of Grevil, great wool-staplers, who rebuilt the church." It has a good panelled bay-window of two stories, which agrees in style with the tower of the church. The other house had a fine oriel window, the exterior has been mutilated, but within there is a fine arch and a piece of groining, with part of the roof and a fireplace.

At DURSLEY there is a small house of the Perpendicular style, about the middle of the fifteenth century; the walls are washed by a spring of water called the Broad Well; it has a tolerably good doorway and windows, and a small chimney on the point of the gable; the interior is modernized. The Post-office is also of the fifteenth century, but much altered.

GLoucester. There is a timber-house of the fifteenth century, called the New Inn, with a very rich corner post (engraved in "*Domestic Architecture*"); the end of the house is modernized; it stands at the corner of Northgate-street. In the same street is a magnificent gateway of oak, with carved spandrels and brackets. The castle has been entirely destroyed to make room for the County Gaol. There are several other timber-houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. One has particularly good barge-boards, which look like fourteenth, but are really of the fifteenth.

The ruins of LLANTONY ABBEY consist only of part of the gatehouse, the walls of a fine large Perpendicular barn, cruciform, with good buttresses, and long narrow slits for windows; a stable, also of the fifteenth century, with some other offices joining on to it, the lower part of stone, with plain doors and windows of the Perpendicular style, the upper part of wood, in which is a timber hall of plain work. They appear to have been only farm buildings, but may have been of more importance, and the hall possibly the



Barge-board at Gloucester.

guests' hall. A small modern house has been built in the ruins, and joins on to these offices.

ICOMB: an extensive and picturesque pile of stone, of the time of Henry VI.

LECKHAMPTON Manor-house is partly of the time of Hen. VII., with four chimneys and the hall windows remaining, but the rest of the house is modernized.

NEWENT: in this small border-town a house is, or lately was, standing, called the Boothall, which, Leland says, was originally called the New Inn, and built when a communication was first opened by this road to Wales. There was a priory here, of which the gatehouse and some other fragments are still in existence.

At NIBLEY, near the church, is a small house, probably that of a chantry-priest, now a school-house. It was *restored* in 1853, with new windows and doorways in the Perpendicular style. Two of the original fireplaces remain, but both altered; one was in the hall, the other in the solar; the latter has a rich mantelpiece of panelled work. The walls are old, with remains of the strings and buttresses.

RODMARTON Manor-house is in part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A view of it is published in Lysons' "Gloucestershire Antiquities."

RUARDEAN: a licence was granted in the 4th Edward IV. to Alexander de Bykenore, clerk, to crenellate his mansion here. A few fragments of it are still standing.

STROUD. The Town-hall is probably of the fifteenth century, but much modernized.

SUDELEY Castle is more fully described by Leland than usual:—

"The Castle of Sudeley is about a mile from Winchcombe. . . . Boteler Lord

Sudeley made this castle *a fundamentis*, and when it was made it had the prize of all the buildings in those dayes. . . . The Lord Sudeley that builded the castle was a famous man of warre in K. H. 5. and K. H. 6. dayes, and was an admirall (as I have heard) on sea; whereupon it was supposed and spoken, that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum*; and some speake of a towre in it called Potmare's Tower, that it should be made of a ransome of his. One thing was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windowes of it were glazed with berall. There had been a manor-place at Sudeley before the building of the castle, and the plot is yet seene in Sudeley Parke where it stode. K. E. 4. bore no good will to the Lord Sudeley, as a man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6. his man: whereupon by complaints he was attached, and going up to London he looked from the hill to Sudeley, and sayd, *Sudeley Castle, thou art a traytor, not I.* After he made an honest declaration and sold his castle of Sudeley to K. E. 4. Afterwards K. H. 7. gave this castle to his uncle, Jasper Duke of Bedford, or permitted him to have the use of it. Now it goeth to ruine, more pittye^e."

Queen Catherine Parr afterwards resided here with Sir Thomas Seymour, and part of the house was restored at that time, and is still inhabited, having been again restored at great expense within the last few years; the remainder is still a picturesque and interesting ruin, probably much the same as it was in Leland's days. One tower of the castle of the fourteenth century has been preserved between the ruins of the hall of the fifteenth and the present Elizabethan house; many fragments of the old chapel of the house of the fourteenth have also been dug up, and are carefully preserved; they are erroneously supposed to have been brought from Winchcombe Abbey. The walls of the chapel are perfect, with a very good and remarkable tower bell-cot. The roof, and fittings, and painted glass have been very handsomely restored by the present proprietor, Mr. Dent, who keeps up the old place and preserves all that belonged to it in remarkably good taste.

CIRENCESTER. There is a singular building over the south porch of the church, of the time of Henry VIII.; it has three good oriel windows of two stories, and is believed to have been intended as the house for the chantry priests, but perhaps was hardly finished before the Reformation, and it was then applied to other purposes; there are also two gatehouses and a large barn belonging to the abbey buildings.

COALEY is an ancient mansion of stone, with wooden windows, and framed and panelled partitions on both floors, of the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII.

DOWN AMNEY House was erected by Sir Antony Hungerford, in the reign of Henry VIII., but has been so much modernized that very little ancient character remains. The gateway, flanked by embattled towers, has crocketed gables and domed turrets.

GLOUCESTER. The Crypt Grammar-school House is a plain building of late Perpendicular work, the walls perfect, with the doors and windows, but the interior and roof are modern.

^e Itin., vol. iv. pt. ii. fol. 170 a.

At HORTON, the manor-house (of which the Norman house before mentioned forms one wing) is chiefly of the time of Henry VIII., with a rich doorway of the earliest Renaissance style, over which is a shield of arms with the hat of a prelate, usually called a cardinal's hat^f; these are the arms of W. Knight, prothonotary, who probably built the house; and in the garden wall a stone is built in with the inscription,—

“WILLELMUS KNIGHT, PROTHONOTARIUS ANNO 1521.”

In the garden is a *loggia*, a sort of summer-house, or open arcade of Tudor arches, with a wall at the back, in which are the heads of the Cæsars. It is about 50 feet long by 12 wide, and is called by the villagers “the Music Gallery.”

LITTLE SODBURY Manor-house, built probably by the Walsh family, who by marriage obtained the manor in the 1st Henry VIII., contains a hall, which ascends to the roof, and possesses decorations of that period in its timber-work, and some carved heads. The windows are high in the wall, and the music-gallery remains. The fireplace has been altered, and is of the age of James I. There is a handsome porch to this house, from which a passage is conducted, as usual, through the house, leaving the hall on the left hand. On the right were, doubtless, the offices; these, however, are now modernized, and form dwelling-rooms. Above these is a small but elegant oriel, which probably ornamented formerly a state bed-chamber. These remains are of the date of the hall.

At SOUTH CORNEY, opposite the church, is a small house of the fifteenth century; the windows have been much defaced, but have remains of their tracery. On the point of the gable is a singular finial, a head of Janus with four faces.

SOUTHAM House, near Cheltenham, is thus mentioned by Leland:—“There dwelleth Sir John Hudleston, and hath builded a pretty mannuor-place. He bought the land of one Goodman.” This house is still standing, and is the seat of Lord Ellenborough, but it has been much altered and has many additions in imitation of the old style. Of the original work there remains a good bay-window of two stories, and several smaller oriel windows; the other windows are square-headed and not remarkable, and the interior is modernized. The tower is modern.

CHURCH STANWAY House: an Elizabethan mansion which retains on the east front a traceried window, and other vestiges of fifteenth-century work.

THORNBURY Castle was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham in the time of Henry VIII., on a very magnificent scale, and although it was never finished, the works having been stopped when he was beheaded in 1522, the walls are nearly perfect, and one of the finest examples we

^f See Glossary of Heraldry, p. 71, CAP.

have of the period, with details, machicolations, and chimneys of moulded brick.

Leland thus describes it :—

“Edward late Duke of Bukkyngham likeynge the soyle aboute and the site of the howse, pulled doune a greate part of the old howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared stone the southe syde of it, and accomplished the west parte also with a right comely gate-howse to the first soyle: and so it standeth yet with a hafe forced for a time. This inscription on the front of the gate howse :—

‘This gate was begon in the yere of our Lord God 1511, the 2 yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the VIII. by me Edward Duke of Bukkyngham, Erle of Hereford, Statord, and Northampton.’

The Duke’s motto Dorene Savant (Dorenavant.) The foundations of a very spacious base courte was then begun, and certayne gates, and towyres in the castell lyke. It is of iiij. or v. yerdes highe, and so remayneth a token of a noble piece of worke purposid. There was a gallery of tymbre in the bake syde of the howse joinynge to the north syde of the paroch church^e.”

A very full and accurate survey of this castle, made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1582, is printed in Leland’s *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 658, and reprinted in Britton’s “*Architectural Antiquities*,” vol. iv. p. 127.

Another survey, made immediately after the execution of the Duke of Buckingham, has been recently found in the Public Records, and a transcript of it, kindly supplied by T. D. Hardy, Esq., the Assistant Keeper of the Records, is printed in my work, (vol. iii. p. 263).

There was a private chapel, and the following extract illustrates what has been said as to the double chapel, with a single sacarium :—

“The utter part of the chappel is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms or petitions with each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Dutchess used to sit and hear service in the chappell.”

A beautiful series of engravings of the details of the castle is published in the second series of Pugin’s “*Examples*.”

There are considerable remains of the kitchen and offices; and the very extensive outer court, which was the farm-yard surrounded by farm buildings and stables, according to the custom of the Middle Ages, still continued in the time of Henry VIII. This practice of having one of the principal entrances through the farm-yard may be seen in a great number of instances in castles, houses, and abbeys.

^s Itin., vol. vii. p. 75 a.

THE
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM:
ITS
HISTORY, PRESENT STATE, AND PROSPECTS.

A LECTURE

DELIVERED TO THE
Oxford Architectural and Historical Society,
NOVEMBER 2, 1870,

BY

JOHN HENRY PARKER, HON. M.A. OXON.

KEEPER OF THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGY;
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OXFORD,
AND OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ROME;
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON;
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS;
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, AND OF
THE COUNTY SOCIETIES OF BUCKS., CHESHIRE, ESSEX, KENT, LINCOLN,
NORTHAMPTON, SOMERSET, SUSSEX, AND WILTS.;
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT BONN;
MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, AND OF THE SOCIETIES OF NORMANDY,
OF BORDEAUX AND OF CHERBOURG, &c.

OXFORD,

M DCCC LXX.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

SEVERAL of my predecessors in the office which My Predecessors.
I have now the honour to hold, of Keeper of this Museum, have set me the example of giving some account of the history, the present state, and the prospects of the Museum. The latest and best was given by Mr. Philip Duncan, in 1830; this was printed, and also prefixed to the Catalogue of the Museum, which was published in 1836; and is still to be had at the Museum, of Mr. Rowell, who has prepared a continuation of it to the present time.

The collection was originally begun in the time of Tradescants.
Elizabeth, or James I., by John Tradescant. According to one account, he was a Dutch merchant settled in London, who had been originally one of the refugees expelled from Holland by the bigots of those days on religious grounds, like so many others who helped to augment the wealth of England at that period. Whether this account is correct or not, he was a man of great acquirements on various subjects, especially in botany and horticulture. He was employed by the Lords Salisbury and Wotton. He bore the title of the King's Gardener, was sent in the fleet to Algeria, and collected plants in Barbary and the Mediterranean Islands. He was also selected by Lord Danby to take charge of the Botanical Garden, but died about that time. He was assisted and succeeded by his son, who kept the then celebrated Tradescant's Ark until the

Curiosities.

time of Charles II. It was the earliest collection of the kind formed in England, and chiefly consisted of what are called *curiosities*, without regard to whether they were objects of Natural History—the works of God, or Antiquities—the works of Man, in the olden time. The collection, with the additions of Ashmole, included Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, especially the productions of distant countries, all that was comprised under the general name of “Rarities.” Such was the general character of a Museum down to our own time.

Old Catalogues.

A. Wood’s MSS.,
Huddesford.

Ashmole’s MSS., W.
H. Black.

Portraits,
Bodley,
Hope.

Natural Science,
New Museum.

Joseph Parker.

The University has wisely decided on separating this miscellaneous collection, and distributing it to the different departments to which each belongs. The old Catalogues of the Ashmolean Museum are therefore things of the past. Anthony Wood’s Manuscripts, of which a catalogue was published by my predecessor, Mr. Huddesford, in 1761, as then in the Ashmolean Museum, must now be sought for in the Bodleian Library. The large collection of Ashmole’s Manuscripts, of which a catalogue was published by Mr. Black in 1845^a, must also be sought for there. Most of the Portraits enumerated in Mr. Duncan’s Catalogue will be found either in the Bodleian Picture Gallery, the Hope Portrait Gallery, or in the Taylor and Randolph Buildings. The objects of Natural History are now in the Museum of Natural Science in the Parks, built for the purpose with part of the money obtained for the University from the Bible Press, by the clever management of my late Uncle, Mr. Joseph Parker. They can still be found, I believe, by the numbers given in Mr. Duncan’s Catalogue. It is not probable that many of these really belonged to the original collection of John Tradescant or his son, forming the once celebrated Tradescant’s

^a An Index to this was published in 1867.

Ark in South Lambeth, where it remained an object of great public attention for about half a century, and a Catalogue of it was published in 1656. At the death of the younger Tradescant, in the time of Charles II., he bequeathed his collection to his friend Elias Ashmole, ^{Elias} Ashmole, who had been a lodger in his house for some years, and had taken great interest in the Curiosities. Ashmole became a celebrated antiquary, and was a leading character of his time, the historian of Berkshire and of the Order of the Garter, and Windsor Herald.

Ashmole added his large collection of books and manuscripts; no books were named in Tradescant's Catalogue. He proposed to present this valuable collection to the University of Oxford, who accepted the offer, and to shew their sense of the value of it, erected the present building for it.

Anthony Wood, in his life of Ashmole^b, says that in October, 1677, Ashmole offered to give "all his rarities" to the University, if it "would build a fabric to receive them," and that the offer was accepted under that condition. The Account Books of the University, for 1679 and some following years, contain entries of sums of money expended on the building, but make no mention of any money given by any person to meet such expenditure.

The name of the architect was Wood, apparently a local architect; the idea that it was one of the buildings of Sir Christopher Wren is altogether a modern one; the first author who mentions it is Alexander Chalmers, in his "History of Oxford," which was published in the early part of the present century.

For me to read the Catalogue of the additions made

^b *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. iv. col. 357, ed. Bliss.

Rowell's Catalogue. to the Collection from time to time, and compliment the donors, would be rather tedious work for the Society to listen to ; it will suffice to say that Mr. Rowell has prepared a perfect list of them with great care. I propose to print his summary as an appendix to this Lecture. I will only say that although the Collection is not large, it is very choice, and contains many things not to be found elsewhere. The collection of Flint Implements. Flint implements is remarkably good. These objects are one of the connecting links between Archæology and Geology ; some are so rude and strange that doubt has been expressed whether men's hands, or accidents of nature, have formed them, and they belong to the early ages of the human race, which have been called the Pre-Historic times. They are continually found in gravels or drifts, where water has formerly flowed, not only in valleys, but often high in the hills, and this in many parts of the world. In America, fine specimens of them have been found, and in Asia and Africa, as well as in Europe.

For the well-assorted Danish specimens, we are indebted to Mr. Rawlinson, the eminent civil engineer.

British and Roman Pottery.

We have a tolerable collection of British and Romano-British Pottery ; one important series, illustrated by a very curious and interesting model of a British Village, was obtained at Standlake in Oxfordshire. In Mr. Hutchings' Collection, we have besides other "rariora," one of the finest British Urns in the kingdom.

Wylie. In Anglo-Saxon remains, we can stand comparison with any other museum, thanks to the liberality of Mr. Wylie, who gave us the objects described in his work called "Fairford Graves."

Douglas's *Nænia Britannica*.

A considerable part of the Anglo-Saxon remains collected by Douglas for his *Nænia Britannica* were given

to this Museum, and large additions have been made to this branch by different benefactors ^c.

We still have our Alfred's Jewel, the head of his sceptre, a genuine and curious piece of Anglo-Saxon or English jewellery and enamel of a period when the English were celebrated for such work, as their ladies were for embroidery and lace. These were much sought for even in Rome, and prove that the English of that day were not *behind* the best of Europe in civilization ^d. But we must not conclude that they were in advance of other people. Metal-work, embroidery, and lace, are just things that can be done by people who can neither read nor write, and are generally better done when that is the case. A man who is entirely ignorant of everything else but his work, can give his whole mind to that work, and employ his utmost skill and ingenuity upon it. Thus, at the present time, the best workers in jewellery are the Etruscan peasants on the hills round Rome, now employed by Castellani, as their ancestors were by the jewellers of the Roman Emperors, and before them possibly by the jewellers of the kings of Rome, and of Etruria itself, the kings of Veii, before the union of the Etruscan people with the Romans. We must remember that Veii was a larger city than Rome at the time it was conquered, and that the whole of the inhabitants eventually became Roman citizens. Some of the greatest patrician families of Rome, in the time of the Republic and of the early Empire, were of Etruscan

Alfred's
Jewel.

Metal-
work.

Etruscans.

Castellani.

^c Professor Phillips, my predecessor in the office of Keeper of the Museum, commenced a collection of antiquities found in Oxford or its immediate neighbourhood only. This already contains a variety of British, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and Medieval remains, and it is hoped that it will be increased by further donations from time to time.

^d On that interesting subject, we will refer to M. Francisque-Michel's Work, *Recherches sur le commerce, la fabrication et l'usage des étoffes de soie, &c.*, vol. ii. pp. 336—343. Paris, 1851, 2 vols. 4to.

origin, and prided themselves upon it. The Scipios, for example, always buried their dead after the Etruscan fashion, and would not follow the Roman fashion of that period, of burning their dead, called cremation. In these Etruscan and Semi-Etruscan tombs, that beautiful ancient jewellery has been found, the imitation of which by Castellani's workmen, above alluded to, is so much the fashion at present.

Etruscan
Tombs.

Bronze-
work.

I may observe also, that the ancient Bronze-work is often beautifully executed, quite equal to anything that can be done now; yet this frequently belongs to a period probably a thousand years before the Christian era. Bronze not being liable to rust, the ornaments worked in that mixed metal are the most durable of any. Gold and silver ornaments are often melted down for the value of the metal; bronze is not sufficiently valuable to make it answer to do this. These ancient works of art are more valuable in their present state, than they would be if melted down. Ironwork has generally suffered very much from rust; but we occasionally find objects preserved, which shew that the work was equally well executed. Wrought ironwork at the present time is best executed by those who have been educated as workers of iron only, and are ignorant of everything else. The Russian peasants are said to be the best workers in iron at the present day. In our own country, the village blacksmiths can generally execute wrought iron better than the workmen of the great manufactories. Before quoting the subject of ancient ironwork, I may mention that in the recent demolition of a part of the wall of Servius Tullius in Rome, it was found that the great blocks of tufa, of which it was built, were fixed together with iron clamps clasping the edges of two stones; no mortar or cement was used. I purchased two or three of these iron clamps of the work-

Russian
peasants.
Village
black-
smiths.

Iron
clamps of
the wall
of Servius
Tullius.

men, and they are now in the Museum with the Roman tiles and specimens of stone.

This brings me to the principal object of my Lecture, to shew in what manner this Museum may be made a living thing, and thoroughly useful for the object of the University,—the education of the people of England. I think that this may be done by connecting the Museum and this Society as closely together as possible. The Museum will supply objects to study. The members of the Society will study them, and lecture upon them, to explain them to other members who have not time to study them. Each will take his own branch of study and elucidate it.

The Museum is now a Museum of Archæology only. What is Archæology? It is *History in detail*, and the details are tenfold more interesting than the dry skeletons called School Histories. Details give life and interest to any subject. Archæology is also history taught by the eye, by shewing a series of tangible objects; and what we have once *seen* we can remember far better than anything of which we have only heard or read. This Museum must be made to illustrate the History of Architecture, and Sculpture, and Painting—or rather Drawing. Paintings require more space, and students of Painting must be referred to the Picture Galleries.

Architecture is naturally the first point; we must have a building to put them in, before we have objects of art and virtù. Sculptures and Paintings require some building to put them in. Architecture has long been the most popular branch of Archæology, and this Society was originally established for the special study of the history of Architecture. The Heraldic Society, which had existed for some years previously, but was then in a dying state, was incorporated with it, and the Heraldic

- Library of that Society now forms part of our Library.
- Historical Society. An Historical Society, under Mr. Goldwin Smith, was also incorporated with it at a subsequent period, because we always considered that the historical view, and not the practice, of Architecture was our object. We believe, indeed, that our casts of mouldings and other details, our models, and especially our excellent Library, are very useful to the profession; and one of our earliest members, Mr. Harrison, became an eminent architect.
- Practice of Architecture. Mr. Street also made use of our Library, and was a member of our Committee. He studied his profession in Oxford for some years, and it is an excellent field for the study. But our main object always was Historical; we should never forget the weighty words of Mr. Goldwin Smith, which might well serve for the motto of our Society. "*The Buildings of every nation are an important part of its history, but a part that has been neglected by all Historians, because the Historians themselves have been entirely ignorant of the subject.*" That future Historians may not be ignorant of it, is one of the objects of this Society. When Archæology is made part of the system of Education in Oxford, as I trust it will be, with the help of this Museum, any educated man will feel it a disgrace to be ignorant of it. The subject in itself, in its general outline, is so simple and easy, and when that outline is once understood is so easily followed up in one branch or another, and so useful for assisting to understand other branches of history, that it seems impossible that it should not be taken up in earnest.
- Harrison, Street.
- Goldwin Smith.
- The ladies. The ladies are already taking the lead in this matter. Architecture or Archæology is now part of the course of study in the education of young ladies, and I have frequently observed in society that to find

out whether a young lady knows anything of Archæology or not, is a test whether she has been highly educated or not. The daughters of our higher nobility, who have generally had the best education that can be obtained, are almost always well acquainted with Archæology. Some of my most favourite pupils have been young ladies of this class, our future Duchesses or Countesses. I could mention names, but for the fear of offending the modesty, or rather the shyness, of the English character.

I hope you will excuse this little digression. I will now remind you of the words of another distinguished Oxford man,—Dean Stanley: “*What Comparative Anatomy is to the study of Medicine, that Archæology is to the study of History.*”

Dean
Stanley.

As the two names that I have mentioned both belong to the Liberal party, and party spirit sometimes lays hold of names, and our object might possibly be misrepresented in consequence, it may be as well to mention some names on the other side. In the early days of our Society, Dr. Newman sometimes attended our meetings, and he said that “*It was a pleasure to attend the Meetings of this Society, because it was the only neutral ground in Oxford.*” At that time, Polemics ran very high in Oxford; but Archæology has nothing to do with Politics or Polemics. At the present time, Earl Stanhope, founder of the Stanhope Prize and President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Marquis of Salisbury, our new “honoured Lord and Chancellor,” are cordially with us, and delighted to hear that there is a fair prospect of a real revival of the study of Archæology in Oxford. The spirit of Archæology is necessarily Conservative. At the same time, we see the necessity of taking Liberal views of progress, and giving

Dr. New-
man.

Earl Stan-
hope.

Marquis
of Salis-
bury.

German
and
French.

up the bigotry and exclusiveness of our fathers—the Antiquaries of the old School. Archæology must necessarily be Cosmopolitan, if it is to attain its object, as we cannot really study it without the power of comparison, of comparing one country or one district with another. We must, therefore, be all earnest advocates of peace. An interesting correspondence has recently passed through my hands between a German friend, one of the leading Archæologists of Germany, on one side, and some of the leading Archæologists of France on the other, making use of me as a neutral and a friend to both parties, to express their determination to remain friends all their lives, notwithstanding the present enmity between the two nations.

Compa-
rison.

It is by comparing small remains in one place with more perfect remains of the same kind and of the same period in other places, that we learn to understand the smaller remains. To carry on this study formerly required the power of travelling far and wide; but the art of Photography enables us to pursue this study by our own fireside, and sometimes even better than we could do by travelling, because we can place the objects side by side, and not have to trust to memory or to drawings, which are not always to be depended on.

Photo-
graphy.

Seroux
d'Agin-
court.

At first sight, indeed, it may appear absurd to say that in this small building the general History of Architecture can be illustrated. But this modern art of Photography enables us to do many things that were impossible before. The great work of Seroux d'Agincourt, the History of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, *from existing remains*, shews what may be done by a well-selected series of examples in chronological order, even though the drawings from which his plates are engraved, and often the engravings themselves are so bad

as to deprive his great work of half its use. For some years past I have been endeavouring to supply the place of these bad engravings by a series of Photographs arranged in chronological order, according to the plan and under the guidance of D'Agincourt's work. A large proportion of his examples are necessarily taken from ROME, for they could be found nowhere else; and I ^{Rome.} think I now have photographs of all his subjects that remain in Rome. For the first ten centuries of the Christian era, it would be in vain to try and find a connected series anywhere else.

Rome was so long the centre of the civilized world politically, that all the arts also had their centre there as a natural consequence. The Romans were not inventors; but they were admirable copyists, and all the arts converged to that point, from whatever quarter they were derived, and were then distributed from Rome over all the provinces of the Roman Empire, ^{Roman provinces.} which became the different countries of modern Europe. The local peculiarities of each country or district can be traced to the particular Roman building in that province, generally in the capital of the province, ^{Special building as type.} which has served as a type for the inhabitants, when the revival of the art of building began after the year 1000. This is particularly evident in the different provinces of Gaul, as has been well shewn by my excellent ^{Gaul.} friend, M. de Caumont, in his various works during the ^{De Cau-} last forty years,—beginning with his *Cours d'antiquités monumentales*, which was published in 1830, and carried on in various volumes of his valuable *Bulletin Archæologique*, which he has carried on ever since with wonderful energy and perseverance. Both these works are in the Society's Library, and I hope will be more used in future than they have been hitherto, when their value is

Provincial
styles,
Lyons.

better understood. As a case in point, to shew the derivation of a Provincial style from some one Roman building which has served as a type for the province, I may mention that in the diocese of Lyons, the columns continued to be fluted down to the thirteenth century, because the Roman building, which served as a type, had fluted columns. The Maison Carrée at Nismes has on the exterior thirty fluted Corinthian columns. The Roman Temple of Augustus and Livia, at Vienne in Dauphiny, now the Museum, has also fluted Corinthian columns. This is not very far from Lyons; and fluted columns can be seen in work of the thirteenth century in the apse of Saint-Jean, in Lyons Cathedral.

Advan-
tage of
Photo-
graphs.

Best light.

Late-
ranus.

In the present state of Europe, and at this season of the year, it would be rather difficult for the members of our Society to go and see these things with their own eyes; they must be content to trust to other people's eyes, and the large collection of engravings and drawings that are in the Society's Library, and which they will bear in mind that each member can have to his own fireside. Photographs are still better, when they can be obtained; in these, we do not have to trust to the eye or the hand of other people. A building shewn in a photograph is as well seen as on the spot, sometimes better, for the photographer is obliged to choose the right time of the day, when there is a good light upon the object, and sometimes details can only be seen when there is a good light upon them. I have frequently been obliged to have the same object taken two or three times, because the light had not been right at first. In the case of the remains of the House of Plautius Lateranus, of the time of Nero, which was incorporated in the city wall by Aurelian, and thus preserved, I had

this done half-a-dozen times before I was satisfied that the old doors, windows, and the construction of the wall of a house of the first century, could be seen.

Of the two-thousand Photographs that I have been enabled to have prepared in Rome, there is now a set in this Museum. It is arranged for reference according to the numbers in the printed Catalogue, and, by means of the Index, any subject can be looked out in a few minutes; so that a student can at once have photographs of all the existing remains in Rome that illustrate the subject he wishes to study. Take, for instance, the Fortifications: you have all that remains of the fortifications of the time of the Kings of Rome, now included within the wall of the Empire. They formed originally the inner and principal line of defence, while what had been only the less important earthworks on the outer line, afterwards had the great wall of Aurelian built upon them; and THE CITY was then extended to this wall, instead of being confined to the narrow limits of the City of the Kings, as it had been for many centuries. The great wall of Aurelian was thirteen miles in extent, and fifty feet high, and had a corridor for the sentinels made in the wall itself, with towers at regular intervals. Several miles of these corridors within the wall of Rome still exist, and I have numerous photographs of them. This wall has been repaired from time to time by successive Popes, and is still the wall of the present City of Rome on the eastern side of the Tiber; but on the western side considerable changes have been made.

Roman
Photos.

Subjects
for Study.
Fortifica-
tions.

The Janiculum had been originally a detached fort, but was connected with the City by Aurelian, who built his wall from the Tiber to it, and across the Tiber connecting it with his wall, which ran along the eastern

Janicu-
lum.

Vatican,
Leo IV.

bank of the river to the point where the wall was carried across, or rather connected by chains with towers on each bank, or perhaps by drawbridges, which were certainly used by the ancient Romans. The Vatican was also a detached fort, and continued to be so until the time of Leo IV. in the ninth century; he connected it with the wall of Aurelian, by building walls from the Hadrianum, a *tête-de-pont* of the Pons Ælianus, and the Gate of S. Peter's, now the bridge and fortress of S. Angelo, to the Vatican Hill and fortress, in the same manner as Aurelian had done with the Janiculum. The space between the Janiculum and the river is called the Trastevere, that between the Vatican and the river is called the Leonine City, or the Borgo. There are upwards of one hundred photographs of the walls and of the Leonine City, which I hope to explain more fully next week. The Italian army in the recent bombardment have scrupulously avoided any injuries to the antiquities as far as possible. The breaches they have made in the walls are in parts built by the Popes, not by the Emperors.

Borgo.

Sangallo.

Large additional fortifications had been made in the seventeenth century by the celebrated engineer Sangallo, especially on the western side, where a long line of wall was built along the ridge of the hill connecting the Janiculum with the Vatican, which are the two corners of a high table-land on that side of Rome. One of the breaches was near the Porto San Pancratio on the highest ground, the same where the French had entered some years since. At that time, the French army was driven back by the Roman citizens stationed within the old wall and fosse of Aurelian, which had been concealed by the outer wall of Sangallo; and when the French had entered in through the breach to the num-

ber of some thousands, they were received with such a volley of musketry from loopholes in the old walls, that they were forced to retreat, and send to France for more powerful artillery. On the recent occasion, the Italians also made another breach in the modern part of the wall on the opposite side, nearly at the extreme eastern point, near the modern Porta Pia, which they almost demolished; and as it was built in the extremely bad taste of modern Rome, it is no loss. You will find ^{Breach at Porta Pia.} photographs of this breach, of the Porta Pia, and of all the points mentioned, including most of the ruins of the wall of Aurelian at that part where it was bombarded by the French, near the present church of S. Pietro in Montorio.

Another subject thoroughly illustrated by the photographs and the map that accompanies them, is that of the Aqueducts of ancient Rome. As Rome, at the end of ^{Aque-} the first century, as described by Frontinus, was better ^{ducts.} supplied with water than any other city ever has been, the subject is not only one of great antiquarian interest, but is of considerable practical importance also. I had tried in vain to understand them for three or four years, and had bought all the best maps and books on the subject, as well as examining the lines for the first seven miles out of Rome scores of times; but I could not make them out. They are not laid down on any of the existing maps, being sometimes underground, and at other times carried on arcades for miles. At last I found it necessary to have a new map made from Subiaco, near which the principal sources of them are situated, to Rome, a distance of forty-five miles. The lines of thirteen aqueducts are now clearly laid down, drawings supplied of the most important points, and photographs taken, where it was practicable, up to the

number of two hundred and twenty, I believe. In the course of our excavations during the present year, I have also made out several parts of them within the walls of Rome. These are also shewn in the photographs.

Palaces,
Temples,
&c.

The great Amphitheatre, the Temples, the Palaces of the Cæsars and others, will come under the head of the "History of Architecture," which is also continued through the Middle Ages by a long series of churches with their details, and the towers of the castles of the Barons, with plans of them, and such details as seemed necessary to understand them. Photographs

Tangible
objects.

are accurate representations of tangible objects, and are most useful for the proper understanding of similar objects in the Museum, when we can get the objects themselves. We are tolerably rich in Roman remains found

Roman
Remains
in Britain,
Dr. Wilson.

in this country, for which we are largely indebted to Dr. Wilson, and other friendly benefactors. It occurred to me also that some specimens of the materials of which the walls of Rome were built might be interesting. Professor Phillips asked me last year to bring over some specimens of the different kinds of stone of which the walls of the Kings and of the Emperors were built, and I have done so. We have now small pieces of the

Stone of
Walls.

Tufa.

tufa with which the walls of Romulus, of Ancus Martius, and Servius Tullius were built, and of the peperino, which is said to have been brought chiefly from the quarries of Gabii at a later period; but some of the harder upper layers of the tufa have a close resemblance to it. Then comes the travertine from the quarries near Tibur or Tivoli, which was not used in Rome until the time of the Empire, or the last century of the Republic. We then come to the bricks of the Empire, the finest bricks that were ever made, in making which thousands

Travertine.

Bricks.

of slaves were employed. It is said to have been their usual occupation when not required for other purposes.

The exact date of these bricks can frequently be as- Stamps,
certained by the stamps upon them. These are a sort Names,
of trade-marks to distinguish the different manufacto- Consuls.
ries, and during the second, third, and fourth centuries they commonly have the names of the Consuls upon them. They have also frequently the name of an Emperor or of some members of the Imperial family, to whom the tile-yard had belonged. You will remember that Roman bricks are always flat, like what we usually call *tiles*, about two feet square and one inch thick at the best period, with the stamp in the middle. I have brought over a series of them, which are now Series of
in the Museum; but there has not yet been time to Stamps.
arrange them, or put the labels upon them. It is, I believe, the only series in England. The thickness of these bricks and of the mortar between them, is one of the guides to the age of the buildings of the Empire. As a general rule, there are ten bricks to the foot, mortar included, at the best period, the time of Nero Nero.
and Titus: eight to the foot, in the second century; six, in the third; and only four, in the fourth, as in modern brick walls. The admirable *terra-cotta* work and vases Vases.
of the ancient Romans are too well known to require notice here; we have some fine specimens of them.

For SCULPTURE, we have Photographs of some of the principal statues in the Museums of Rome, including the busts of the Emperors, which are useful for the chronology and to shew the costume and the head-dresses.

On the subject of Sculpture and Carving, we must not Sculpture
forget the carved ivory tablets, commonly called ivories, Ivories,
of which we have some good specimens in the Mu- Chrono-
logy.

Consular
Diptychs.

seum; these are of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It would not be difficult to form a chronological series of them from the time of the early Roman Empire down to the sixteenth century, when Archæology ceases. The Consular Diptychs would form part of this series, and these are practically dated. The style of drawing, and the costumes, as well as the carving itself, are all useful for historical purposes. It will perhaps be worth while to have a set of Photographs made of them; but the excellent series of casts issued by the Arundel Society^e are generally accessible, and are as useful for Historical purposes as the originals would be. They are so well made that it is often difficult to distinguish the casts from the originals.

Arundel
Marbles,
Inscriptions.

The celebrated Arundel Marbles are now for the most part in the lower room of the Museum; they are more valuable for the Inscriptions than for the Sculptures. Some of the more important Greek inscriptions are still built into the walls of the room in the schools in which they were formerly kept.

Drawing.

FOR THE ART OF DRAWING, we have an excellent series for the first thousand years of the Christian era, in our Photographs, such as could not be obtained anywhere but in Rome. We begin with the Mosaics of the first century, such as the celebrated "Pliny's Doves," taken from the original, and several other mosaic pictures and pavements of that period, and of the two following centuries, which is called "the time of the early Empire." We then go on with the mosaic pictures in the churches, beginning with S. Constantia, in the fourth century. These are merely for orna-

Mosaics.

^e The Arundel Society's Collection contains 174 pieces; that of Professor Westwood (various portions of which have from time to time been exhibited at the meetings of this Society) contains more than a thousand pieces.

ment, the culture of the Vine, &c. At S. Maria Maggiore, in the fifth century, is a remarkable series of Scripture subjects, the whole history of the Bible as understood at that time. I long despaired of getting these from nature, and I had them copied from Ciam- Ciampini. pini's great work on the subject; he has preserved some that are now destroyed, and his drawings will be useful to compare with the originals, if I do succeed in getting them, as I believe I now shall. The last I heard was that the Dean and Chapter of the great Cathedral Church of S. Maria Maggiore had at length yielded to the importunity of my photographer, that the mosaics have been cleaned, and the Photographs are now in hand. Of the sixth century, we have the mosaic picture in the apse of SS. Cosmas and Damian, with the portrait of the Pope who was the donor. Of the eighth and ninth centuries, there are many mosaic pictures, executed by order of the Popes after the siege of Rome by the Lombards, when many of the churches and catacombs were almost destroyed.

Simultaneously with these mosaics, we have a series of fresco-paintings in the Catacombs. A few of these are Frescos, Catacombs. of the second and third centuries; but these are not of religious subjects, they are merely for ornament, as in the Pagan tombs. A large proportion of these paintings were ordered by the same Popes as the mosaic pictures in the churches, and in both cases for the same object,—for the benefit of the numerous pilgrims who came to worship at the altars containing the relics of celebrated martyrs, or at their tombs. These mosaics and frescoes bring down the history of the art of drawing to the year 1000, and shew how low it had then fallen.

For the Medieval period, which in a certain sense may be said to begin after the year 1000, when the

great revival of all the arts began, we have a large collection of mosaics, frescoes, altar decorations, and other objects, all well dated, generally by inscriptions recording the names of the donors. These begin with the fine series in the crypt of St. Clement's Church, which are of the eleventh century, and go on to the sixteenth and seventeenth.

Enamels. On the subject of Painting, we must not forget the beautiful enamels with their brilliant colouring. The one contained in King Alfred's Jewel has been already mentioned. Of a later period we have another very remarkable example, the colours of which are so brilliant that it was described in the old Catalogue as made of humming-birds' feathers^f, and ours is not the only catalogue in which the mistake has been made; the colours are as bright as if the work had been executed yesterday. The reliquaries, croziers, and other church ornaments of the Middle Ages, are frequently enriched with enamels. The series of excellent chromo-lithographs of frescos and other early paintings published by the Arundel Society, should also be mentioned here. It will not be difficult to obtain a set of them, when we can find room for them; but we must not attempt to do everything at once.

Photographs, Rome. For the present season, we must be content with Rome, for which the catalogue is ready. For the buildings before the Roman period, in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece, and for the series of Christian antiquities, and the mosaics at Ravenna, and the Medieval period in England, France, and Germany, I must ask you to have patience for another season. I have made arrangements

^f This kind of work, which was in use throughout the Middle Ages, was called *plumeté* in the old inventories, such as in those of Charles V., King of France, the Duke of Berry, and Anne of Brittany. See M. de Laborde, *Notice des Emaux . . . du Musée du Louvre*, 2nd part, Documents et Glossaire, p. 454, under the word *Plumeté*. Paris, 1852-53, 12mo.

to procure the photographs; but the catalogue of them will take more time than I have been able to give to it this season, and I shall want the help of friends who are acquainted with those Eastern countries that I have not seen. We shall, in many cases, be able to accompany the photographs of buildings with works of art from the same places and of the same periods.

Of EGYPTIAN ART, we have some very fine specimens, Egypt. thanks to the kindness of our friends.

Of PALESTINE, we expect to have some through the Palestine. kindness of friends who are connected with the Palestine Exploration Fund, especially Mr. Greville Chester, Greville Chester. who has presented many objects of interest to this Museum, chiefly from Egypt, and has assisted Mr. Rowell in making the catalogue.

Of GREEK ART, we have some fine vases, for which Greek Art. we are indebted to Mr. Henderson, who has kindly selected them from his magnificent collection, and presented them to us. Hender-son.

Of CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES, the Sarcophagus of Ju- Christian Antiquities, Sarcophagus. nius Bassus, of the fourth century, in the crypt of S. Peter's at Rome, is considered as one of the finest examples; and of that, by a lucky accident, I was able to get an excellent plaster cast, now in this Museum; it represents the miracles of Christ, and can be better seen here than it can at S. Peter's, where it is in a very dark place, and cannot be moved. I hope to get other objects of Christian Art of the Early Ages.

Before I conclude, I wish to call your attention to the small Fund belonging to this Museum, of which a separate account is opened at the Old Bank, Oxford, whose London Agents are Messrs. Coutts and Co., under the name of the "ASHMOLEAN TRUST." I am in hopes that Ashmo-lean Trust. this small beginning may become the nucleus of a considerable fund, available for Archæological purposes, by

Donations
of Cam-
bridge
Camden
Society.

the help of donations and annual subscriptions from the Colleges and others; such a fund to be administered by the Keeper of the Museum, subject to the control of the Visitors, in case he should be disposed to run after any fancies, to which all Archæologists are liable at times. I know that many objects of archæological interest have been saved by the advice of competent persons, with the expenditure of comparatively small sums of money judiciously applied at the right moment. Our own Society, to a small extent, and still more the Cambridge Camden Society, did much good in this way soon after they were established, by grants which, we feared, were so small as to be quite useless; but I have since heard that many objects of historical and archæological interest were preserved in this manner. Attention was called to them by the donation of a Society of impartial observers, and the people of the neighbourhood then took it up.

French
Society
for the
preserva-
tion of
monu-
ments.

I have observed the same thing in France;—every year at the annual meetings, which I was in the habit of attending, of the “Société pour la Conservation des Monuments,” under the direction of M. de Caumont, a list was read out of twenty or thirty small donations, made with the object of preserving something which the committee thought ought to be preserved; and then another account was read of the results obtained by the donations of the previous year, which were generally very satisfactory. In some cases, M. de Caumont bought, in the name of the Society, the object they wished to preserve, dug a trench round it, placed boundary stones, and put it under the protection of the local authorities, and of the central government, by having it registered as an “Historical Monument.” The French Government has for many years past expended upwards of £40,000 a-year on the staff of

French
Govern-
ment.

the Inspector of Historical Monuments and his sub-ordinates and local inspectors, and yet the Committee of this Society of gentlemen, who are thorough Archæologists, found it necessary to supplement the work of the Government, and contribute to the same objects in this manner, and that they often had to protest against the jobbing of the architects employed by the Government, who began by demolishing the building they professed to restore and preserve. It appears that the French system does not work well. It certainly could not be carried out in this country without a special Act of Parliament, which there might be great difficulty in passing, nor perhaps would it be expedient, as some of our chief nobility and gentry pride themselves on the care they take of the ruins of abbeys or castles on their estates, and would consider themselves insulted by the interference of a Government Inspector of Monuments.

That the object is most desirable we are all agreed, but the best mode of obtaining it is the point to be considered; perhaps it may be best effected by calling on the different local Archæological Societies to raise a special fund for this purpose, and when their managers hear that there is a prospect of mischief being done, each may go to offer his good advice *with money in his hand*, which will make his advice go much farther, and be far more acceptable. In the case of the Dorchester Dykes, the demolition of which we must all lament, I believe that a small sum of money offered in a kindly spirit in the name of a public body would have saved it for many years to come. Similar cases must occur to everybody. I believe that a large proportion of our local Archæological Societies owe their origin to this Society, which is the earliest of them; and in the original prospectus, written by Mr. Manuel Johnson, whose premature loss we have never

Inspector
of Monu-
ments.

Object
desirable.

Dorches-
ter Dykes.

Local So-
cieties.

Manuel
Johnson.

ceased to regret, the idea was suggested that the field was too large for any single body to work it properly, and it could only be well done by means of local Societies. The suggestion was soon taken up, and when the members of this Society returned to their homes and their families, each in his own neighbourhood started a local Society after our model.

Unfortunately at the outset the necessity of such a fund was not perceived, and, by an alteration of the original rules, the subscription was made to terminate after five years, on the calculation that a large accession of members would follow. Had the original subscription been continued by the numerous life members, as it would have been cheerfully by many, we might now have a fund in hand available for such donations. Let us hope that it is not too late to retrieve our steps, and that by making one vigorous effort, this Society and this University will set an example which will rouse the emulation of the sister University, and of the numerous affiliated Societies; last, not least, that the Society of Antiquaries of London will take the matter up in earnest, and exert the great influence of their name. Ten years ago, or more, when I was a member of their "Executive Committee" and of their Council, I urged upon them to form a "Conservation Fund." Nobody objected to it; but the prejudices of the old school threw a wet blanket over it, and the scheme was smothered. I trust this will not occur again, but that a scheme which is on all sides acknowledged to be a good one, will be taken up, and worked out with that zeal and energy which some of our members know so well how to apply. The revival of the Society which has lately taken place from this cause gives reason to hope that their zeal will not relax, and that they will leave good successors behind them.

APPENDIX.

THE Collection or Museum of Natural and Artificial Rarities made by the two Tradescants (father and son), in the early part of the seventeenth century, was the nucleus for the formation of the Ashmolean Museum, and probably the first collection of the kind of any great importance that had ever been got together in this kingdom. Certainly it was at a date long prior to that of any other connected with British Collections or Museums now in existence.

John Tradescant the elder, by birth a Dutchman, is supposed to have come to England about the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of James the First. He appears to have been a man of extensive knowledge, especially in botany and horticulture. He was employed for a considerable time by the Lord-Treasurer Salisbury, and by Lord Wotton, and travelled for the collection of new plants, &c. over various parts of Europe as far as Russia, and also in Barbary and the Mediterranean islands.

The exact date of his death is uncertain, but in a manuscript in the Archives of the University, relative to the establishment of the "*Physic Garden*," it is stated that Lord Danby had made an engagement with him to take charge of the garden, but that soon after, "about Easter, 1638, the said John Tradescant died."

John Tradescant, junior, seems to have had tastes and pursuits very similar to his father's, and went to Virginia, from whence he brought home many new plants and other rarities. He died in 1662.

Their Museum was in South Lambeth, and called Tradescant's Ark; it was much frequented by the higher classes, by whose means it was also considerably enlarged, as the list of "*principal benefactors*" at the end of the Catalogue contains the names of King Charles and Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, Archbishop Laud, Robert and William, Earls of Salisbury, Earl Carlisle, and one hundred others of the nobility and gentry.

The Catalogue, under the title of *Musæum Tradescantianum, or a Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth*, was published by the junior Tradescant in 1656, who states, in the introduction, that he "had been induced to do so by the per-

swasion of some friends, who pressed him with the argument that the enumeration of these rarities (being more for variety than any one place known in Europe could afford) would be an honour to our nation, and a benefit to such ingenious persons as would become further inquirers into the various modes of nature's admirable works, and the curious imitators thereof."

Of the many articles named in the Catalogue, very few can now be recognised in the Museum. This may be accounted for not only from the natural decay of some, and from others having been discarded on becoming common, or exchanged for newer specimens, but also, in a great measure, from the want of means for identification, owing to the entries in the Catalogue being so brief, one of the longest being that of the Dodo, the head and feet of which for many years were the only known remains of that singular species. The entry is, "Dodar from the island Mauritius, it is not able to flie being so big."

In the Catalogue of Natural Productions—such as Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, or parts of them; of Reptiles, Insects, and Shells—there are 439 entries; but these do not represent the whole in the Collection, as there are several entries of "divers sorts," and of "many divers sorts." It is well worthy of remark, that in the whole of the Catalogue not a single monstrosity is named.

Of Fossils, Minerals, Corals, Earths, and Gems, there are about 250 under their scientific names. Of Exotic Fruits, Woods, Seeds, and Gums, nearly 250, besides 36 entries of colouring materials for painters and dyers.

Of artificial articles, such as specimens of Turning, Carving, Paintings, and the like, and of Warlike Implements, Garments, &c., the entries are numerous; but the list of Boots and Shoes alone shews how energetic the Tradescants must have been in getting together their Collection.

The entries are as follows:—

"The King's Great Porter's Boots."

"Little Jeffreys Boots."

"Boots from Lapland, Greenland, Muscovy, Babylonia, Russia, and Persia."

"Shoes to walk on snow without sinking."

"Shoes from Peru, Canada, Mogull, China, Japan, Coramandell, Barbary, Turkey, Venice, Rhode, Malta, Poland, Grene-land, Portugall, Spaine, Russia (shod with iron), and East India."

"Sandals of wood from China. Sandals made of twigs, and several sorts of Sandals from Venice, Malta, &c."

Of Greek, Roman, British and other Coins and Medals, of Gold, Silver, and the baser metals, there are upwards of 400 named entries, besides "divers old Saxon Coins," "several Old English or Esterling pieces of Money." "Several sorts of Mo-

derne Moneyes from most Countreys in Europe, and also from India, Bengalla, Pegu, Lira, Turkish Aspers and Shehees, and 200 sorts of Dollers."

"Also money from beleagured Cities, viz. Breda, Bruxells, Bergen-up-Zoon, Pomfract, Newarke, and divers other places."

In connection with their Museum was a garden, and the Catalogue contains a list of above 1,500 plants which were growing there, including many exotics, together with the commonest trees, shrubs, and weeds, all arranged alphabetically, each under its scientific name, with the English name to those which had one.

The Tradescants, both father and son, were buried in Lambeth churchyard, where there is a curiously-sculptured and emblematic monument to their memory^a; but their Catalogue alone will be a lasting memorial to their honour, as it shews how great must have been their exertions in making such a collection at a period when travellers were not common, and also shews that one of their objects was to make it instructive, as collections of earths, gums, and colouring matters could only have been attractive to those of an inquiring mind, or otherwise interested in such materials; and a garden in which the common chickweed, nettle, and other such plants held prominent places, could not have been designed for the gratification of mere sightseers.

On the death of the junior Tradescant, the Collection passed by deed of gift to Elias Ashmole, who previously had lodged in Tradescant's house, and doubtless to some extent had similar propensities; but Ashmole's pursuits were very various, as he had been a solicitor in Chancery, an officer of the Ordnance, and served in the garrison of Oxford. He was a botanist, chemist, physician, antiquary, very learned in heraldry; and there are

^a This monument, in a very dilapidated state, is represented in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. lxiii. tabs. iv. and v., and the following appears in page 88:—

"The following remarkable epitaph (preserved at Oxford, and printed in Mr. Aubrey's 'Antiquities of Surrey,' p. 11), was intended for, but never placed upon, this monument:—

'Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone,
Lie John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son.
The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travelled art and nature thro',
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare in land, in seas, in air:
Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)
A world of wonders in one closet shut.
These famous antiquarians, that had been
Both gardeners to the Rose and Lilly Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here; and when
Angels shall with trumpets awaken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
And change their garden for a paradise.'"

several entries in his diary of his officiating as clergyman in the christening of children. He appears to have been held in high esteem by the king and by the nobility in general. He held several offices, the highest being that of Windsor Herald, but declined the still higher office of Garter King at Arms, and also to be elected Member of Parliament for Lichfield, his native city.

Owing to Tradescant's widow disputing Ashmole's claim to the Collection, he did not obtain possession of it till 1674, when he had it removed from Tradescant's to his own house; three years after this he made an offer of it to the University, which was accepted, and this building erected for its reception. In 1683 the Collection was removed to Oxford, and the Museum opened for inspection.

It does not appear that Ashmole made any great additions to the Collection, or that it was open for inspection by the public while in his possession. There is no allusion in his diary to his collection of coins till after he had possession of Tradescant's Collection, and in the Catalogue of the Museum, published in 1836, only five articles are ascribed to him apart from those from Tradescant's Museum. The articles so ascribed are as follows:—

The Sword given by Pope Leo X. to King Henry VIII., with the title, "Defender of the Faith."

Henry the Eighth's Tinder-box.

Queen Elizabeth's Boots, and

Two Gold Chains, which were presented to Ashmole, one by the King of Denmark, and the other by the Elector of Brandenburg.

The greatest addition made by Ashmole to the original Collection was that of his Library, both of Printed Books and Manuscripts, many volumes of the latter being on Heraldic, Personal, and Historical matters chiefly connected with his own times, which have been, and are still much referred to, especially in respect to family pedigrees.

It also contained a large number of manuscript volumes on Astrological subjects, to the study of which occult science Ashmole was much devoted. He was on intimate terms with all the most noted of those who made it a profession. He attended the Astrologers' Feasts, and he purchased the libraries of Lilly and John Booker, to the latter of whom he erected a monument, on which was his own name.

At or about the time of the Ashmolean Museum being first opened (1683), several objects of importance were presented to it, the most noteworthy being two Egyptian sculptured stones, which were presented by the Rev. Robert Huntington, D.D., of Merton College. There does not appear to be any record as to how he became possessed of them, or of the place from whence

they originally came; but as it is known that John Greaves, M.A., Fellow of Merton College and Professor of Astronomy from 1643 to 1649, went to Egypt to obtain measurements and information respecting the Great Pyramid,—it is probable that they were brought to England by him.

These stones have been much valued, and both are engraved in *Marmora Oxoniensia*. One has been supposed to be part of a Regal tomb; this one has now come into special notice from a recent discovery of a stone Tablet on which are inscribed the names of a long list of Kings of Egypt at a very remote time, and it is now stated, on high authority, that this is the oldest known monumental stone to which a date can be assigned, and that it is of a date many centuries previous to that of the Great Pyramid.

From the opening of the Museum to the early part of the present century very many other additions were made, by gifts from various benefactors, and amongst them several articles found in Cornwall, which are figured, and a description of their discovery given, in Borlase's *History of that county*. These were presented to the Museum by the Author of that work. There are also various Articles discovered in Monmouthshire, presented to the Museum by Captain Bird in 1693. These are figured, and the manner of their discovery described, in Camden's "*Britannia*," 1695. Other important gifts might be mentioned, but by far the most interesting is that of Alfred's Jewel, which was discovered near the site of Athelney Abbey in Somersetshire in 1693, and presented to the Museum by Thomas Palmer, Esq., 1718. During the same period the Ashmolean Library was greatly enlarged by the additions of Sir W. Dugdale's, and the Aubrey Manuscripts, Anthony Wood's Manuscripts and Printed Books, and by Martin Lister's Library.

About the end of the last, and the early part of the present century, the Museum was but little visited, probably not only from the decay of many of the articles, and others having lost their attractions from the effects of dust and exposure for so many years, but also in a great degree from the neglect of the authorities connected with the Museum. Of this neglect a striking illustration is afforded by the fact that one of the curiosities shewn, which was especially attractive to the more ignorant of the visitors, was the Leg-bone of an Elephant, which was exhibited and labelled as the Thigh-bone of a Giant; and it was stated that this bone was bought of the Clerk of the Parish of Baldock, in Hertfordshire, who shewed two stones sixteen feet apart, as the head and foot stones of the Giant's Grave. On the appointment of Mr. John Shute Duncan as Keeper of the Museum, one of his first acts was to have the label erased from the

bone, which is now in the Anatomical Department of the New Museum.

The appointment of Mr. Duncan to the office of Keeper in 1823 led to very great and important changes in the Museum, as by means of a grant of money by Convocation, a very liberal expenditure on the part of himself and his brother, who succeeded him as Keeper, and by donations from other sources, the building underwent a thorough repair and cleaning, the floor of the upper room was strengthened by the erection of columns in the room beneath it, cases were provided for such objects as most needed them, and great additions were made by various benefactors to the Collection, especially in the Natural History Department.

Great as the improvements thus effected were, the want of room prevented that arrangement and classification which is now considered necessary; for although the specimens in the different Orders in Natural History were scientifically arranged, still there was a confused mixture of Antiquities with Natural objects, and on the building of the New Museum the Ashmolean Library was transferred to the Bodleian Library, together with the collection of Coins and Medals, to which additions had been made by the late Dr. Ingram and other benefactors. The whole of the objects connected with the Natural Sciences, including the Great Magnet, were removed to the New Museum, and considerable alterations were made in the internal arrangements of the building.

The upper room, which previously had been the principal Museum, was taken as an additional Public Examination School, and divided from the Museum, a separate entrance being made to it. The small side rooms, which had contained the Library, were converted into a private room for the Public Examiners, and a lavatory for the Students. The basement, which previously had been held by the Professor of Chemistry, was converted into a room for the reception of a part of the Arundel, with other inscribed Marbles, and connected with the Museum by an addition to the staircase. And the middle room was apportioned for the Antiquarian and Ethnological Collections.

Under the direction of Professor Phillips, who had been appointed Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum on the resignation of the late Mr. Philip Bury Duncan, in 1854, the various parts of the Collection were arranged, as far as possible, in chronological or geographical order, the articles connected with early British times (i.e. British, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon), with some few exceptions, occupying the three cases in the middle of the room, other articles being arranged in cases around the room in the following order:—European, Asiatic, African, Poly-

nesian, American, and Esquimaux. One case only, placed under the central window, containing miscellaneous articles, and others requiring light, interfering with this arrangement.

Subsequent additions to the Museum have led to some change in the arrangements, and, with a view to form an Oxford Collection, two small cases have been added for the reception of interesting articles connected with Oxford, or found within its limits. Doubtless this Collection will rapidly increase as it becomes more generally known, and more space is afforded for the reception of donations to it.

Of the many additions to the Antiquities in this Museum, from the time of Mr. Duncan's alterations till the recent changes, some few demand especial notice. These are:—

A variety of articles from Barrows opened by the Rev. James Douglass, being a considerable portion of those figured and described in his *Nenia Britannica*. They were purchased of his widow by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and presented by him to the Museum in 1829.

In 1845, a variety of articles, including Saxon and British remains, were bequeathed to the Museum by the late Rev. Allan Borman Hutchings, of Appleshaw, Hants.; and an account of the discovery of the most important of them is given in a letter from him to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, published in his *History of Modern South Wiltshire, Hundred of Alderbury*, vol. v. pp. 209—212.

Valuable articles of British and Saxon remains were collected at Brighthampton and Standlake, Oxfordshire, during excavations in the years 1857–8, made under the inspection of Mr. J. Y. Akerman, Secretary and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the late Mr. Stephen Stone, of Brighthampton. The excavations were carried on by means of a subscription from promoters of antiquarian research, chiefly living in Oxford or the neighbourhood, amongst whom were the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. R. Gordon, and the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck. The President and Fellows of St. John's College also were subscribers to the fund, and, as proprietors of the land, consented to the excavations being made, it being previously understood that all articles discovered should be deposited in the Ashmolean Museum.

In connection with the last-named benefaction, Mr. Stephen Stone presented a Model, made by himself, of a British Village he discovered near the site of the previous excavations, which was re-excavated under his own inspection, the expenses being defrayed by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

An account of these discoveries is published in the *Archæologia*, and in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*.

Since the Museum was re-opened several valuable additions have been made to it.

In 1864, W. M. Wylie, Esq., of Blackwater, Hants., M.A. of Merton College, F.S.A., presented the valuable Collection of Anglo-Saxon relics, discovered by himself at Fairford in Gloucestershire, and described in his work entitled *Fairford Graves*, a copy of which he had previously presented to the Museum. He has since presented a Bronze relique of an exceedingly rare class, found at Lucera in Apulia; and various other articles.

A numerous and valuable collection of Flint Implements found in Denmark, some of them remarkably well made and polished, was presented in 1865 by the eminent Engineer, Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.B.

A large number of articles of various kinds have at different times been presented by the Rev. Greville J. Chester, including a collection lately mounted in the Museum, of interesting articles from Mummy tombs.

A Collection of Greek and Etruscan Vases and Lamps were presented in 1868 by John Henderson, Esq., of Montague-street, London, M.A. of Balliol College, F.S.A.

The Trustees of the Christy Collection at various times presented two Mummies and Cases, with a variety of other articles, and have in preparation for transit to this Museum a large number of Greek and Egyptian relics.

In 1863, the Warden and Fellows of New College presented Casts of Seals on the College Documents, upwards of 700 in number. These, from want of convenient means, have not yet been open for inspection, but with other similar Casts in the Museum, would form a very interesting collection, which doubtless would be increased by similar donations.

Of the general contents of the Museum, it is worthy of notice, that very many are figured or referred to in works of importance, or are connected with persons of note whose travels have been published.

Of British remains there are many very interesting articles, and the Urns and Implements found at Standlake are especially so, from the British village and circles in which they were found, and probably they are relics of the earliest period of which remains are now known in connection with the inhabitants of this country; while in the largest of the Urns of Mr. Hutchings' Collection we have the finest, or at least one of the finest and best preserved, British Urns in the kingdom, while the high finish of the articles which were amongst the burnt bones in it when found, shew it to be of the other extreme, i.e. of the latest British, or perhaps Romano-British period.

Of Romano-British Articles there are but few, although, as already shewn, some of these are represented and described in works on antiquities of high standing. But as regards Anglo-Saxon remains, this Museum will bear comparison with any in the kingdom, as, independent of the great Gem, Alfred's Jewel, the three collections already referred to can hardly be surpassed.

In the general European Collection there are Flint implements from Pressigny from the Christy Collection, a small but well-selected Collection of Relics from the Pfahlbauten, or Swiss Lake Dwellings, obtained by purchase, and the Flint Implements from Denmark, which have been already alluded to. Of relics of Medieval times there are a few weapons of a rare kind, and many interesting personal relics, especially from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Charles II.

There are some implements of early and of more recent dates, and amongst the Works of Art are interesting specimens of Ivory and Stone Carvings of early dates.

The Asiatic Collection is miscellaneous, but attention may especially be directed to the Clay Models of Chaytes or Dahgopes, in which are enclosed Clay Seals, impressed with sentences connected with the Buddhist Faith, in early Sanscrit characters. These were presented by the late Capt. Sim, Royal Engineers.

The African Collection contains a large variety of articles, and amongst them are many which were given by Burchell, the African traveller, and are figured and described in his work.

The Polynesian and New Zealand Collection contains most of the Implements represented in the folio edition of Cook's "Second Voyage," published 1787, and probably all that remains of his collection during that voyage. It also contains some extraordinary specimens of the native talent, brought home by Captain Beechey, on his voyage in the "Beagle."

The numerous articles from America are interesting, but none especially so; but the Esquimaux Collection is well worthy of inspection, nearly all the articles having been brought home from Behring's Strait, by Captain Beechey; or from the natives of the Melville or Southampton Islands districts, by Captain Lyon, or Lieutenant Harding.

The Egyptian Collection is small, and has already been alluded to.

Since the re-opening and general re-arrangement, the articles, with some few exceptions, have been labelled; and MS. Catalogues have been or are being made for each separate Collection, in which every article is fully described. It is intended to include the whole in one general MS. Catalogue, in which each

article, which cannot be fully described, or which is not figured in some well-known work, shall be shewn in outline, to give sure means for recognition, so that such difficulties as those alluded to with respect to the remaining articles of Tradescant's Museum may be prevented for the future.

A Catalogue has also been published, drawn up by Mr. Rowell under the direction of the late Keeper, Professor Phillips, of Donations to the Antiquarian and Ethnological Collections in the Ashmolean Museum since the publication of the Catalogue in 1836 to 1868.

++

Oxford
Architectural Society.



REPORTS OF MEETINGS
FROM JULY 1853, TO MAY 31, 1856.

MEMBERS whose Life-subscription is not yet complete, Life-members who have promised to pay a renewed Subscription, and any other Life-members who may be willing to contribute either Donations or Subscriptions, are respectfully informed that payments are received by Messrs. Parsons, Thompson, and Parsons, Old Bank, Oxford; Messrs. Coutts, London, on account of the Old Bank, Oxford; and the Rev. Samuel William Wayte, Trinity College, Oxford, the Treasurer.

P R E F A C E.

THE present Reports extend over a period of somewhat more than three years. The deficiency of the Society's funds, which had so long delayed the publication, has now been mainly supplied by the additional annual subscription of Ten Shillings, for which an appeal to Life-members became necessary in the October of 1854. It is hoped that, by an arrangement suggested to the Committee, the Society's proceedings may be hereafter more regularly and frequently reported. In the present publication, if some Papers should appear too closely curtailed, it should be remembered that, to compress the mass of material into the space allowed, justice to some valuable Papers demanded the sacrifice of others of less conspicuous interest.

Extracts from the Rules have been prefixed to the List of Members, which it is hoped will suffice for the convenience of the Society, without adding too much to the bulk of the Report.

Holywell,
Sept. 26, 1856.



EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES.

VII. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten others, ordinary Members of the Society. Five at least of the non-official Members of the Committee shall be members of the University above the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five shall constitute a quorum. The Corresponding Secretaries shall also be at liberty to attend the Meetings of the Committee, but without the right of voting.

XV. Five of the non-official Members of the Committee shall retire annually by rotation.

XVI. The election of a President, Auditors, and Members of Committee, to supply the places of those who retire, shall take place at a general Meeting to be annually held within a week after the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term.

XVII. A list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee shall be drawn up by the existing Committee, and publicly read at the two first Meetings in Michaelmas Term. During the interval between the Meetings, any Member of the Society may propose (by notice in writing to the Secretaries) the names of any other Candidates, and such names shall be read with the original list at the second Meeting. The election shall be made by ballot, each Member placing in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be received which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with Rule VII. The Committee shall fill up any vacancies in their own body which may occur during the year.

XVIII. The President shall be chosen from among the Vice-Presidents; each Member placing a name in the balloting-box. The Vice-President who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

XIX. The Auditors shall be chosen from among those Ordinary Members who are not on the Committee. Any Member may nominate persons to serve, and the election shall be made in the same manner as for the President.

XX. The Committee shall, at their first Meeting after their election, elect the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, for the ensuing year, the outgoing Officers having votes in the election of their successors.

XXVI. An annual Subscription of £1 1s., due upon the 1st of January in each year, is payable by all Ordinary Members during residence; but Members non-resident are exempt from such annual subscriptions after having paid five guineas in one sum or by annual payments.

XXVII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

PATRONS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland ;
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Michigan
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Western New York
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Maryland
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Brechin
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Argyle and the Isles.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the Master of University College
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College
The Rev. the President of St. John's College
The Rev. the Warden of New College
The Rev. the President of Trinity College
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College
The Rev. the Master of Balliol College
The Rev. the President of Magdalen College
The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church
The Rev. the Principal of St. Mary Hall
The Rev. the Principal of St. Edmund Hall
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster
The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, Sub-Dean of Christ Church
Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. R. Hussey, B.D. Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History
The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L., M.P. Christ Church
Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.A. Christ Church
Sir William Heathcote, Bart., D.C.L., M.P.
The Rev. the Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley

A. J. B. Hope, Esq. Hon. D.C.L., Trinity College, Cambridge, Bedgebury
Park, Hurst Green, Sussex
J. H. Markland, Esq. Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Lansdowne Crescent, Bath
Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L. New College, Precentor and Prebendary
of Salisbury
Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D. Magdalen College.
Rev. O. Gordon, B.D. Christ Church

OFFICERS FOR 1856.

PRESIDENT.

The Rev. the Master of University College

HON. SECRETARIES.

Rev. R. H. Codrington, B.A. Wadham College
Rev. F. C. Hingeston, B.A. Exeter College

TREASURER.

Rev. S. W. Wayte, B.D. Trinity College

LIBRARIAN.

James Parker, Esq., Turl, Oxford

COMMITTEE.

The Annual Officers
Rev. P. G. Medd, University College
Mr. Alderman Spiers, St. Giles's
Rev. J. W. Burgon, M.A. Oriel College
J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Turl
Rev. F. Meyrick, M.A. Trinity College
Rev. H. B. Walton, M.A. Merton College
J. Talbot, Esq. Christ Church
E. C. Harward, Esq. Trinity College
W. R. Bayley, Esq. Oriel College
W. Morris, Esq. Exeter College

AUDITORS.

The Rev. the Principal of St. Edmund Hall
The Rev. J. Earle, M.A. Oriel College

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

J. H. Markland, Esq. Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Lansdowne Crescent,
Bath
Rev. N. Lightfoot, Cadbury, Crediton
Rev. W. Grey, M.A. Bournemouth
Rev. W. H. Gunner, M.A. Winchester
Rev. C. B. Pearson, M.A. Knebworth, Stevenage
Rev. C. Gaunt, M.A. Isfield, Uckfield

Rev. H. Thompson, M.A. Chard
 Rev. I. M. Lowe, M.A. Abbat's Bromly, Lichfield
 Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, M.A. Brookthorpe, Gloucester
 Rev. J. R. Woodford, M.A. Kempsford, Fairford
 Rev. W. Gresley, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield
 W. T. Parkins, Esq. S.C.L. 8, Upper Woburn-place, London
 Hon. G. F. Boyle, M.A. Cumbrae Isles, Millport
 Rev. E. C. Lowe, M.A. Hurstpierpoint School
 E. A. Freeman, Esq. M.A. Llanrhymney Hall, Cardiff
 Matthew H. Bloxam, Esq. Rugby
 Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A. Elford, Lichfield
 Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart. M.A. Rhyd Court, Upton-on-Severn
 Rev. G. W. Cox, S.C.L.
 J. Billing, Esq. Reading
 Robert Wilmot, Esq. Chaddesden, Derby
 Mr. Norris Deck, Cambridge
 Rev. G. Raymond Portal, M.A. 3, Wilton Crescent, London
 Rev. R. R. Lingard, M.A. Liverpool
 Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, M.A. Bedminster, Bristol
 Rev. J. Baron, M.A. Upton Scudamore, Warminster
 Kyrke Penson, Esq. Oswestry
 Rev. G. S. Master, M.A. Hampton Welsh, Whitchurch

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Alderson, Sir E. H. Baron of the Exchequer, Caius College, Cambridge ;
 Park Crescent, London
 Blore, Edward, Esq. Hon. D.C.L., F.S.A., F.R.S., 4, Manchester-square
 Britton, John, Esq. F.S.A. Burton Cottage, Burton-street
 Bunsen, the Chevalier
 Butterfield, William, Esq. 4, Adam-street, Adelphi
 Ellis, Sir Henry, K.H., B.C.L., F.R.S.
 Ferrey, B. Esq. Trinity Place, Charing Cross, London
 Halliwell, J. O. Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. 6, Tregunter-road, West Brompton
 Hussey, R. C. Esq. F.S.A. 16, King William-street, Strand, London
 Norton, J. Esq. Bristol
 Palgrave, Sir Francis, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A. Hampstead.
 Pietra Santa, Don Domenico Lofaso di, Duca di Serradifalco e Principe
 di san Pietro
 Poole, Rev. G. A. M.A. Welford, Northamptonshire
 Salvin, Anthony, Esq. F.S.A. 30, Argyle-street, London
 Thorp, Ven. Thomas, B.D. Trinity College, Cambridge ; Archdeacon of
 Bristol ; President of the Ecclesiological Society ; Kemerton
 Rectory, Tewkesbury
 Turner, Dawson, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. Yarmouth, Norfolk

- Way, Albert, Esq. M.A. Secretary of the Archæological Institute,
Wonham Manor, Reigate
- Whewell, Rev. W. D.D. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vice-
Chancellor of the University of Cambridge
- Wilkinson, Sir Gardner, F.R.S., M.R.S.L., F.R.G.S. 33, York-street, Port-
man-square
- Willement, Thomas, Esq. F.S.A. Green-street, Grosvenor-square, London
- Williams, Rev. G. B.D. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge
- Willis, Rev. R. M.A., F.R.S. Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge
- Winston, Charles, Esq. 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

*(Those marked with an asterisk are Members for Life, according to
Rule XXVI.)*

- *Abraham, Rev. T. E. M.A. Balliol College; Bickerstaff, Ormskirk
- Abud, Rev. Henry, M.A. Wadham College; Uttoxeter
- *Acland, H. W. M.D. All Souls College; Radcliffe Librarian
- Adams, Rev. C. M.A. New College
- Adams, Rev. F. M. Uffculme, Collumpton
- *Adams, G. E. M.A. Exeter College; 36, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields
- Adams, Rev. H. C. M.A. Magdalene College; Winchester
- *Addington, Rev. Henry, B.A. Langford, Biggleswade
- *Addison, Rev. W. F. M.A. Wadham College
- Alderson, C. H. M.A. Trinity College; 9, Park Crescent, London
- *Allies, Rev. T. W. M.A. 21, North Bank, Regent's Park
- *Allom, T. Esq. 103, St. Martin's Lane, London
- Andrews, S. Christ Church
- *Anson, Rev. A. H. B.C.L. All Souls Coll.; Potter Hanworth, Lincoln
- *Anson, Rev. G. H. G. M.A. Exeter College; Birch, Manchester
- Assheton, R. O. Christ Church
- Aston, Rev. J. M. M.A. Birmingham
- *Atkins, E. M. Esq. Kingston Lisle Hall, Wantage; Weston-super-Mare
- *Audland, Rev. W. F. D.D. Queen's College
- *Austen, Rev. W. E. C. M.A. New College; 8, Pulteney-street, Bath
- Aynsley, Rev. J. C. Murray, M.A. Christ Church
- *Backhouse, Rev. J. M.A. Ordnance School, Carshalton
- Bagnall, G. F. Oriel College
- *Bailey, A. M.A. Ch. Ch.; 13, Great James'-st., Bedford-row, London
- *Baker, Rev. F. A. M.A. Wadham College; Godmanstone, Dorchester
- *Balston, Rev. Charles, B.D. C.C.C.; Stoke Charity, Whitchurch
- *Bampfild, Rev. G. F. L. B.A.
- *Bampfild, Rev. John W. L. M.A. Trinity College
- Bampfild, Rev. R. L. M.A. Trinity College
- *Barchard, Francis, M.A. Christ Church; Ashcombe, Lewes
- *Barker, Rev. F. Raymond, M.A. Oriel College

- *Baron, Rev. J. M.A. Queen's College; Upton Seudamore, Warminster;
Corresponding Secretary
- *Barr, James, Esq. Putney, London
- *Barrow, Rev. John, D.D. Principal of St. Edmund Hall, *Auditor*
- *Barton, Rev. H. N. M.A. Pembroke College; St. Ervan, Padstow
- Bates, Rev. J. C. M.A. Queen's College
- *Bates, Thomas, B.A. New Inn Hall
- *Bathurst, Algernon, B.C.L. New College; 2, New Square, Lincoln's Inn,
London
- *Bathurst, Rev. W. A. M.A. Ludham, Norwich
- Baxter, H. E. Worcester College
- *Bayley, W. R. Oriel College
- *Bayly, Rev. F. T. J. M.A. Brookthorp, Gloucester, *Corresponding Secretary*
- *Bedford, Rev. W. K. R. M.A. Brasenose College, Sutton Coldfield
- *Bellamy, Rev. James, M.A. St. John's College
- *Bellasis, Edward, Esq. 1, Lodge Road, Regent's Park
- *Bengough, G. H. M.A. Oriel College; The Ridge, Wotton-under-Edge
- Bennet, E. K. University College
- *Bennett, Rev. F. M.A. Wadham College; Maddington, Devizes
- *Bennett, Rev. W. J. E. Christ Church; Frome Selwood
- Benson, R. A. B.A.
- *Benson, Rev. Richard M. M.A. Christ Church; Cowley
- Bent, Rev. R. P. B.A. Burnham, Maidenhead
- *Berens, Rev. E. M.A. Oriel College; Shrivenham, Great Farrington
- *Bevan, B. M.A. Christ Church; 16, Devonshire-place, London
- *Bicknell, Rev. C. B. M.A. Exeter College; Nutfield, Reigate
- *Bigge, Rev. H. J. M.A. University College; Rockingham
- Billing, John, Esq. Reading, *Corresponding Secretary*
- *Blacker, Rev. M. J. B.A. Old Abbey House, Leiston, Saxmundham
- Blakiston, A. T. St. John's College
- *Blandy, C. Esq. Castle Hill, Reading
- *Blandy, Rev. F. J. M.A. St. John's College; Nether-Avon, Amesbury
- *Bliss, Rev. James, M.A. Oriel College; Ogbourne St. Andrew, Marlborough
- *Bliss, Rev. Philip, D.C.L. Principal of St. Mary Hall, *Vice-President*
- *Bloxam, Rev. J. R. D.D. Magdalene College, *Vice-President*
- *Bloxam, M. H. Esq. Rugby, *Corresponding Secretary*
- *Botfield, Beriah, M.A. Christ Church; 9, Stratton-street, London
- *Bourke, Thomas
- *Bowden, Rev. John E. 17, Grosvenor-place, London
- *Bowdler, Rev. T. M.A. Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building
Society; 2, Onslow Square, Brompton
- Bowen, Sir G. F. M.A., K.C.M.G. Brasenose College; Corfu
- *Bowles, Rev. F. M.A. Birmingham
- *Bowles, Rev. S. J. M.A. Magdalene College; Milton Hill, Abingdon
- Bowyer, C. Trinity College
- *Bowyer, G. Esq. M.P. 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple
- Boyd, Rev. H.; Belleau, Alford
- Boyle, Hon. Geo. F. M.A. Ch. Ch.; Cumbrae Isles; *Corresponding Secretary*

- *Bramley, Rev. R. B.A. Brasenose College ; Yarmouth
- Brassey, T. University College
- *Brewster, Rev. W. M.A. Trinity College ; Hawarden
- Bridges, Rev. B. E. M.A. Merton College ; Hawnes, Bedford
- *Bridges, Sir B. W., Bart., M.A. Oriel Coll. ; Goodnestone Park, Faversham
- *Brien, R. B. M.A. Lincoln College
- *Bright, Rev. W. M.A. University College ; Trinity College, Glenalmond
- Brooke, J. I. University College
- *Brookes, Rev. J. H. M.A. Brasenose College
- Brooks, Rev. T. W. D. M.A. Christ Church ; Flitwick, Amptill
- Bruce, Lord Charles, Christ Church
- *Bruton, Mr. E. G. 11, Beaumont-street, Oxford
- Bryan, W. B. Worcester College
- *Bryant, Rev. W. F. M.A. Wadham College ; Ashleigh House, Taunton
- Buchanan, J. L. L. St. Alban Hall ; Conduct Lodge, Eltham
- Buckle, Rev. George, M.A. Oriel College ; Twerton, Bath
- *Buckle, Rev. W. M.A. Oakridge, Bisley
- *Buckley, Rev. W. E. M.A. Brasenose College ; Middleton Cheney
- *Buckstone, Rev. R. G. M. A. Brasenose College ; Bradborne, Ashby
- *Bull, Rev. John, D.D. Canon of Ch. Ch. Canon of Exeter, *Vice-President*
- Buller, Rev. W. E. Exeter College ; Over-Stowey, Bridgwater
- *Bulley, Rev. F. D.D. President of Magdalene College, *Vice-President*
- Burges, Y. K. Christ Church
- *Burgess, Rev. B. M.A. Latimer, Chesham
- *Burgon, Rev. J. W. M.A. Oriel College
- Burnett, Robert, Christ Church
- *Burney, the Venerable C. P. D.D. Merton College, Archdeacon of Colchester ; Wickham Bishops, Witham
- *Burrows, Rev. H. W. M.A. St. John's College ; Christ Church, St. Pancras
- *Butler, Rev. Thomas, B.D. Magdalene College ; Theale, Reading
- *Butler, Rev. W. M.A. Queen's College ; Head Master of the Grammar School, Nottingham
- *Butler, Rev. W. J. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge ; Wantage
- *Capes, Rev. J. M. M.A. Woodchester, Stroud
- *Capper, John L. M.A. Broxbourne, Hoddesdon
- *Carline, John, Esq. Shrewsbury
- Carnarvon, the Earl of, B.A. Christ Church ; 35, Sackville-street, London
- Carpenter, Rev. G. B.A. Christ Church ; Great Berkhamstead
- Carr, H. M. Christ Church
- *Carrick, Rev. J. L. M.A. Queen's College ; Witham Friary, Frome
- Case, Rev. G. M.A.
- *Castle, Mr. James, Architect, Iffley-road, Oxford
- *Cecil, Lord Robert G. M.A., M.P. All Souls ; Hatfield
- *Chaffers, Rev. T. M.A. Brasenose College
- *Chamberlain, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Christ Church
- *Chambers, Rev. Oswald L. M.A. Leeds
- *Champernowne, Rev. R. M.A. Christ Church ; Dartington, Totnes
- *Chandler, the Very Rev. G. D.C.L. New College ; Dean of Chichester

- *Chandler, Rev. J. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Witley, Godalming
- *Chaplin, Rev. E. Morland, B.A. Magdalene Hall; Harberton, Totnes
- Chapman, Mr. John, High-street, St. Clement's
- *Chretien, Rev. C. P. M.A. Oriel College
- *Christie, Rev. A. J. M.A.
- *Church, Rev. R. W. M.A. Oriel College; Whatley, Frome
- *Churton, Rev. H. B. W. M.A. Brasenose College; Icklesham, Rye
- *Churton, Rev. T. T. M.A. Brasenose College; West Shefford, Hungerford
- *Clark, G. T. Esq. Frimhurst, Farnborough
- *Clarke, Rev. C. L. S. B.C.L. New College; Lodsworth, Petworth
- *Clarke, Joseph, Esq., F.S.A. 13, Stratford-place, Oxford-street
- *Clayton, Rev. Edward, M.A. Christ Church; Stratton Audley, Bicester
- *Clayton, Rev. G. M.A. Warmingham, Middlewich
- Cleaver, W. H. Christ Church
- *Clements, Rev. J. M.A. Oriel College; Upton St. Leonard's, Gloucester
- *Clerke, the Venerable Charles Carr, D.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon and
Sub-dean of Christ Church; Milton, Abingdon; *Vice-President*
- *Close, Maxwell, C. B.A. Christ Church; Newtown Park, Dublin
- *Clough, Rev. A. B. B.D. Jesus College; Braunston, Daventry
- *Codrington, Rev. R. H. B.A. Wadham College, *Secretary*
- *Coker, Rev. John, M.A. New College; Cheltenham
- Colby, Rev. F. T. M.A. Exeter College
- Coldridge, Rev. S. P. B.A. Christ Church; Seaton, Colyton
- *Coleridge, Rev. Edward, M.A. Lower Master of Eton College
- *Coleridge, Rev. H. J. M.A.
- *Coleridge, John Duke, M.A. Exeter College; 26, Park Crescent, London
- *Collins, Rev. James, M.A. Balliol College; Wilmslow, Manchester
- *Collis, Rev. J. D. M.A. Worcester College; Head Master of Bromsgrove
School
- *Collins, Rev. C. H. M.A. Birmingham
- *Colquhoun, A. C. B.A. Christ Church; 8, Chesham-street, Belgrave-square
- *Combe, T. Esq. University Printing Office, Oxford
- *Conybeare, Rev. C. R. M.A. Christ Church; Pyrton, Tetworth
- *Conybeare, Very Rev. W. D. M.A. Ch. Ch. Dean of Llandaff, *Vice-President*
- *Cook, J. E. M.A. Brasenose College
- Cooke, P. Christ Church
- *Cooke, Rev. Samuel Hay, M.A. Christ Church; Benson, Wallingford
- Coombs, A. Oriel College
- *Cooper, Rev. John, M.A. Wadham College
- *Copeland, Rev. W. J. B.D. Trinity College; Farnham, Bishop Stortford
- *Cornish, Rev. C. L. M.A. Exeter College; Baltonsborough, Glastonbury
- *Cornish, Rev. H. K. M.A. Exeter College; Bakewell, Derbyshire
- *Cornthwaite, Rev. Tullie, M.A. Walthamstow
- *Cotton, Henry, M.A. Christ Church; 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn
- *Cotton, Very Rev. J. H. B.C.L. Dean of Bangor
- *Cotton, Rev. W. C. M.A. Christ Church
- *Coulthard, Rev. R. M.A. Queen's College; Sulhamstead Abbas, Reading
- *Courtenay, Lord, B.C.L. All Souls' College; Powderham Castle, Exeter

- Cowper, Earl, Christ Church
 *Cox, Rev. G. W. B.C.L., *Corresponding Secretary*
 Cradock, Rev. E. H. B.D. Principal of Brasenose College, *Vice-President*
 *Cranstoun, James, Esq. Hereford
 Crawhall, W.
 *Crawley, Charles E. M.A. Exeter College; Littlemore
 *Cross, Rev. J. E. M.A. Christ Church; Appleby, Brigg
 Crosse, Rev. T. F. D.C.L. Exeter College; Battle
 *Cundy, Thomas, jun. Esq. 13, Chester-square, London
 Dalkeith, the Earl of, Dalkeith Palace, N. B.
 *Dand, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Queen's College; Blechingdon, Oxford
 Darby, Rev. J. T. B.A. Worcester College; Mitcham, Surrey
 Darvell, Rev. J. S. Hammersmith, London
 Dasent, G. W. D.C.L. Magdalene Hall; 13, Eaton-place South, Eaton-square, London
 *Dawson, Rev. George, M.A. Exeter College; Woodleigh, Kingsbridge
 *Dawson, Rev. Jonathan, M.A. Exeter College; Leamington
 *Dayman, Rev. E. A. B.D. Exeter College; Shillingstone, Blandford
 *Dean, Rev. E. B. D.C.L.
 *Deane, Rev. W. J. B.A. Oriel College; Ashen, Halstead
 *Derick, J. M. Esq. Oxford
 *De Havilland, Rev. C. R. M.A. Oriel College; Great Toller, Dorchester
 *De Romestin, Rev. A. H. E. M.A. St. John's College
 *De Teissier, Rev. G. F. B.D. Corpus Christi College
 *Dickens, C. S. S.
 *Dimsdale, R. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Essenden Place, Hertford
 *Dobson, E. Esq. 32, Upper Barnsbury Street, Islington
 *Dodd, Rev. J. M.A. Queen's College; Hampton Poyle, Woodstock
 *Downe, Viscount, M.A. Christ Church; Bookham Grove, Leatherhead
 *Dry, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College; Barwell, Hinckley
 *Dryden, Sir Henry E. L. Bart. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Canon's Ashby, Towcester
 *Du Boulay, Rev. Francis, H. M.A. Exeter College; Heddington, Calne
 Duboulay, J. T. M.A. Exeter College
 Du Cane, Rev. Arthur, M.A. St. John's College; Wells, Somerset
 *Dukes, Rev. E. R. M.A. Christ Church
 *Dungannon, Viscount, M.A. Christ Church; Brynkynalt, Chirk
 *Dunraven, the Earl of, Adare Manor, Limerick, Ireland
 *Dyke, Rev. William, B.D. Jesus College
 Dymock, T. Biddulph
 *Dyson, Rev. F. M.A. Merton College; Tidworth, Ludgershall
 *Earle, Rev. John, M.A. Oriel College, *Auditor*
 *Eddrupp, Rev. E. P. M.A. Wadham College; 12, Gloucester-street, Belgrave Road, London
 *Eden, Rev. C. P. M.A. Oriel College; Aberford, Tadcaster
 Edmonds, A. M. Worcester College
 *Edwards, Rev. A. B.D. Magdalene College
 *Edwards, Rev. E. B.A. Magdalene Hall

- Edwards, John, *St. Mary Hall*
 *Egerton, Wilbraham, B.A. Christ Church
 *Ellacombe, Rev. H. N. M.A., F.S.A. Bitton, Bristol
 *Ellison, Rev. H. M.A. University College; Melsonby, Darlington
 Escreet, Rev. John, M.A. Worcester College
 *Estcourt, Rev. M. H. M.A.
 *Evans, H. N. Esq. Hampstead, London
 *Evans, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Sandbach
 Evans, Rev. W. S. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge
 *Evetts, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Corpus Christi College; Prestwood, Great Missenden
 Eyles, Mr., High-street, Oxford
 Faber, Captain, Madras Engineers
 *Faber, Rev. F. A. B.D. Magdalene College; Saunderton, Tring
 *Fagan, Rev. H. S. M.A. Pembroke Coll.; Grammar School, Burton-on-Trent
 *Falkner, T. A. M.A. St. John's College
 Feetham, Rev. W. M.A. St. John's College; Newport, Monmouthshire
 Feild, Right Rev. Edward, D.D. Lord Bishop of Newfoundland
 Feilden, Rev. J. R. M.A. Christ Church
 *Fleming, Rev. Fletcher, Rydal, Ambleside
 Fletcher, Jacob R.
 *Fletcher, T. W. Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.
 *Fletcher, Rev. W. D.D. Brasenose College; Wimborne
 *Forbes, Right Rev. Alexander P. D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Brechin
 *Forbes, Hon. Horace Courtenay, M.A. Oriel College; St. Peter's College, Radley
 Forbes, Hon. James, Oriel College
 Forbes, John, B.A. Sunninghill, Berks
 *Fortescue, Rev. W. F. M.A. New College; Chesterton, Bicester
 *Foulkes, Rev. E. S. B.D.
 Fowle, Rev. W. H. B.A.
 *Fox, Rev. Edward, M.A. New College; Powerstock, Bridport
 *Freeman, E. A. M.A. Trinity College; Lanrhyrnay Hall, Cardiff; *Corresponding Secretary*
 *Frith, Rev. M. K. S. M.A. Exeter College
 Furneaux, H. M.A. Corpus Christi College
 Fynes-Clinton, Rev. D. B.A. Lye, Stourbridge
 *Fytche, J. L. M.A. Thorpe Hall, near Louth
 *Garnett, W. J. M.A. Christ Church; Bleasdale Tower, Garstang
 *Gaunt, Rev. C. M.A. Isfield, Uckfield, *Corresponding Secretary*
 *Gawthern, Rev. F. S. M.A. Exeter College
 *Gibbons, Rev. B. J. M.A. Wadham College; Kidderminster
 *Gibbons, Sir John, Bart. M.A. Balliol College; Ashford, Staines
 *Gibbs, H. H. M.A. Exeter College; Clifton Hampden, Abingdon
 *Gibbs, Rev. J. M.A. Clifton Hampden, Abingdon
 Gibson, H. A. Wadham College
 Gibson, Rev. W. Græme, M.A. Drypool, Hull
 Gilbertson, Rev. L. B.D. Jesus College
 *Gilderdale, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriel College; Forest School, Walthamstow

- *Gill, Rev. W. B.A. Venn, Tavistock
- *Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E. D.C.L., M.P., Christ Church ; 4, Carlton-house Terrace, London ; *Vice-President*
- *Glynne, Sir Stephen, Bart. M.A., F.S.A. Christ Church ; Athenæum Club, London ; Hawarden Castle, Flintshire ; *Vice-President*
- Godfray, Rev. F. D.C.L. Wadham College ; St. Helier's, Jersey
- Gordon, E. W. M.A. Christ Church
- *Gordon, Rev. Osborne, B.D. Christ Church, *Vice-President*
- Gray, E. M.A. Exeter College
- *Gray, Rev. R. H. M.A. Christ Church ; Kirkby, Walton-on-the-Hill
- Green, F. W. M.A. Oriel College ; 7, Clapton Square, Hackney
- *Green, Rev. M. J. B.D. Lincoln Coll. ; Winterborne-Steepleton, Dorchester
- *Greenall, Rev. R. M.A. Brasenose College ; Stretton, Warrington
- *Gregory, Rev. M. W. M.A. Wadham College ; Roade, Northampton
- *Gregory, Rev. Robert, M.A. Corpus Christi College ; Lambeth
- Grey, Rev. George, B.A. Magdalene Hall ; Harrow-on-the-Hill
- *Grey, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College ; Bournemouth ; *Corresp. Sec.*
- *Griffith, Rev. C. A. M.A. New College ; Berwick St. John, Salisbury
- *Griffiths, Rev. John, M.A. Wadham College ; Hampton Wick, Kingston
- *Griffiths, Rev. John, M.A.
- Grindle, H. A. L. St. Mary Hall
- Growse, F. S. Oriel College
- *Guillemard, Rev. H. P. B.D. Trinity College ; Barton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh
- *Guise, F. E. B.A. Rencomb Park, Cirencester
- Gunner, Rev. Edward, M.A. Trinity College
- *Gunner, Rev. W. H. M.A. Trinity Coll. ; Winchester ; *Corresponding Secretary*
- *Guy, Rev. F. Barlow, M.A. Lincoln College ; Forest School, Walthamstow
- *Haines, Rev. Herbert, M.A. Exeter College ; College Green, Gloucester
- *Hake, Rev. Robert, M.A. New College
- Hale, W. P. Charterhouse, London
- *Hall, Rev. Henry, M.A. Christ Church ; Warminster
- Hall, Mr. Pickard, Park-place, St. Giles's
- *Hall, Robert, M.A. Christ Church ; Dean's-yard, Westminster
- Hamerton, S. C. University College
- Hamilton, C. B.A. University College
- *Hamilton, Right Rev. W. K. D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury
- *Hannah, Rev. J. D.C.L. Lincoln Coll. ; Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth
- *Hannam, Henry Jessard, Esq. Burcot, Dorchester, Oxon
- Hare, A. J. University College
- Harington, R. Christ Church
- *Harris, Rev. Charles, M.A. Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham
- Harris, Hon. R. T. Christ Church
- *Harrison, the Venerable Benjamin, M.A. Christ Church ; Archdeacon of Maidstone, Canon of Canterbury
- *Harrison, J. P. B.A. Holmwood, Dorking
- *Harrison, L. J. B.A. University College
- *Hart, Rev. W. H. B.A. Magdalene College
- *Hartley, T. L. Esq. Middleton Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire

- Harward, E. C. Trinity College
Hawkins, Rev. H. S. M.A. Jesus College; Beyton, Buſy St. Edmund's
Hawkins, J. Oriel College
Hay, Hon. R. Christ Church
*Hayne, Rev. R. J. M.A. Exeter College; Buckland Monachorum, Plymouth
Heath, Rev. W. M. M.A. Exeter College; Lytchett Matravers, Poole
Heathcote, G. V.
Heathcote, Sir W. Bart. M.P. Hursley Park, Winchester, *Vice-President*
*Heathcote, Rev. W. B. B.C.L. New College, *Vice-President*
*Heaton, Rev. C. W. B.D. Jesus College
*Heaven, Rev. H. G. M.A. Trinity College; Taunton
Helm, Rev. W. H. B.A. St. John's College; Worcester
Hepburn, Rev. F. R. M.A. Christ Church; Chailey, Lewes
*Hessey, Rev. J. A. D.C.L. St. John's College; Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School, London
Hewlett, Rev. Alfred S. B.A. Elstree, Edgeware
*Hill, Rev. E. M.A. Christ Church; Shering, Harlow
*Hill, Rev. George, M.A. St. Edmund's Hall; Torquay
*Hill, Rev. R. M.A. Balliol College; Timsbury, Bath
*Hill, R. H. D.C.L. Magdalene College; Beaumaris
*Hills, Rev. W. J. M.A. Jesus College; Westbury
Hingeston, Rev. F. C. B.A. Exeter College; St. Cross, Holywell, Oxon; *Sec.*
*Hobhouse, Rev. E. B.D. Merton College
*Hodges, Rev. F. A. Parry, D.C.L. New College; Lyme Regis
Hodgson, Rev. James, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Bloxham
*Holdich, Rev. T. P. M.A. Balliol College; 22, Norland-square, Notting-hill
Holmes, Rev. P. M.A. Mannamead, Plymouth
*Hope, A. J. B. D.C.L. Trinity College, Cambridge; 1, Connaught-place, London; Bedgebury Park, Hurst Green, Sussex, *Vice-President*
Hopkins, R. J. M.A. Balliol College
Horrocks, G. Magdalene Hall; Oak Villa, Summertown, Oxon.
Horsely, Rev. J. W. M.A.
*Hotham, Rev. W. F. M.A. All Souls College; Buckland, Reigate
*Howell, Rev. W. C. B.A. Tottenham, Middlesex
*Howman, Rev. G. E. M.A. Rural Dean; Barnsley, Cirencester
Hudson, G. B.A. Christ Church
Hudson, W.
*Hugo, Rev. T. B.A. St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London
*Hulse, Sir Edw. Bart. M.A. All Souls Coll.; 4 New Burlington Street, London
*Hunter, Claudius S. P. M.A. St. John's College; Mortimer-hill, Reading
*Huntingford, Rev. G. W. M.A. New College; Littlemore
Hussey, Rev. A. L. B.A. Christ Church; Bradfield, Reading
*Hussey, E. L. Esq. 58, Cornmarket, Oxford
*Hussey, Rev. R. B.D. Ch. Ch.; Regius Professor of Eccles. Hist.; *Vice-Pres.*
*Hussey, Rev. W. L. M.A. Christ Church; Kirkham
*Hutchings, Rev. R. S. M.A. Christ Church; Monckton Wyld, Bridport
*Hutton, Rev. R. R. M.A. Trinity College; Chipping Barnet
Jackson, Rev. Thomas, M.A. St. Mary Hall; Stoke Newington, London

- Jackson, T. G. Wadham College
 James, Rev. E. M.A. St. John's College
 *James, Rev. John, M.A. Avington, Hungerford
 Janvrin, F. W. University College
 *Janvrin, Rev. J. H. M. A. Oriel College; Winchester
 Jeffcock, J. T. Oriel College
 *Jelf, Rev. R. W. D.D. Canon of Ch. Ch. Principal of King's Coll. *Vice-Pres.*
 *Jelf, Rev. W. E. B.D. Christ Church; Caerdeon, Dolgelley
 *Jenkins, Rev. W. J. M.A. Balliol College; Fillingham, Lincoln
 *Jervis, W. M. B.C.L. Trinity College
 *Jewitt, Mr. Orlando, 20 Clifton Villas, Camden-square, London
 *Johnson, M. J. M.A. Magdalene Hall, Radcliffe Observer
 Johnstone, W. B. Christ Church
 *Jones, Rev. W. Basil, M.A. University College
 *Joseph, Rev. Alexander, M.A. Brasenose College; Romford
 *Jowett, Rev. B. M.A. Balliol College; Regius Professor of Greek
 *Joy, Mr. Thomas, Park-street, Oxford
 *Joyce, Rev. J. G. B.A. Stratfield-Saye, Basingstoke
 Kane, Rev. J. P. B.A. Trinity College; Cowley, Oxford
 *Keen, Rev. E. E. Ruck, Swincombe House, Henley-on-Thames
 *Kennaway, G. G. M.A. Christ Church; Hoopern House, Exeter
 Key, Rev. Henry Cooper, M.A. Stretton Sugwas, Hereford
 *King, Rev. Alexander, M.A. Oriel College; Sherrington, Newport Pagnell
 King, R. J. B.A. Exeter College; Wymondham, Norfolk
 *King, Rev. W. M.A. Oriel College
 *Kitson, Rev. J. F. M.A. Exeter College; Antony, Devonport
 *Knollis, Rev. F. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Fitzhead, Taunton
 *Knott, Rev. J. W. M.A. Brasenose College; St. Saviour's, Leeds
 *Knowles, Rev. E. H. M.A. Queen's College; St. Bees, Cumberland
 *Knowles, Rev. J. L. M.A. Pembroke College; Shenfield, Brentwood
 *Lancaster, Rev. T. W. M.A. Magdalene Coll.; Over Worton, Deddington
 *Landon, Rev. J. T. B. M.A. Magdalene College; Bromley College, Kent
 *Lane, Rev. S. M.A. Frome Vauchurch, Dorchester
 *Laprimaudaye, Rev. C. J. M.A.
 *Lathbury, D. C. B.A. Brasenose College
 *Latimer, Digby, M.A. Lincoln College; Headington, Oxon
 Laurence, W.
 *Lea, J. W. B.A. Wadham College; 15, Augusta Terrace, Ramsgate
 Lear, Rev. S. H. M.A. All Souls College; Salisbury
 *Lechmere, Sir E. A. H. Bart., M.A. Ch. Ch.; Rhyd Court, Upton-on-Severn;
 Corresponding Secretary
 Lee, Rev. F. G. St. Edmund Hall; Sunningwell, Abingdon
 Le Geyt, Rev. C. J. M.A. Magdalene College; Clifton Hampden
 *Leighton, Rev. F. K. M.A. All Souls Col.; Harpsden, Henley on Thames
 *Le Mesurier, Rev. J. M.A. Christ Church; Bembridge, Isle of Wight
 *Le Strange, H. S. M.A. Christ Church; Hunstanton Hall, Lynn
 *Levy, Rev. T. B. M.A. Queen's College
 Lewis, Rev. H. M.A. Pembroke College; Clapham, Surrey

- *Lewthwaite, Rev. G. M.A. University College; Adel, Leeds
 *Ley, Rev. John, B.D. Exeter College; Waldron, Hurst Green
 *Ley, Rev. R. M.A. Brasenose College; Littlemore
 *Liddell, Very Rev. H. G. D.D. Dean of Christ Church, *Vice-President*
 *Liddon, Rev. H. P. M.A. Christ Church; Cuddesdon, Wheatley
 Lightfoot, Rev. J. P. D.D. Rector of Exeter College, *Vice-President*
 *Lingard, Rev. R. R. M.A. Brasenose College; Liverpool; *Corresp. Secretary*
 Livingston, Rev. T. G. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Carlisle
 Lock, Rev. C. R. F. B.A. University Coll.; Great Stewart-street, Edinburgh
 Lomax, J. Magdalene Hall
 *Lonsdale, Rev. J. G. M.A. Balliol College; Durham University
 *Lothian, the Marquis of, B.A. Christ Church; Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith
 Lott, Rev. W. B. M.A. Balliol College; Milverton, Wellington
 *Lowe, Rev. E. C. M.A. Lincoln College; Hurstpierpoint; *Corresp. Secretary*
 *Lucas, Rev. W. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Milford, Godalming
 Lukin, Rev. James, B.A.
 *Lumsdaine, E. L. S. M.A. Oriel College; Upper Hardres-cum-Stelling, Canterbury
 *Lyll, Rev. W. H. M.A. St. Mary Hall; 17, Park Crescent, Portland-place
 *Lygon, Hon. Frederick, M.A. All Souls Coll.; Madresfield-court, Worcester
 *Mackarness, Rev. G. R. M.A. Merton College; Ilam, Ashbourne
 *Mackenzie, A. C. M.A. St. John's Coll.; 12, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park
 *Majendie, Rev. Henry, M.A. Speen, Newbury
 Majendie, L. A. Christ Church
 *Major, Rev. J. R. M.A. Exeter College; 68, Guildford-street
 Manclarke, Rev. R. Palgrave, M.A. Wadham College; Bradfield, Reading
 *Margetts, Mr. T. K. High-street, Oxford
 *Markland, J. H. Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Bath, *Corresponding Secretary*
 *Marriott, Rev. C. B.D. Oriel College
 *Marriott, Rev. J. M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading
 Marriott, Rev. Wharton B. M.A. Exeter College; Eton College, Windsor
 Marriott, William, Brooksham Terrace, Bury
 Marryatt, Rev. C. M.A. Queen's College; Sydney
 *Marshall, Rev. Edward, M.A. Corpus Christi College
 *Marshall, Rev. Jenner, M.A. Worcester College; Iffley
 *Martelli, Rev. T. C. M.A. Brasenose College; Marchwood, Southampton
 Maskew, Rev. H. E., Cattistock, Dorchester
 Mason, H. A. Magdalene Hall
 Massey, A. H. O. 23, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London
 Master, Rev. G. S. M.A. Brasenose College; Hampton Welsh, Whitechurch;
Corresponding Secretary
 *Mavor, W. H. B.A. Worcester College; The Butts, Warwick
 Medd, Rev. P. G. M.A. University College
 Melhuish, G. E. Merton College
 *Melville, Rev. D. M.A. Brasenose College; Shelsley Walsh, Worcester
 *Mereweather, Rev. J. D. B.A. Clifton Vale, near Bristol
 *Merriman, Rev. H. G. M.A. New College; Bridgenorth
 *Merriman, Rev. W. H. R. M.A. Brasenose Coll.; Ditton Marsh, Westbury

- *Meynell, Rev. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Langley, Derby
- *Meyrick, Rev. F. M.A. Trinity College
- *Meyrick, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Farm-street, London
- *Michell, Rev. R. B.D. Vice-Principal of Magdalene Hall, Public Orator
- *Millard, Rev. J. E. B.D. Magdalene College
- *Miller, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Cotham Park, Clifton
- *Milman, Rev. W. H. M.A. Christ Church; Christ Church, Hoxton
- Minchin, H. H. B.A. Wadham College
- Mitchell, A. Christ Church
- Mitchell, Rev. H. M.A. Lincoln College; Bosham, Chichester
- *Moberly, Rev. G. D.C.L. Balliol Coll.; Head Master of Winchester College
- *Moberly, Rev. H. E. M.A. New College
- Monro, Rev. Percy, B.A. Exeter College, Colden Common, Winchester
- *Moor, Rev. J. Frewen, M.A. Sion-place, Bath
- *Moor, Rev. J. Frewen, M.A. Ampfield, Romsey
- Moore, Rev. E. M.A. Brasenose College; Boughton Malherbe, Maidstone
- Morfill, W. R. Oriel College
- *Morrell, F. J. Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
- Morrell, Rev. G. K. D.C.L. St. John's College; Moultsford, Wallingford
- Morrell, Rev. T. B. M.A. Balliol College; Henley-on-Thames
- *Morris, Rev. T. E. M.A. Christ Church; Carleton, Skipton
- Morris, W. Exeter College
- Morton, W. Trinity College
- *Mount, Rev. C. B. M.A. New College
- *Mozley, Rev. J. B. B.D. Magdalene College
- *Mules, Rev. P. M.A. Exeter College; Belvoir Castle, Grantham
- *Murley, Rev. C. H. M.A. Wadham College; Hilpertont, Trowbridge
- *Murray, C. R. S. B.A. Northfield, Hales Owen
- *Nelson, Rev. G. M. B.D. Magdalene College; Boddicott Grange, Banbury
- Nelson, John, S.C.L.
- Nepean, Rev. E. Y. M.A. Queen's College; Midgham, Newbury
- *Neville, Rev. C. M.A. Trinity College; Fledborough, Newark
- *Neville, Rev. W. P. M.A. Birmingham
- *Newdigate, Rev. A. B.A. Christ Church; Aylesbury
- *Newman, Rev. W. J. M.A. Badsworth, Pontefract
- Newton, C. T. M.A. Christ Church; British Museum, London
- Nicholl, C. J. B.A. Worcester College
- *Nicolson, J. A. S. M.A. Christ Church; Carnock, Stirling
- Nihill, H. D. Jesus College
- Norman, Rev. R. W. M.A. Exeter College; St. Peter's College, Radley
- Norris, Rev. W. Foxley, M.A. Trinity College; Cirencester
- *Northcote, Rev. J. S. M.A.
- Oakeley, H. S. B.A. Christ Church
- Oldham, Rev. R. S. M.A. Glasgow
- *Ormerod, G. D.C.L. Brasenose College; Sedbury Park, Chepstow
- *Orr, Rev. James, B.A. 35, Eaton-square, London
- Oswald, H. M. B.A. Christ Church
- *Oswell, Rev. E. W. M.A.

- *Ottley, Rev. F. J. M.A. Oriel College; Eton College, Windsor
- *Ouseley, Rev. Sir Frederick A. Gore, Bart. M.A. Mus. Doc. Christ Church;
Professor of Music
- *Owen, E. R. Esq. Beaumont-street, Oxford
- *Owen, S. M.A. Worcester College; Bombay
- *Oxenham, Rev. H. N. M.A. Balliol College; Worminghall, Thame
- Padley, C. B.A. Littleham, Bideford
- Paget, E. H. M.A. St. John's College
- *Paget, Rev. F. E. M.A. Elford, Lichfield
- *Palin, Rev. E. B.D. St. John's College
- *Palmer, Rev. C. S. M.A. Exeter College; Owston, Melton Mowbray
- *Palmer, Rev. Edwin, M.A. Balliol College
- *Palmer, Rev. F. M.A. Merton College, Great Yarmouth
- *Palmer, Rev. R. T. M.A. University College
- *Palmer, Rev. W. M.A.
- Papillon, T. H. University College
- Paravicini, Rev. the Baron de, B.A. Worcester College; South Scarle, Newark
- Parker, James, Esq. Turl, Oxford, *Librarian*
- *Parker, Rev. John, M.A. Oriel College; Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
- *Parker, John Henry, Esq. F.S.A. Turl, Oxford
- *Parkins, W. T. s.c.L. Mert. Coll.; 8, Upper Woburn-place; *Corresp. Secretary*
- *Parkinson, Rev. C. L. M.A. Brasenose College; Stancliff Hall, Matlock
- *Parkinson, Rev. J. P. D.C.L. Magdalene College; Ravendale, Grimsby
- Parry, Rev. E. St. John, M.A. Balliol College; Birmingham
- Parry, Rev. H. H. B.A. Balliol College
- Parry, T. D. L. Jones, Madryn Park, Pwllheli
- *Parsons, Herbert, M.A. Balliol College; Elsfeld
- *Parsons, John, Esq. Old Bank, Oxford
- *Patterson, Rev. J. L. M.A.; 22, Finsbury Circus
- *Pattison, Rev. M. B.D. Lincoln College
- Paul, Rev. C. K. B.A. Exeter College; Eton College, Windsor
- *Paul, Rev. G. W. M.A. Magdalene College; Finedon, Higham Ferrers
- Payne, A. F. B.A. Trinity College
- Payne, Rev. R. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Chilton, Hungerford
- Payne, Mr. W. High-street, Oxford
- *Pearson, Rev. C. B. Preb. of Sarum; Knebworth, Stevenage; *Corresp. Sec.*
- Pearson, G. B.A. Yarmouth
- *Pearson, Rev. Hugh, M.A. Balliol College; Sonning, Reading
- *Pennell, Rev. R. L. M.A.
- *Penrose, Rev. J. M.A. Lincoln College; Exmouth
- *Perry, Rev. G. G. M.A. Lincoln College; Waddington, Lincoln
- *Petit, Rev. J. L. M.A.; the Uplands, Shiffnall
- Philipps, F. L. L. B.A. Brasenose College; Mabus, Aberystwith
- Philipps, Rev. H. M.A. Queen's College; Fittleton, Amesbury
- *Philips, Rev. G. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Dringhouses, York
- *Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart. M.A. University Coll.; Middle Hill, Broadway
- *Phillott, Rev. H. W. M.A. Christ Church; Staunton-on-Wye
- Pierpoint, Rev. M. A. Chelsea

- Pigot, Rev. Hugh, M.A. Hadleigh, Suffolk
 *Pigott, Rev. G. M.A. Chaplain to H. E. I. C., Bombay
 Pigott, Rev. G. O. S. B.A. Exeter College; Kingston Seymour, Axbridge
 *Pigott, Rev. W. B.C.L. New College; Whaddon, Stoney Stratford
 Plater, Rev. Herbert, M.A. Merton College; Newark
 *Plenderleath, Rev. W. C. M.A. Wadham College; Bedminster, Bristol;

Corresponding Secretary

- *Plowman, Mr. J. Holywell, Oxford
 *Plumptre, Rev. F. C. D.D. Master of University College, *President*
 *Pocock, C. Innes, Esq.
 *Pocock, Rev. N. M.A. Queen's College; Clifton
 Pole, H. Chandos, St. Mary Hall
 Polehampton, Rev. H. S. M.A. Pembroke College; Bengal
 *Pollen, Rev. J. H. M.A. Rathmines, Dublin
 Pollen, J. D. B. B.A.
 Poole, Rev. R. H. M.A. Worcester College; St. Thomas's, Leeds
 *Popham, Rev. J. L. M.A. Chilton, Hungerford
 Portal, Melville, M.A., M.P. Christ Church; Laverstoke, Hants.
 *Portal, Rev. G. R. M.A. Ch. Ch.; 3, Wilton Crescent, London; *Corr. Sec.*
 Powell, Rev. T. E. M.A. Oriel College; Bisham, Maidenhead
 *Pott, Rev. Alfred, B.D. Magdalene College; Cuddesdon
 Pott, A. S. M.A. Balliol College
 *Poynder, F. S. M.A. 52, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square
 Prendergast, L. Esq.
 *Price, Rev. B. M.A. Pembroke College; Sedleian Professor
 Prior, H. L. M.A. Trinity College; 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn
 *Pulling, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College; Eastnor, Ledbury
 Purton, W. B.A. Trinity College
 *Pusey, Rev. E. B. D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, *Vice-President*
 *Randall, Rev. H. G. M.A. Queen's College; Bishopworth, Bristol
 Randall, Rev. J. L. M.A. New College; Warfield, Bracknell
 Randall, Rev. R. W. M.A. Christ Church; Woollavington, Petworth
 *Randolph, J. J. M.A. Merton College
 Rashleigh, J. Esq. B.A. Menabilley, Fowey, Cornwall
 *Reay, Rev. S. B.D. St. Alban Hall, Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library
 Reynolds, W. F. Magdalene Hall
 *Rhodes, M. J. M.A.
 Rice, Rev. R. J. H. M.A. Exeter College; Yardley-Hastings, Northampton
 *Rich, Rev. J. M.A. Christ Church; Newtimber, Hurstpierpoint
 *Richards, Rev. E. T. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Farlington, Havant
 *Richards, Rev. Henry, B.D. Horfield, Bristol
 Richards, John, jun. Esq. 20, Charterhouse-square, London
 Richards, W. B. St. Mary Hall
 *Ridley, Rev. W. H. M.A. Christ Church; Hambledon, Henley
 *Rigaud, Rev. S. J. D.D. Exeter College; Grammar School, Ipswich
 *Risley, Rev. W. C. M.A. New College; Deddington

- Robbins, John, B.A. Christ Church
 Roberts, Edward, Exeter College; Old Kent Road, Bermondsey, London
 Robins, Rev. C. M. M.A. Oriel College; Westerham, Edenbridge
 Robinson, Rev. J. M.A. Oriel College; Settle
 *Robinson, Rev. R. B. M.A. Queen's College; Lytham, Preston
 *Robson, Rev. J. U. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winston, Stoneham
 Rodwell, Rev. R. Mandeville, M.A. Exeter College; Newcastle, Limerick
 *Rogers, Sir F. Bart. B.C.L. Oriel College; 9, Ovington-square, Brompton
 Rolph, J. M.
 *Rooke, Rev. S. P. B.A.
 Rowe, H. D. B.A. Brasenose College
 Rowe, Rev. H. M.A. Magdalene Hall
 Rumsey, A. M.A. St. Mary Hall; 6, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park
 Rumsey, L. H. M.A. New-Inn-Hall
 *Ruskin, J. M.A. Christ Church; Denmark Hill, Camberwell
 *Russell, D. W. Watts, Esq. Biggin Hall, Oundle
 *Russell, J. Watts, D.C.L. Ilam Hall, Ashbourne
 *Russell, Rev. J. F. B.A. Wadham College; Shepperton Rectory, Chertsey
 *Ryder, T. D. M.A. Oriel College; Hambledon Cottage, Henley-on-Thames
 Sandford, Rev. C. W. M.A. Christ Church
 *Sandford, Ven. J. B.D. Balliol Coll., Archdeacon of Coventry, Hon. Canon
 of Worcester; Alvechurch, Bromsgrove
 *Sandon, Lord, B.A. Christ Church; Sandon, Stone
 *Saunders, Rev. C. D. B.A. Tarrant Hinton, Blandford
 *Saunders, James, Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
 *Sclater, P. L. M.A. Corpus Christi College; 39, Pall-mall, London
 Scott, A. J. Magdalene Hall
 *Scott, G. G. Esq. 20, Spring Gardens, London
 Scott, Rev. J. J. M.A. Barnstaple
 Scott, Rev. R. D.D. Master of Balliol College, *Vice-President*
 Scott, Rev. W. M.A. Queen's College; Christ Church, Hoxton
 Scott, Rev. W. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Allan Bank, Great Malvern
 *Seckham, S. L. Esq. Oxford
 *Sewell, Rev. J. E. M.A. New College
 *Sewell, Rev. W. B.D. Exeter College; Warden of St. Peter's College, Radley;
Vice-President
 Seymour, H. Danby, M.P., M.A. Magdalene College; Knowle House, Hindon
 *Sharp, J. C. Esq. 19, Fleet-street, London
 *Sharp, M. R. Esq. 6, Gloucester Road, Old Brompton, London
 Shirley, Rev. W. W. M.A. Wadham College
 *Short, Right Rev. Thomas Vowler, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; *Patron*
 Sibthorpe, Rev. R. Waldo, B.D. Magdalene College; Washingboro', Lincoln
 Sidebotham, Rev. J. S. M.A. New College
 *Simmons, Rev. T. F. B.A. Worcester College; South Dalton, Beverley
 Simpson, J. C. B.A. Thurnscoe Hall, Doncaster
 Simpson, Rev. T.B. M.A. Lincoln College; Bassenthwaite, Keswick
 Skidmore, Mr. F. A. Coventry
 *Skrine, Rev. H. M.A. Wadham College; Sunbury

- *Slatter, Rev. John, M.A. Lincoln College; Rose-hill, Iffley
 Smith, Rev. E. J. M.A. Worcester College; Wantage
 *Smith, Rev. I. G. M.A. Brasenose Coll.; Tedstone Delamere, Bromyard
 *Smith, Rev. J. F. M.A. Brasenose College; Aldridge, Walsall
 Smith, Mr. R. St. John Street
 Smith, Rev. R. P. M.A. Pembroke College; Kensington
 *Smith, Rev. T. F. B.D. Magdalene College; Thurland-street, Nottingham
 Smythe, Rev. G. Trinity College; Aldwick Lodge, Bognor
 *Snell, Rev. Charles, M.A. Trinity College; Wheathampstead, St. Alban's
 *Sneyd, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Warden of All Souls College, *Vice-President*
 *Sotheron-Estcourt, T. H. S. B. E. M.P., M.A. Oriel College; Estcourt, Tetbury
 *Spencer, Rev. C. V. M.A. Christ Church; Adwell, Tetsworth
 *Spiers, R. J. Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
 *Spilsbury, Rev. F. M. M.A. Trinity College; Somersal Herbert, Uttoxeter
 *Spranger, Rev. R. J. M.A. Hursley, Winchester
 *Stafford, Rev. J. C. B.D. Magdalene College; Dinton, Salisbury
 Stainton, T. B.A. Wadham College
 Stanhope, J. R. S. B.A. Christ Church
 Stanton, R. B.A.
 Stanton, Rev. W. H. M.A. Exeter College; Farmington, Northleach
 Stephens, W. J. M.A. Queen's College
 *Stevens, Rev. T. M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading
 *Stillingfleet, Rev. H. J. W. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Stokes, Rev. E. M.A. Christ Church
 Strange, R. A. M.A. 10, Great Cumberland-street, London
 Strangways, Rev. H. F. M.A. Wadham College; Kilmington, Bruton
 Street, G. E. Esq. F.S.A. 33, Montague-place, Bedford-square, London; Diocesan Architect for the Diocese of Oxford
 Strother, J. B. Magdalene Hall
 *Sutton, Rev. A. B.A. University College; West Toft, Brandon
 Sutton, F. H. Magdalene College
 *Sutton, Rev. Robert S. M.A. Exeter College; Rype, Hurst Green
 Swainson, Rev. E. C. M.A. Wistanstow, Shrewsbury
 *Swayne, Rev. R. G. M.A. Wadham College; Bussage, Stroud
 *Symonds, F. Esq. Oxford
 Talbot, J. Christ Church
 *Tancred, Sir Thomas, M.A. Merton College; Tillington, Petworth
 *Tate, Rev. Frank, M.A. University College; Dover
 Taylor, J. Oriel College
 Tennison, W. Corpus Christi College; Spa Building, Cheltenham
 *Thomas, R. Goring, M.A. Christ Church; Llysnewdd, Caermarthen
 *Thornton, Rev. R. B.D. St. John's College; Head Master of the Grammar School, College, Epsom
 *Thorp, the Venerable Charles, D.D. University College; Archdeacon and Prebendary of Durham, and Warden of Durham University
 Thring, Rev. G. M.A. Stratfield Turgis, Basingstoke
 Toms, Rev. H. W. M.A. Exeter College; Combe Martin, Ilfracombe

- *Traherne, Rev. J. M. M.A., F.S.A. Oriel Coll., Chancellor of Llandaff;
Coedriglan, Cardiff
- *Tudor, Thomas, Esq. Wyesham, Monmouthshire
- *Tudor, Rev. T. O. M.A. Exeter College
- *Turbutt, Gladwin, B.A. Ogston Hall, Alfreton
- *Tweed, Rev. H. W. M.A. Exeter College
- Tyrwhitt, Rev. Richard St. John, M.A. Christ Church
- Utterton, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriel College; Farnham, Surrey
- Vansittart, G. H. B.A. Bisham Abbey, Marlow
- *Vaux, W. S. W. M.A. Balliol College; British Museum
- Venables, F. E. Esq. Wooburn, Beaconsfield
- Verity, C. F.
- Vernon, T. B.
- *Vincent, Mr. Joseph, High-street, Oxford
- Walker, Rev. G. A. M.A. Wadham College; Rattishall, Towcester
- Walsh, Rev. Digby, M.A. Balliol College; Chichester
- *Walter, J. M.A. Exeter College; Printing-house-square, London
- *Walters, Rev. C. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Wyke, Winchester
- Walters, W. B.A. Christ Church
- *Walton, Rev. H. B. M.A. Merton College
- *Warburton, R. E. E. Esq. Arley Hall, Northwich
- *Ward, Rev. Henry, M.A. Aldwinckle St. Peter's, Thrapstone
- Ward, Rev. John, M.A. Wath, Ripon
- Ward, Rev. G. S. M.A. Magdalene Hall
- Warner, James Lee, Trinity College
- Warren, F. K. Oriel College
- Warren, Hon. J. B. L. Christ Church
- *Warriner, Rev. G. M.A. St. Edmund Hall; Bloxham Grove, Banbury
- Waters, R. E. B.A.
- *Watson, Rev. John, M.A. Brasenose College
- Watson, Rev. J. D. Trinity Coll., Cambridge; Guilsborough, Northampton
- *Wayte, Rev. S. W. B.D. Trinity College, *Treasurer*
- *Weare, Rev. T. W. M.A. Christ Church; Westminster School
- Webb, Philip, Beaumont Street
- Webber, C. M.A. Ripon
- Weir, A. Trinity College
- Welby, Rev. Montague E. M.A. Magdalene Coll.; Allington House, Grantham
- Welch, C. B.A. Wadham College
- Westby, Mr. Edward P. 9, York Gate, London
- Wetherell, Mr. T. F.
- *Whately, Rev. Henry T. M.A. Christ Church; Rodington, Shrewsbury
- *Whately, A. P. M.A. Christ Church; 36, Bryanstone-square, London
- *Whatman, W. G. M.A. Christ Church; 73, Lombard-street, London
- Whinyates, E. H. Wadham College
- White, A.
- *White, Rev. H. M. M.A. New College
- *White, Rev. R. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Slimbridge, Stonehouse
- White, W. E. Oriel College

Whitling, H. C. Esq. Shrewsbury

*Wickham, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Preston Candover, Andover Road

*Wickham, Ven. R. M.A. Ch. Ch.; Gresford, Wrexham, Archdeacon of St. Asaph

*Wiggin, Rev. W. M.A. Exeter Coll.; Oddington, Chipping-Norton

*Wilberforce, Right Rev. Samuel, D.D. Lord Bishop of Oxford, *Patron*

Wilberforce, W. F. University College

Wilbraham, R. jun. Esq. Rode Heath, Lawton

*Williams, Rev. David, D.C.L. Warden of New Coll., Canon of Winchester, *Vice-President*

*Williams, Rev. George, B.D. King's College, Cambridge, *Honorary Member*

*Williams, Rev. H. B. M.A. New College; Bradford Peverell, Dorchester

*Williams, Rev. J. M.A. Jesus College; Wigginton, Deddington

Williams, P. B.C.L. New College; 47, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park

*Williams, Robert, M.A. Oriel College; Bridehead, Dorchester

Wilmot, R. E. Esq. Chaddesden, Derby, *Corresponding Secretary*

*Wilson, Rev. A. C. M.A. Christ Church; Shoreham

Wilson, Rev. H. M.A. Exeter College; Fritton St. Mary, Stratton

Wilson, Rev. John, D.D. President of Trinity Coll., *Vice-President*

*Wilson, Rev. R. M.A. Magdalene Hall; 19, Queen-square, Westminster

*Wingfield, Rev. H. L. M.A. New College

*Wood, Rev. William, M.A. Trinity College; St. Peter's College, Radley

*Woollcombe, Rev. W. W. B.D. Wootton, Northampton

Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L. University College; Sydney

*Wordman, S. Esq. Winchester

Worthington, G. B.A.

*Wright, Rev. Harry, M.A. Magdalene Hall; Shurdington, Cheltenham

*Wyatt, Rev. C. F. M.A. Christ Church; Forest-hill, Oxon

*Wynne, Rev. J. H. M.A.

*Wynne, W. W. E. Esq. F.S.A. Sion Hall, Oswestry

*Wynter, Rev. Philip, D.D. President of St. John's College, *Vice-President*.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors in degrees, residences, &c. being pointed out to them.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

OCTOBER TERM, 1853.

FIRST MEETING, Nov. 3, 1853.

The President, the Principal of Brasenose, in the Chair.

Rev. G. GREY, B.A., Magdalene Hall, was admitted a Member of the Society.

Presents :—Schaye's Architecture en Belgique. Presented by Mr. Egerton, Ch. Ch., Secretary.

Lithograph of a Wooden Church near Knutsford, restored by Mr. Salvin.

The President announced the nomination of the Rev. O. Gordon, Ch. Ch., and the Rev. T. Chamberlain, as Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The following list of Members of Committee was proposed:—

Mr. PALMER, Exeter Coll.

Mr. CHESTER, St. Mary Hall.

Rev. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Ch. Ch.

Rev. J. E. MILLARD, Magd. Coll.

Rev. E. MILLER, New Coll.

Letters were read from the Bishop of St. Andrew's and Judge Coleridge, expressing their gratification on being elected respectively Patron and Hon. Member of the Society.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, M.A., Magd. Coll., read a narrative of a tour on the Rhine and its neighbourhood, made with another member of the Society during the Long Vacation. It noticed the architectural antiquities of Liège, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, Mayence, Frankfort,

Worms, Heidelberg, Strasbourg, &c., illustrated by drawings and engravings, and was a continuation of two former papers on Belgium and Normandy. The President expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Millard. Mr. Street called attention to the fourteenth century churches of the Rhine. Mr. Wood remarked on the beautiful frescoes of the church of St. Apollinaris, very near Remagen. The President then adjourned the meeting.

MEETING, NOV. 23, 1853.

The President, the Principal of Brasenose, in the Chair.
The Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D., Censor of Ch. Ch., was elected Vice-president.

L. A. MAJENDIE, Ch. Ch., was admitted a Member of the Society.

Presents :—Architectural Institute of Scotland, Vol. III., Part 1. The Society.

A Drawing of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Training School for Schoolmistresses. Messrs. Clarke and Norton, Architects.

Ten Rubbings of Brasses from Cobham, Margate, Leeds, and Ulcomb, Kent, by W. E. Burkitt, Esq., Exeter College.

A folio volume of the Brasses of Northamptonshire, by Franklin Hudson, Esq. Presented by the Hon. F. Lygon, Secretary.

Tracings of a painting sent by Mr. Bareham, of Reading, were exhibited, and an old Norman-French inscription; transmitted by the Rev. T. Horn, deciphered.

An improved arrangement of the casts and models had been made by the President.

The Rev. E. Miller, M.A., New Coll., read a paper on "The Connection between Church Architecture and Church

Music." Assuming that churches were built more or less for musical purposes, he briefly shewed the theoretical connection of the sciences. Proceeding to the practical view of the subject, he urged that the choir should be in the chancel, which should be adapted as much as possible for musical sound, and should be considered a vast musical instrument, in which the harmonies of the organ and the choir are concentrated, and from which, through the chancel-arch, they will roll out to the congregation. Organs should be placed behind the choirs, as near as possible to the altar, that the congregation might hear the words sung, and the music might be subordinate to the sense. Mr. Miller concluded by urging union between the promoters of Church Architecture and Church Music, and advocating a further cultivation of the acoustics of buildings.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOV. 30, 1853.

A Special meeting took place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1853, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected:—

President.

The Rev. Dr. BLOXAM, Magdalen College.

Members of Committee.

Mr. C. S. PALMER, Exeter College.

Mr. J. G. CHESTER, St. Mary Hall.

Rev. J. E. MILLARD, Magdalen College.

Rev. T. CHAMBERLAIN, Christ Church.

Rev. E. MILLER, New College.

Auditors.

Rev. John BARROW, Queen's College.

Rev. J. EARLE, Oriel College, Professor of Anglo-Saxon.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. J. E. C. COLQUHOUN, Trinity College.

Mr. P. KANE, Trinity College.

Mr. C. BOWYER, Trinity College.

Mr. J. T. JEFFCOCK, Worcester College.

Mr. J. TALBOT, Christ Church.

Mr. R. HARINGTON, Christ Church.

The Secretary, Mr. Lygon, proposed a vote of thanks to the Principal of Brasenose College, the President of the past year, which the Principal acknowledged, and the meeting adjourned.

MEETING, DEC. 7, 1853.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. Hamilton, Univ. Coll., was admitted a Member of the Society.

Present:—The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale. Presented by Lord Lothian, Ch. Ch.

The Report referred with gratification to the formation of a Society for the Study and Practice of the Plain Song of the Church. The working drawings of the font at Heckington Church, Lincolnshire, had been added to the Society's publications. A design for a church at Singapore had been brought before the Committee. The oriental architect proposed to build a transept, the south part of which was to be used as a chancel. The arrangement had been to place the altar at the west end, between the pulpit and reading-desk. A chancel at the east end was recommended. A question was asked about the orientation of Indian churches. The buildings erected by Mr. Street for the Theological College at Cuddesden were highly praised. A discussion ensued "on the style to be

adopted in the restoration of the old and the erection of new ecclesiastical buildings, with reference to the conservative, destructive, and eclectic theories." Mr. Lygon commenced by saying that, had it not been for the destructive theory, we should still have been tied down to the Romanesque. It was the duty of each generation to do the best they could, and not servilely to imitate their forefathers, who themselves were actuated by no such feelings. Mr. Wood, Trinity Coll., deprecated so sweeping a theory, and instanced the miserable consequences of such a rule being carried out in the reign of George II. Mr. Miller, New College, took the same view with Mr. Wood, but maintained that all antiquarianism should give way to the edification of the people and the glory of God. The Principal of Brasenose defended the mediæval architects for adding and repairing in their own style; but held that, architecture being now in a state of imitation, we could not hope to attain the same beautiful combinations. Moreover, we were bound scrupulously to preserve the remains of ancient art, that our successors may have the same means with ourselves of learning the history of architecture. Mr. Chamberlain protested against the destructive theory, and upheld the conservative, on the understanding of the first claims of God's glory and His people's welfare. Mr. Millard advocated, with some restrictions, the destructive view, which he would rather call progressive. He referred to Mr. Scott's little book, "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of Churches." After some further remarks, the President adjourned the meeting.

FIRST MEETING IN TERM, FEB. 8, 1854.

The President, Dr. Bloxam, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. W. B. JOHNSTONE, Christ Church.

Mr. W. CLEAVER, Christ Church.

The Rev. W. Grey, late Corresponding Secretary in Newfoundland, had been appointed Secretary in place of Mr. Egerton, resigned. Mr. Street was elected on the Committee.

Presents:—A Rubbing of a Brass in the possession of Mr. Leé, of St. Edmund Hall, which had been stolen from some church, and bought by him at Aylesbury.

An impression in Gutta Percha of the seal of All Souls College. By the Hon. F. Lygon.

The Report lamented the loss the Society had sustained by the death of the late President, the Principal of Brasenose, whose great liberality, unwearied zeal, and unflagging energy in the Society's behalf would entitle him to an enduring place in the recollection of all its members. Attention was called to Mr. Scott's Paper on Doncaster Church. The glass inserted by Mr. O'Connor in the east window of St. John's Chapel was commended, in spite of the heaviness of the upper part. The Committee had heard with satisfaction that the College intended to continue the decoration.

The Treasurer, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, and the Rev. F. Meyrick, expressed in few words the regret of the Society at the loss of Dr. Harington.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, of Trinity College, then delivered a lecture, illustrated by drawings, on Churches visited by him in the counties of Sussex, Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Brecknock. The Sussex churches, containing

many various and excellent examples, were not known so well as they deserved. There are several minsters of great size and splendour,—as Chichester, Shorcham, Boxgrove, and Bayham, the latter ruined, but with an extraordinary ground-plan; and many large parish churches,—as Rye, Winchelsea, Battle, Broadwater, and Eastbourne, as well as an extensive class of smaller ones, mostly Early English, very plain externally, but often with good work within, and of picturesque outline. In the larger churches the clerestory is often of lancets, with the high roof; the clerestory windows also are often placed over the pillars, which are very commonly alternately round and octagonal. A picturesque wooden spire is frequent, and apsidal and other chapels are added to much smaller buildings than elsewhere. There is great store of domestic work, as at Battle Abbey, Hurstmonceaux Castle, Cowdray, Boxgrove, and Holnaker. At St. Mary's Hospital, at Chichester, a beautiful geometrical chapel opens to the domestic buildings with an arch and screen. Mr. Freeman mentioned a class of Friars' Churches, of which he saw two in Sussex and one at Brecon, and which he purposed to treat in the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*." In Gloucestershire he instanced Newland Church, in Somersetshire that at Compton Martin, which has a very fine Norman interior, with one pillar enriched in the same way as at Durham and Waltham. The lecturer then detailed his tour through Brecknock and Monmouthshire, commenting on the picturesque forms and occasionally valuable details of the smaller churches, and on the merits of such magnificent piles as the Conventual Churches of Brecon and Llanthony.

The Rev. W. Grey mentioned some further particulars of Sussex churches, and some Decorated churches in Somersetshire. After some remarks by Mr. Parker on some Welsh ecclesiastical buildings, the meeting separated.

MEETING, FEB. 22, 1854.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. H. M. OSWALD, Christ Church
Mr. E. C. HARWARD, Trinity College.
Rev. P. G. MEDD, University College.

The Report hoped that in selecting a design for the new Museum, the University would avoid the incongruities of the Taylor Buildings. It was hoped that the reviving study of Plain Song would encourage great attention to acoustics among architects.

Mr. F. A. Skidmore, of Coventry, read a Paper on Metal-work. He traced Christian art in metal from its type in the early Byzantine work to its decline in the seventeenth century, following in detail the several modes of enrichment and degrees of skill. He called particular attention to the beautiful process of translucent enamel; instancing the Pastoral Staff at New College; and as a specimen of a different process, a salt-cellar at Corpus Christi College, which had lost almost all its enrichment of the kind, while under repair in London. As examples of the beautiful effect of various enamels on gold and silver, he mentioned specimens he had seen at Aix-la-chapelle, Mayence, Cologne, and Antwerp; and at the latter place, the beautiful iron-work of Quentin Matsys. The art of working in Niello was traced from Roman and Scandinavian use to the time of Cellini; and some examples of its revived use, by Mr. Skidmore, as in a binding in massive silver, were exhibited. In conclusion, the lecturer urged that, as in former ages, when the cities of Flanders and Italy were the chief seats of the manufactures in

metal, the artistic execution and enrichment of metal-works was most conspicuous in those cities, as attested by existing remains; so England, which has superseded the continental cities as the seat of metal manufactures, should now strive for an equal pre-eminence in art, by expressing in the materials of her present period as much invention and skill as she has displayed upon her older works in wood and stone.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Skidmore; and after a discussion, in which Mr. Lygon, Mr. Lee, and the Rev. W. Wood took part, the meeting separated.

MEETING, MARCH 8, 1854.

The President, the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, in the Chair.

Mr. H. A. GIBSON, Wadham College, was admitted Member of the Society.

Present:—"Is Symbolism suited to the Spirit of the Age?" By W. White, Architect, the Author.

The Report of the Committee alluded to the great loss of the Society in the death of one of its Patrons, the Bishop of Salisbury, and of the Rector of Exeter College, for some time President. The exertions of the Dean of Wells in the restoration of his Cathedral were applauded; and attention called to the very creditable restoration of St. Michael's Church, in this city, under the direction of Mr. Street. A communication was read from J. H. Markland, Esq. D.C.L., Corresponding Secretary, announcing the proposed erection of a monument to Archbishop Leighton. The Treasurer declared his willingness to receive subscriptions towards the restoration of St. Michael's. There was a considerable deficiency of funds, for which the indefatigable Churchwarden had made himself responsible.

Mr. F. G. Lee, St. Edmund Hall, read a paper on "Ecclesiastical Vestments, chiefly as represented on ancient Monuments." Asserting the necessity of acquaintance with the subject, he described the Chasuble, Cassock, Surplice, Alb, Girdle, Amice, Stole, Maniple, Dalmatic, Cope, Rocket, Chimere, &c., illustrating his remarks from MSS., brasses, and modern vestments, as well as by models of ancient examples from Waterford and elsewhere. Through the kindness of the Vicar of Forest-hill, he was able to exhibit the beautiful fragment of an ancient cope remaining in that church. He also had procured specimens of the chief vestments. He concluded by urging the resumption of the authorized vestments, and the use of the correctly-shaped academical hood, of which he produced a model.

MEETING, MARCH 22, 1854.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. G. G. FORTESCUE, Christ Church.

Mr. A. WIER, Trinity College.

The Hon. JAMES FORBES, Oriel College.

Presents:—Architectural Studies in France. Presented by the Author, the Rev. J. L. Petit.

Rubbing of a Brass of Thomas Nelond, Prior of Lewes. Presented by the Hon. H. C. Forbes, Oriel College.

The Report of the Committee expressed general approval of the restoration of St. Michael's Church, now opened for divine service. The great care taken to preserve or restore faithfully the old work, as in the roofs, sedilia, and piscina, the vestry-door, and the parclose-screen,

together with the addition of the new and elaborate reredos, and Mr. Skidmore's altar-rails of brass, renders the interior of this church one of the best in Oxford. The ancient reredos has been preserved in the north chancel-aisle; a singular arch has been discovered in the west wall of the north aisle, and an old window in the tower opened. The niches retain their singular position. From the discovery of a piscina it appears that the south aisle consisted of two chapels, divided by a screen running across from the centre pillar. A communication was laid before the Society from the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, proposing a meeting of both Societies at Coventry.

Mr. Skidmore was then called on by the President for his Paper.

"Taking it as a fact that it was desirable to give warmth to our churches, both for the sake of the congregations and the preservation of the edifice from damp and decay, he traced the various advantages and evils resulting from the different systems of warming, remarking upon the unsightliness of the old stoves and piping, and the danger of heated flues. After enlarging upon the modes of warming churches by fires with downward currents, he called attention to the advantages of a system of warm flues having no outlets into the church. He then dwelt on the general superiority of hot water as a means of producing a genial warmth free from objections to be urged against other modes, stating that there were instances in which it was impossible to apply this mode, either from funds being too limited, or where the presence of vaults in churches, and the burial of bodies near to the surface, rendered the passage of hot-water pipes quite impracticable. It was here that he was able to give some new statistics, the result of his experience in applying light to some of our largest churches. He remarked that, taking a church for an example which was nearly 300 feet long, the cost of hot-water pipes, &c., would have been about £500, the interest on which would

have been £25 per annum. Independently of the consumption of fuel, it was found that, by a peculiar arrangement of the gas for lighting, the temperature of the church could be raised fourteen degrees, equal to a genial and sufficient warmth, at a cost of less than half the interest on the outlay for hot water—saving, by that means, the original cost for underground-work in its place, rendering the metal-work employed in the gas-fitting beautiful in its design and execution. He then remarked upon the application of gas-stoves, and urged the desirability of so constructing them as to convey to the exterior of the building the results of imperfect combustion, and illustrated the possibility of rendering gas-stoves harmonious with the architectural characteristics of the building.

“In turning to the question of lighting the edifices our forefathers built, he remarked it was desirable to ascertain, as far as we could, what course they would have pursued, had they possessed a medium for lighting so brilliant as that which had fallen to the lot of the present day, judging by the fact that each succeeding change in architecture was adopted by the age in which it was invented; and that in the decorative arts Cloisonné enamel was succeeded by Champ-levé, which again gave place to the invention of Translucent, which was also succeeded by others; he drew the inference that they would have adopted the invention of gas, and so treated it as to render it a point of beauty in the adornment of the church. He then proceeded to explain the fine effects produced in large churches by groups of small scintillations of flame, producing a long vista of light, leading eastward; calling attention at the same time to the delicacy of hammered metal-work for the standards or other instruments by which the light was conveyed to the building,—the necessity of treating them in harmony with the ethereal nature of the material to be lighted. He enlarged upon the construction of standards for isolated places, with wrought-iron supports, analogous to the use of flying buttresses, the difference of treatment when attached to seats, and the absence of any occasion (when properly

used) for cutting away mouldings for the insertion of lead piping. He then dwelt upon the desirability of using foliage in the ornamentation suited to the part of the church for which they were intended,—citing the vine and the passion-flower leaf as suited to the chancel, and other leaves, as those peculiar to the locality, to other portions of the church. He concluded the Paper by stating the experience he had obtained, by mixing continually with the working-classes, as to their preference for the evening services of the Church, rendered warm and bright by the lighting, and urged the great good which would result from a freer and less invidious admission of the working-classes to services so peculiarly suited to their wants."

Some additional remarks on Church-warming were made by Mr. Walton, of Merton College, and Mr. Grey, of Brasenose College, and a conversation ensued on the merits and demerits of the several modes of heating proposed.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Skidmore for his valuable Paper, and dissolved the meeting.

FIRST MEETING IN TERM, MAY 17, 1854.

The President, the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, in the Chair.

Presents :—A case of Sculpture. Presented by Mr. T. K. Margetts.

A brass of John Skinner, Dean of Dunkeld. Presented by Mr. J. G. Waller.

Rules and Proceedings of the Liverpool and Worcester Architectural Societies. Presented by the Societies.

The Committee reported that communications had been made for the union of Art and Architectural Societies. Mr. Codrington, of Wadham College, had been elected Secretary in place of Mr. Grey.

Mr. Bruton read a Paper intended to suggest plans for the erection of Private Halls in the University. Considering that the requirements would be much the same as those in Colleges, Mr. Bruton proceeded, on a presumed site, to arrange for the accommodation of forty and twenty students. Methods were proposed of lighting, heating, and ventilating the building, and of supplying water and gas to each apartment. The cost of each was estimated, and the style most suitable considered, with a view to the Architectural appearance proper to their position in Oxford.

The meeting separated after remarks from the President, Mr. Codrington, Mr. Millard, and Mr. Lee.

MEETING, MAY 31, 1854.

The Rev. S. Wayte, Trinity College, in the Chair.

The following new members were elected :—

Mr. W. MORTON, Trinity College.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, Oriel College.

Present :—The first Number of the Publications of the Buckingham Architectural Society. Presented by the Society.

The Report announced the joint meeting with the Worcester Society at Coventry for Tuesday, June 20. A letter was read from the Rev. J. Eccles Carter, on the proposed reconstruction of the Tower of St. Mary Magdalene Church at Taunton, on which remarks were made by Mr. Street and Mr. Thornton. Plans for the re-seating of Fairford Church, Gloucestershire, had been submitted, and it was hoped that interest would be excited in the restoration.

The Rev. R. Thornton, of St. John's College, read a Paper on Symbolism. Symbolism is of two kinds—direct

and indirect. In direct Symbolism, the primary end is to produce from a certain object, or action, a representation of something else. Indirect, or Symbolism *par excellence*, is where, in using an object or action for one end, we employ it, secondarily, to teach or admonish: as piers, primarily, are used to support the church; secondarily, represent Apostles. This Symbolism is intentional or unintentional; the latter, the result of unperceived workings of the artist's mind. Intentional symbolism, whether in architecture, embellishment, or ritual, is a valuable engine for teaching; and in employing it, three rules must be observed:—1. That the Symbolism be true; i. e. that there be a real connection between the symbol and the thing symbolized; 2. That it be intelligible,—not far-fetched or overstrained; 3. That it be worthy,—not employed to set forth trifles, but as a means of edifying,—not as a mere piece of theory, nor as an ecclesiological toy.

MEETING, JUNE 14, 1854.

The President, Dr. Bloxam, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. A. J. HARE, University College.

Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, High-street, St. Clement's.

Mr. Parker read a Paper on the connection between Stonehenge and Gilgal. The Hebrew word *Gilgal* means a circular stone, but may well signify a circle of stones. The Gilgal was a place for assemblies, not only religious, but courts of justice, as Samuel judged Israel in Gilgal, and went in circuit to Bethel, Gilgal, and Mizpeh. All of these were similar places, situated on high hills, and stone pillars and altars were set up in them. In all these points the Druidical circles are found to resemble Gilgal.

They have been, till lately, used for judicial assemblies in Scotland, and at Cookham Tor, on Dartmoor. Mr. Parker concluded by hoping that the subject to which he had drawn attention would be taken up by some competent person.

After some remarks from Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Plenderleath, and Mr. Codrington, the meeting separated.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1854.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. A. M. EDMONDS, Worcester College. *

Mr. P. WEBB, Beaumont-street.

The Bishop of Salisbury was elected Patron, and Sir William Heathcote, M.P., and the Revs. the Rector of Exeter, the Principal of Brasenose, and the Master of Balliol College, Vice-Presidents of the Society.

The President, Dr. Bloxam, of Magdalen College, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the Society on its favourable prospects, and adverted to the loss it had sustained by the death of the late Rector of Exeter, who had been a constant friend of the Society; and of the Principal of Brasenose, who had been so long its President.

A Pastoral Staff, manufactured by Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, from the designs of Mr. Street, to be presented to the Bishop of Grahamstown, was exhibited, as well as a design for a new University barge, by Mr. Bruton.

The Hon. F. Lygon, Secretary, read the Annual Report, in which, after referring to the internal events of the Society, the proposed destruction of the city churches was deprecated, and the principal architectural works of the year criticised. The restoration of the Chancel of St. Mary's Church was hoped for, and much expected from

the new chapels to be undertaken at Balliol and Exeter Colleges. The Committee were glad to be able to mention the formation and success of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, at a meeting of which, at Coventry, the President had been able to attend.

Mr. Plenderleath, B.A., M.B.A.R., Wadham College, then proceeded to read a Paper, illustrated by numerous photographs and drawings, upon the Remains of Classical Architecture in Rome; of which the following is an abstract.

After giving a brief sketch of the leading characteristics of the Pelasgic, Cyclopean, and Etruscan periods of architecture, and a general view of the topography of ancient Rome, with the various causes which render this not easy to discover in the present day, Mr. Plenderleath proceeded to discuss seriatim the principal remains now extant of the classical days of the Eternal City:—

“One of the earliest works of the Kings is the Mamertine Prison, underneath the Church of S. Guiseppe di Falgnani, in which SS. Peter and Paul were confined. It consists of two chambers in the rock, excavated one above the other, and the sides built up with large masses of peperino, which in the lower chamber approach towards the centre, without having been arched, so as to form the roof. The prison contains a spring of remarkably pure water, which, we are informed by tradition, was called into existence by St. Peter, for the purpose of baptizing the jailers, who had been converted by his firmness under trial. The other works of the kings are the wall of Servius Tullius, of which little remains, and the Cloaca Maxima, which supplies the only drainage that Rome has up to the present day.

“To the long period of the Republic, Italian architecture owes but very little. ‘Gli antichi Romani,’ says Canina, ‘furono tanto intenti alle cose di maggior conseguenza, che poco si curarono della bellezza della città!’ Among

what they have left us, however, I may mention the Tabularium upon the Capitol, now crowned with the Palace of the Senator, (in Canina's speculative restoration of which I am afraid I cannot agree,) portions of several fine viaducts, and the tombs of the Scipio's, and of Cæcilia Metella.

"I come now to the period of the Emperors, and shall begin with that extraordinary mass of ruins known as the Palace of the Cæsars, which was commenced by Augustus about the time of our Saviour's birth, upon the Palatine, and, subsequently enlarged, was to take in part of the Forum, and of the Capitol, Cælian, and even Esquiline hills. Some remains of panelling and fresco here are curious, and equally so a small pointed squinch, which I discovered in a corridor round what the local guides call the theatre, which comes to a singular angular termination. I deeply regret to say that a portion of what was the palace has been enclosed within the grounds of a miserable sham-classical building, known by the unmistakeably indicative designation of the 'Villa Mills,'—a wretched red and yellow summer-house belonging to which occupies the most prominent position on the summit of the hill.

"To Augustus we owe those three exquisite Corinthian columns now universally recognised as having formed a part of the Græcostasis. In saying, however, 'universally,' I should except Mr. Bunsen, that archæological Niebuhr, who appears to consider no theory worth anything which has ever been held by any human being before himself. He considers it to belong to a temple of Minerva Chalcidica; but this idea is, as I conceive, entirely without foundation.

"The pyramid of Caius Cestius, the only one in Rome, and also that noblest, although simplest, of all ancient remains, the Pantheon, date from the reign of Augustus. The latter was the first and the last thing that I visited, and never shall I forget the effect of that portico. 'It consists,' says Murray, 'of sixteen Corinthian columns of Oriental granite, with capitals and bases of Greek marble. Each column is composed of a single block, 46½ English

feet in height and 5 feet in diameter.' The interior of the rotunda, too, still in all its ancient perfection, the only temple which really seems adapted for its new use as a Christian church, is wonderfully striking.

"I may here mention two very interesting architectural relics which are preserved in the cloister of St. John Lateran, namely, a column from Pilate's house at Jerusalem, and one from Herod's temple. The latter is reported by tradition to have stood between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies, and to have been rent in two at the same time as the veil. Certainly there is no trace of art in the scissure, and there seems considerable collateral proof of the truth of the tradition.

"One of the most striking features in a Roman landscape is the viaducts, many of which are very perfect. In one, near Gaieta, I counted no less than 148 contiguous arches, one of which was built on the skew principle.

"I must not omit to mention the Flavian amphitheatre, or Colosseum, a building so well known to every one as hardly to need description.

"The Colosseum was finished by Titus, A.D. 79, whose name is also preserved in connection with a building upon the Esquiline, which has served successively as a villa for Mæcenæ, a palace for Nero, baths for Titus, and a species of poor-house for some of the later emperors.

"The arch which bears the name of this emperor, and commemorates his victory over the Jews, was erected by Domitian, in A.D. 87. In the soffit are some interesting bas-reliefs, representing the bringing into Rome of the vessels used in the temple at Jerusalem, which were kept for a long time in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and afterwards fell into the Tiber at the time of the flight of Maxentius. These might be recovered, if they are not by this time destroyed by the action of the water, were the Tiber to be temporarily diverted from its course,—a plan which has often been proposed, but always declined by the papal government.

"Time obliges me to pass very rapidly by the celebrated

column of Trajan, which supports a statue of St. Peter. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing here my extreme disapprobation of the plan adopted in Rome of Christianizing these splendid monuments of paganism, by surmounting them with the symbol of redemption, or the image of some saint. Many of the most beautiful obelisks are being perfectly destroyed by the runnings of the rain from the copper crosses placed upon them; to say nothing of the incongruity of such a combination,—the cross of Christ above hieroglyphics in honour of Isis or Osiris.

“The last building in Rome which shews anything of the ancient spirit of art is the Arch of Constantine, and this only in so far as it is composed of the spoils of an earlier erection of Trajan’s. No one can fail to be struck with the difference in point of workmanship between the medallions and statues which belong to Trajan’s Arch, and the band of bas-reliefs which were added by Constantine.”

The Paper concluded with some observations on the decline of classical architecture in Rome, and the influence which it has since continued to exercise upon modern buildings and decorations down to the present time.

MEETING, NOV. 23, 1854.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, President, in the Chair.

Presents:—Brass of a Priest, from Horsham. Presented by J. W. Lee, Esq., Wadham College.

Les Splendeurs de l’Art en Belgique. Presented by the Rev. H. Philipps.

Proceedings of the Architectural Institute of Scotland, Session 1853-54. Presented by the Society.

Notice of a Sculpture upon the Tympanum of Tetsworth Church, Oxon. Presented by Captain Williams.

The Secretary then read the Report, in which members of the Society were called upon to support it as much as possible, to preserve it from difficulties. A letter was read from the Bishop of Salisbury, acknowledging his election as one of the patrons.

The Committee alluded to the plans for the new University Museum, now being exhibited at the Radcliffe Library. Without considering the whole satisfactory, some were noticed with approval,—principally those with the mottoes, “Nisi Dominus,” “Virtus in arduis,” and “Kunst macht gunst.” The Secretary then read a communication from the Rev. C. B. Pearson, Rector of Knebworth, Hertfordshire, Corresponding Secretary, on a domestic chapel of the thirteenth century, remaining at Almshoebury, in that county. The description, accompanied by numerous drawings, induced a conversation on the arrangement of domestic chapels and oratories in former times, and the best adaptation of them to our own.

SPECIAL MEETING, Nov. 27, 1854.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, President, in the Chair.

At this meeting the following gentlemen were elected Officers:—

President.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College.

Members of Committee.

The Rev. the MASTER of University.

The Rev. J. W. BURGON, Oriel College.

Mr. COMBE, University Press.

The Rev. P. G. MEDD, University College.

Mr. TALBOT, Christ Church.

Auditors.

The Rev. the PRINCIPAL of St. Edmund Hall.

The Rev. J. EARLE, Oriel College.

The following new Members were elected:—

The Rev. ST. JOHN TYRWHITT, Christ Church.
 A. J. SCOTT, Esq., Magdalen Hall.
 J. LOMAX, Esq., Magdalen Hall.
 H. PAPILLON, Esq., University College.
 A. F. PAYNE, Esq., Trinity College.
 The Rev. J. SIDEBOTHAM, New College.
 S. ANDREWS, Esq., Christ Church.

CONVERSAZIONE, NOV. 27, 1854.

THE retiring President, Dr. Bloxam, of Magdalen College, had invited members of the Society and their friends to a conversazione in the Society's rooms. The rooms, in addition to the Society's usual exhibition of casts and brasses, were decorated by a very valuable collection of drawings and photographs in illustration of brickwork. These were arranged according to the various localities to which the specimens belonged, and were kindly lent by Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. Street, Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, and comprised parts of buildings from France, Germany, Italy and the Low Countries, and England. After some conversation, and an examination of the interesting collection,—

The President called upon Mr. Parker to say a few words on the subject of brickwork.

Mr. Parker said that the subject for discussion that evening was the application of Brickwork to Gothic Architecture; and he would begin by observing "that the Gothic was, of all the other styles, that which could most readily adapt itself to any material. Our ancestors built of stone where they could get it,—of granite in the granite districts, such as the south of Devon, parts of Wales, and Brittany; in flint and chalk in those parts of

the country where they are most easily to be obtained; and in brick in the clay districts. The great point he would lay stress upon was, that they made use of that material which was the cheapest. An apparent contradiction, he said, occurred in the fen country of Lincolnshire, where, amidst abundance of clay and no stone, some of our finest stone buildings have been erected; but on examination it will be found that there is no inconsistency in this with the general theory. The stone they employed was Caen stone, which was placed on board the vessels close to the quarries, floated down the river on which Caen is situated, across the sea, and then up one of the numerous navigable streams which are found in that part of the country; so that Caen stone became to them, by avoiding the expense of land carriage, the cheapest material almost that they could get. He would go on to observe that brick was used in all ages, in all countries. It was needless to refer to the Roman buildings, in which, as his audience must be aware, tile (only another name for brick, or burnt clay) was the chief element of construction. After the time of the Romans there was a lull in the history of building, and during the interval few buildings of any importance were erected. He would only mention St. Clement's at Rome, and Brixworth, and St. Nicholas, Leicester, in England. After the revival which took place in Europe in the eleventh century, was built the splendid Cathedral of St. Mark's, at Venice, the fabric of which is of brick, covered with marble on the outside and mosaic on the inside. In England, of the same period, were St. Alban's Abbey and Colchester Castle. Of the twelfth century, the only example he could call to mind at the moment was St. Botolph's Priory, at Colchester; but he had no doubt many others might be mentioned. In France, at this period, we have curious specimens of brickwork, where the brick or tile is inserted into the stonework as ornament; e. g. at Lyons, Vienne, and Le Puy." (Numerous drawings of these were exhibited, to which Mr. Parker drew attention, as also throughout his address he was almost

always enabled to point to a drawing or engraving of the detail of the fabric mentioned.) "In Belgium, the ruins of St. Bavon, at Ghent; in Italy, St. Stefano and St. George, at Rome; Torcello and Murano, at Venice; at Constantinople, St. Theotokos. Of the thirteenth century, in England, occur the fine examples of Little Wenham Hall, Suffolk, and Coggeshall, Essex. In France, numerous examples, to the drawings of which he begged to call attention. In Germany, St. Ausgar at Bremen, and the Dom at Cammin. In Italy, houses and palaces at Padua, Verona, and Mantua, the Church of St. Francis at Assisi, and the Campanile of St. Benedetto. In the fourteenth century, he had no example to notice in England. In France, he would particularly mention the Cathedral of Alby, whose vault he believed to be the largest span of any in Europe, being 88 feet wide by 90 feet high; and this was built entirely of brick, as also the tower of the same cathedral, which was upwards of 290 feet high, and whose massive base has admitted of a chapel being dug out of it without injuring the stability of the fabric above. He also referred to other French examples. In Germany, the Cathedral at Ulm, Churches at Prenzlau and Wismar, houses at Greifswald and at Stralsund, Lübeck, and Anclam. In Italy, the houses at Parma, the Doria Palace at Genoa, St. Bernardino at Verona; elegant details at Piacenza, the Church of St. Petronia at Bologna, and at Venice, the Churches of the Frari and St. Giovanni. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, there was an abundance of examples in England of moulded brick, chiefly of the time of Henry VIII.,—as Tattershall and Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire; Eton College, Buckinghamshire; Great Badham, Sandon, Layer Marney, and Ingaltan, in Essex; Hurstpierpoint, in Sussex, and several Colleges at Cambridge. In France, numerous examples. In Holland nearly all the churches, including such fine specimens as Rotterdam, Delft, and Leyden. In Germany, the Church at Wismar, the town-halls at Hanover, Breslau, and Lübeck; houses at Rostock and Brandenburg. In Spain, the Palace of

the Alhambra, with its very rich ornament of moulded brick. In Italy, the Campanile of St. Paolo at Venice, and numerous houses. With regard to the brick ornament at Venice of this period, it should be observed that they adopt patterns identical with those which we have been accustomed to consider as belonging exclusively to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

"Having thus viewed the historical part of the subject, he said that he would leave it to others to treat of its practical application; and as he saw that the Warden of Radley was present, he would call upon him to say a few words on this part of the subject. But before he concluded, he begged to impress upon the members of the Society and their friends who were present that evening, that some of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe were built of brick."

Mr. Sewell then made some remarks on the advantages of employing brick, and especially moulded or ornamental brick. "He knew it was open to a very grave objection, from the liability to the constant repetition of the same form, which would be contrary to the true principles of Gothic architecture; but in some cases, such as the mouldings of an arch or a series of arches, or such details where uniformity and exact copy were needful, he approved highly of its introduction. At this moment he was employing it to some extent in his new buildings at Radley, and he found it to answer exceedingly well. He also spoke in high terms of Mr. Grimsley's qualifications, not only for the perfection to which he had brought his machinery for the manufacture of tile and brick, but also for the talent which he displayed as a sculptor. He had just had a series of heads made in tile, for which, if he had had them carved in stone, he would have had to pay at least fourteen guineas each. Mr. Grimsley had produced them in his hard burnt clay, which is equally durable with stone, for three guineas, and yet there were no two alike. He also observed that the irregularity of outline which was constantly complained of as an objection to the use of

burnt clay, he considered to be of no disadvantage; he would even go so far as to say that he believed that our artists of old expressly avoided the straight, formal lines, and that the irregular outline afforded beauty to the work. As to the philosophy of this, however, he had not time or opportunity to enter into it on the present occasion."

Mr. Parker thought perhaps Mr. Street would like to say a few words relating to his fine drawings of German and Italian brick buildings, which he had kindly offered for inspection that evening.

Mr. Street then made, at the request of the President, some remarks upon the ancient use of brickwork, describing the salient features of English, German, and Italian modes of construction:—"Of these, he gave the preference to the Italian, and especially to the brickwork of Verona, as the most perfect. He observed that moulded bricks might be used to any extent short of the imitation of other materials—as, e. g., of stone; and he reprobated very strongly the attempt to introduce terra-cotta imitations of traceries and carvings in stone, as likely to destroy all art, and very much to hinder the chance of a successful revival of brickwork. He also alluded to the fact that brick was really as proper a material for use in Oxford as stone; since, though surrounded with stone-quarries, we are obliged to go to Bath for our stone, and no longer use the perishable material in our neighbourhood."

A discussion here ensued between Mr. Sewell and Mr. Street, relative to the evil effects which the employment of brick would entail; the point of difference arising, as far as we could understand, from Mr. Street's interpretation of the term "moulded;" namely, that it signified necessarily the being cast in a mould, and therefore a continual repetition of the same form would be obtained; whereas this was by no means necessary in the employment of brick, as in the case of the heads which had been moulded for Mr. Sewell, where a lump of clay is given to the sculptor, and he works it into the shape required by

the aid only of his own hands and tools, and it is then baked, and each one in like manner, separately.

Mr. Parker said that Mr. Ruskin and Mr. A. Nesbit had written to signify their regret at being unable to be present, but that they had sent the best substitute they could, namely, their drawings.

MEETING, DECEMBER 6, 1854.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

Mr. W. R. BAYLEY, Oriel College, was admitted a Member
of the Society.

The Report of the Committee adverted to the response made by non-resident members of the Society to a circular issued by the Secretaries, and inviting such Members to renew their subscriptions. This had already been done to some extent, but it was hoped still more might accrue from this source. The Treasurer, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, of Trinity College, had been re-elected, as also the two Secretaries. Mr. J. H. Parker resigned the post of Librarian, to which Mr. James Parker was elected.

The President then called upon Mr. Street to read his Paper upon the ancient buildings of Lübeck:—

“They are all executed in red brick, and are remarkable for their number and grand size, and for the number of remains of ancient church furniture, &c. which they contain. The *tout ensemble* of the city is most striking, owing to the great number of towers, spires, and turrets rising above the picturesque outline of the old houses.

“Mr. Street described all the churches in detail, beginning with the Cathedral; which, however, is not so grand or so interesting as the Church of St. Mary: and one of the most interesting buildings appears to be St. Katherine’s

Church, in which there still remain several vestments, linen altar-cloths, and the like, of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, besides a vast number of painted triptychs. Lübeck is rich in rood-screens, roods and lofts, and in metal parclose-screens; but the most interesting feature is, that everything, inside and out, was built with red brick, with very slight and occasional use only of stone. Mr. Street dwelt at some length on this, and shewed that these brick buildings, taken in conjunction with the still finer brickwork of the north of Italy, defined very distinctly the extent to which brick and terra-cotta were ever admissible in good architecture. Bricks used for mouldings were always effective and allowed, but whenever they had been used for traceries or carvings, it was quite curious—as it was, too, very instructive—to see how they demoralized the whole work. He pleaded also strongly for the use of red brick inside as well as outside; all the old brick buildings both in Germany and Italy having invariably been so constructed.”

Mr. Street's Paper was illustrated by a large number of his own drawings of all the old buildings in Lübeck, and by measured plans of some of the most important, as well as by rubbings of some brasses, (one of which appears to have been engraved by the same man who made the St. Alban's, Newark, and King's Lynn brasses, and which is perhaps the largest and finest brass in Europe,) made by Mr. Street, when he was at Lübeck.

The President returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Street, and considerable discussion followed.

The Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Oxford and R. J. Spiers, Esq., for their kind assistance towards the evening meeting held Nov. 27th. This was unanimously agreed to, and the Society then adjourned.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 14, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. G. E. MELHUISE, Merton College.

Rev. R. W. NORMAN, Exeter College.

Mr. C. W. SANDFORD, Christ Church.

Mr. W. STEPHENS, Queen's College.

The Report of the Committee expressed much satisfaction at the selection of the successful design for the new Museum; and acknowledged the receipt of a letter from the Ecclesiological Society, conveying the regret of that body for the loss sustained by both Societies by the decease of the Venerable President of Magdalen College.

The President, in introducing the subject proposed for the evening's discussion,—“The Principles on which Stained Glass should be designed for use in Churches,”—said that there was much need of some agreement on the very first principles which should guide those who design and erect windows. He hoped that discussion by those acquainted with the subject might serve to produce some practical result, which might lessen the difficulty now generally felt.

A few remarks were then read by the Librarian from a treatise on the subject of stained glass by Mr. Oliphant. With regard to its purposes, it was not only to dim the too powerful light, or to colour it, but rather also to give that completeness and continuity to the interior of a building which clear glass destroys. And he considered also the higher views to be taken of the purpose of stained glass, namely, as a vehicle for introducing historical and sacred subjects.

Mr. Chamberlain commenced the discussion by remarking that “one principle seemed sufficient to produce all that can be required in the designing of stained glass for

churches,—namely, that everything should be made subservient to devotional uses. This principle was easily enunciated, but it would bear a very diversified application.

“1. This would exclude Unmeaningism,—under which Mr. Chamberlain ranked the employment of mosaic glass, of diaper and of emblems, (except as subordinate to the general design). Mosaic glass he considered as the most rudimentary and undeveloped form of the art, which, however, had a suitableness for the First-pointed style, when the lights were so narrow as scarcely to admit of subjects. Diapers are properly intended only to represent a curtain or screen; while emblems belong to the age of persecution, when the faithful were compelled to conceal the objects of their faith and hope from the profane gaze of the heathen. And here the speaker entered a strong protest against the canon of Mr. Winston, (whom he considered to have done as much damage to art as any one who really understood his subject could possibly do,) that the English Church ought not to sanction the introduction of figures. It is not a question of theology, (as that writer represents it,) but of art; and if the principle of using stained glass be once allowed, then it follows that we should employ the highest development of that art which is attainable under the limits which are imposed by the material itself, and by the mullions, bars, and bands of lead, by which the freedom of the artist is circumscribed.

“2. It excludes Archaism—the copying of bad drawing and grotesque expression. Many of Mr. Willement’s designs offend in this particular, and create in the mind of the spectator any feelings rather than those of devotion. The writhings and contortion, or collapse, of our Lord’s body on the cross, were strongly objected to, as failing to ‘draw men unto Him.’

“3. The next method of designing which the speaker censured as unsuitable, was that of picture-making,—partly

as being rendered necessarily unsuccessful by mullions and bars, &c.; partly as being well-nigh certain to develope into

“4. Sensualism. It was the consciousness of this liability which led the artists of the best ages to adopt the principle of Conventionalism in their representations. Their object was to represent nature truthfully, but nature chastened and sanctified. And they did this in order that there might be no room for vain display in themselves, nor any distraction in the mind, much less any resting in the indulgence of mere pleasurable feelings.

“In conclusion, the type which Mr. Chamberlain recommended for reproduction was that of the fourteenth century, or Middle-pointed period,—an era which he considered to have effected the perfect union of beauty and devotion in all branches of art,—in architecture, painting, music, metal and wood-work.”

The Rev. J. E. Millard maintained that a design for stained glass ought to be entirely subservient to that of the window tracery, and to the general requirements of the fabric. Consequently he considered a regard to colour more essential than even correct drawing, though he was opposed to outlines intentionally grotesque. Mosaic patterns and groups of small figures in medallions were, he thought, preferable to large independent figures, as they distribute rich and gem-like colours harmoniously, instead of exhibiting broad masses in violent contrast. Such colours should be relieved by a liberal use of white glass. He considered these principles applicable to any style or period.

The Rev. F. Meyrick enquired what was left to us, after what Mr. Chamberlain had excluded and condemned? He agreed with Mr. Chamberlain in his dislike of the grotesque, but was not prepared to follow out his principles so far.

Mr. Parker thought no style of glass was to be absolutely condemned. He admired the fourteenth century

glass above all others, but also considered windows in the style recommended by Mr. Winston, and those now made in Bavaria, as beautiful works of art, and ornaments of churches; and if he had to fill in a Norman window, he should certainly employ glass after the manner of that, for instance, at Canterbury.

Mr. Bruton protested, as did Mr. Chamberlain, against the use of canopies; he thought mediæval artists would have inserted stone, if they were needed.

Mr. Parker did not agree with Mr. Bruton in that opinion. In fact, in mediæval churches, the windows were part of the same series of decoration, with the niches and statues coloured, which ornamented the walls.

Mr. Chamberlain replied to the objections which had been made to some of his observations.

The Rev. H. B. Walton thought that colour should be as much employed on the walls as on windows, and feared that the strong prevailing taste for stained glass windows would prevent the acknowledgment of that truth. In regard to memorial windows, as in all others, he would rigidly exclude everything which was not of a sacred character,—as, for instance, armorial bearings.

After a few words from the President, the meeting broke up.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 28, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mr. J. B. RICHARDS, St. Mary Hall.

Mr. ROBERT SMITH, St. John-street.

Present : —“Boswell’s Picturesque Antiquities of England and Wales.” Presented by W. R. Bayley, Esq., Oriel College.

The Report was read by the Secretary. Mr. Bruton's design for the University Barge, though commended as ingenious, was considered open to criticism. The restorations in progress at the east end of Magdalen College were not considered satisfactory. The President introduced the subject of "the Application of Colour to Mediæval Sculpture" to the meeting, and called on the Hon. F. Lygon, Secretary, to commence the discussion. Mr. Lygon said "he was not disposed to call in question a judicious application of polychrome, but objected to an indiscriminate profusion of colour,—quoting from Mr. Ruskin's "Seven Lamps," that sculpture is the representation of an idea, while architecture itself is a real thing. The idea may be left colourless, but a reality ought to have reality in all its attributes—its colour as fixed as its form. He would substitute *must* for *may*, and accept this as a sound principle. You may colour inanimate ornamentation, but not the sculptured representation of living things: to do this is to risk degrading high, spiritualized art into a mongrel imitation of naturalistic exactitude. He considered that the profuse use of colour came in with the strong prevalence of heraldic ornament in corrupt times. To sum up, four objections might be urged:—

"1. Colour is objectionable, because it opens a door to untruthfulness; 2. It conceals and debases the workmanship and natural tints of the stone; 3. It substitutes an attempt at naturalistic exactitude for idealized conventionalism; 4. Precedents were only found in corrupt times."

Mr. Street said he could not agree, in the face of what Mr. Lygon had said, as to the objection to colour on sculpture. In old examples it was universal in its application, and generally under two rules:—1. That of giving distinctness at a distance. 2. That of producing a more exact resemblance to designs represented. Of the

first rule, the ordinary mode of painting foliage with gold on a red ground was an example; and of the same rule some fragments of ancient colour in alabaster, which he was able to exhibit to the meeting, were remarkable examples. Here colour or gold was only used for the hair, the edges of draperies, and the lining of vestments, and their diapers, giving marvellous distinctness to the forms of the sculpture. Of the second rule, the mode in which vestments were coloured was an example; for in these, not only did the sculptor desire to produce an exact copy of the shape of the clothes absolutely worn, but—just as much of what was in fact as important—the colours which gave those vestments their beauty. The only exception to the rule of colouring sculpture appeared to him when the material was of a noble kind—alabaster or marble; and here generally, a very small portion of colour or gold was lawful. Mr. Street referred to the fact that classic sculptures were as much covered with colour as were Gothic; and to the fact that Mr. Gibson, one of the first of modern sculptors, appeared to be a convert to the absolute necessity of giving colour to all his works: and as to Mr. Lygon's suggestion, that it was only in a debased age that colour was applied to sculpture, he thought it was sufficient to name the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, the Cathedral at Cologne, and the Church of St. Francesco, at Assisi; as well as St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, to prove that in earlier times it was most unsparingly applied.

Mr. Millard remarked the inconsistency of uncoloured sculpture in a building coloured throughout, as it was admitted that all should be.

Mr. Parker said that, beyond all doubt, everything inside a mediæval building was coloured, in a complete system; there was no doubt, therefore, that sculpture was treated as a part of the whole. So far were the mediæval artists from fearing to lose the fineness of chiselling, that they

covered the figure with a paste before colouring it, as in the tomb of Lady de Montacute, at Christ Church. Whether colour was used outside buildings was still a question; he did not himself see proof of it.

Mr. Freeman said that the Secretary had argued from precedent and from metaphysics. The first ground had been destroyed by previous speakers, and the second he could not comprehend. He could not perceive how you were to paint an idea. Mr. Lygon had said that all precedent was drawn from debased examples, and though it had been proved that colour was used in the earliest sculptures, he must protest, even in Mr. Lygon's absence, against the abuse heaped, after the fashion of Mr. Ruskin, on Perpendicular architecture. He demanded tolerance in matters of taste, where no moral obliquity was exhibited, and objected to such terms as "unspiritual bombast," applied to Perpendicular art. He thought it absurd to exclude colour from representations of animate objects, when applied to everything else, and thought a complete system of colour enhanced the beauty of every building.

Mr. Codrington thought there was a fair distinction between a reality and the representation of an idea, and that the last did not require colour; he saw, however, little application for this distinction in Gothic art.

Mr. Meyrick agreed in the main with Mr. Freeman. He did not think that pure form could be used in conjunction with united form and colour without a disagreeable result. He wished to ask what objection there was to papering interiors of churches? He thought it reasonable, where paint would be too expensive, to use the best means of producing the desired effect.

Mr. Freeman thought the use of paper consonant with plain common sense.

The President then closed the meeting.

MEETING, MARCH 14, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President, in
the Chair.

Mr. F. W. Janvrin, University College, was admitted a Member of the Society.

Presents:—An imperial folio volume of the Antiquities of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, by F. Mackenzie. Presented by J. H. Parker, Esq.

Two Casts of the Blessed Virgin and St. Catherine. Presented by J. T. Jeffcock, Esq., Oriel College.

The Report of the Committee announced the resignation of one of the Secretaries, the Hon. F. Lygon, and expressed the regret of the whole Society at the loss of an officer who had so long and ably given his services. Members were invited to suggest desirable excursions for the summer term. The Rev. J. L. Petit then read a Paper on "Originality of Design in Architecture," illustrated by a large number of drawings, of which the following is an epitome:—

"That the present attempt to revive the Gothic style did not seem favourable to the development of the full powers of the architect. Our admiration of a modern Gothic building is much akin to that which we bestow on a successful copy. It is not expected of every original architect that he should strike out a new style. We do not complain of a want of originality, in examining any group of old Gothic churches, even on the same type and of the same character. It is not intended to assert that no invention is shewn in modern Gothic. We have instances to the contrary in the bridge of St. John's, Cambridge, in the spire of the Assembly-hall, Edinburgh, in the new Church in Gordon-square, and many other examples that might be named,—as the steeple of St. Mary's, Lichfield, now in course of erection. Still the modern

Gothic architect may be compared to a writer in a dead language, who is obliged to catch the spirit of an age different from his own, and cannot escape the trammels of imitation, however lightly he may contrive to bear them. Our knowledge of Gothic architecture, and even our success in dealing with it, does not prevent it from being, as it were, a dead language; because, of all the developments of human intellect and character, nothing has ever appeared so thoroughly interwoven with the spirit of the age that produced it, as the system of Gothic architecture. We are still working up to ancient models, instead of starting from them; and rather setting aside our own wants for the sake of the system, than adapting the system to our wants,—for instance, in our condemnation of galleries. We must, however, distinguish between originality of invention and fancifulness of design. The architect who aims at novelty must combine it with truth, purpose, and order: he must be able to shew a good reason for it.

“The difference between two kinds of abutment to the arch, namely, the flying buttress and the solid buttress, suggests the main characteristic distinction between Gothic and Italian. The one expresses energy, active exertion, conflict; the other, stability, security, repose. The Gothic, whose construction throughout shews the principle of the flying buttresses, (for even its solid buttresses indicate pressure and action,) has the former expression.

“The Italian, whose application of a columnar system as an ornament to arcuated construction heightens the apparent solidity of the abutment, has the latter expression: and of those two characters, the one belongs to an age or people; the other, to architecture itself, independent of age or nation. Consequently the Roman or Italian architecture might be adopted at any period, in any country, and be made to bear the stamp of individual character. In point of interest, Gothic far exceeds Italian; but this interest springs from causes which throw serious obstacles in the way of its revival. The Italian revivers of the classical styles were by no means servile imitators; their de-

signs were as original as those of the ancient Romans. The palaces of Genoa and Florence have no prototype in the existing remains of Roman grandeur. Sir C. Wren displayed great originality of design in most of his works. Perhaps the most characteristic are, the model intended for St. Paul's, and the beautiful Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook. An attempt to clear the Italian style from its inconsistencies might strike out many new architectural beauties. With this view, we may study with advantage the Basilican churches of Italy, also the circular or polygonal baptisteries of that country, and the churches of domical construction, besides much of the Romanesque work of Germany and the south of France.

“The Italian Gothic is a beautiful and refined style, and the same arguments cannot be advanced against its adoption that seem to apply to the Northern Gothic. It conveys more of the expression of that tranquil stability which we find in the Roman. The dome is often used with great effect, as at Sienna, where it is hexagonal, and the round arch is by no means inadmissible. The Angevine style, in France, is not very different, but has more of the northern character. The study of these might suggest to us advantageous modifications of the Gothic style, if, from very natural associations, we are unwilling to relinquish the attempts to revive it. Great and striking original ideas must be the fruit of great and commanding genius; but a degree of talent is not uncommon which, properly cultivated, may ensure that power of invention which is necessary to preserve art in a state of vitality.”

Mr. Freeman warmly thanked and eulogised Mr. Petit for his Paper, and stated some points in which he did not quite agree with his views. A vote of thanks to Mr. Petit having been carried by acclamation, the President proposed that the thanks of the Society should be given to the retiring Secretary, Mr. Lygon.

FIRST MEETING IN TERM, MAY 9, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. F. C. HINGESTON, Exeter College.

Mr. H. W. CARR, Christ Church.

Mr. M. WHITE, Oriel College.

Mr. G. F. BAGNALL, Oriel College.

Mr. W. R. MORFILL, Oriel College.

Rev. E. STOKES, Christ Church.

The Report mentioned with satisfaction that the contract for the Museum had been made, and hoped that the building would prove worthy of its place and purpose. The repairs at Magdalen College were not to be continued as before. The premature death of Mr. Carpenter, one of our best architects, was much regretted. Mr. Hamilton, of University College, had been elected Secretary. The President informed the meeting that the Northampton Architectural Society had invited members to a meeting at Peterborough, on May 23 and 24. Members were requested to give in their names to the Secretary.

The Hon. H. C. Forbes, M.A., of Oriel College, read a Paper on the "Study of Mouldings." He urged those who were beginning the study of Architecture, to make themselves familiar in the first place with mouldings, which had been well called the "Grammar of Architecture," and which are often the only, always the most certain guide to the date of a building. Mouldings are of two kinds: 1. Ornamental, as zigzag, dog-tooth, or ball-flower; 2. Those which become ornamental by contrasts of light and shade, and are formed by chamfering and sinking hollows of various kinds. He then traced the gradual development of mouldings from the introduction of the pointed arch, to their greatest excellence in the Second-pointed period.

The characteristics of First-pointed mouldings are strong contrasts of light and shade ; of the Second, delicacy of grouping ; of the Third, shallowness. In conclusion, he recommended a systematic delivery of elementary lectures.

MEETING, MAY 23, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mr. F. S. GROWSE, Oriel College.

Mr. P. HALL, Park-place.

The Report laid before the Society the plan proposed for an excursion to Warwick and Kenilworth, on Whit-Tuesday ; after which some remarks were read by the Librarian, on "the History of Kenilworth Castle, and the dates which might probably be assigned to the various portions of the buildings now remaining." These were followed by a sketch of the History of Warwick Castle, by Mr. Codrington. After a few remarks from the President, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING, JUNE 6, 1855.

The Rev. E. Miller, New College, took the Chair in the absence of the President, and submitted the audited accounts. The Librarian read a letter from the Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company, promising every facility for another excursion, and proposed a vote of thanks in reply. The Committee reported the entire success of the excursion made to Warwick and Kenilworth by members and their friends, to the number of forty-six, and

noticed the chief objects of interest visited. Members were invited to a meeting at Warwick of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society.

Mr. H. A. Gibson, of Wadham College, read a Paper on "Bells." He divided the subject into three parts: the history of bells; the mode of founding them; and their inscriptions. In tracing their history from early times, the Sancte-bell, and other small bells in early use, were noticed. The process of shaping, founding, and ringing the bell was explained by drawings and models. Of inscriptions, armorial bearings, and tokens found on bells, many very curious specimens were adduced. The consecration of bells was then alluded to; and the abuse of bells and belfries deprecated.

Mr. Richardson, and the Hon. H. C. Forbes, further discussed the subject; and Mr. Hall called attention to the common neglect of belfries and bell-ringers.

Mr. Forbes submitted the state of the chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke, which some persons were anxious to restore.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 13, 1855.

THE meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, and the Annual Report presented, as follows:—

"In presenting the sixteenth Annual Report of the Society, the Committee has no hesitation in pronouncing the state of the Society's affairs more satisfactory than it has been; and this especially as regards its funds. In the course of the October term a circular was issued by the Secretaries inviting Life-members to contribute an annual subscription of ten shillings; and many have responded favourably. Still, the Committee are far from forgetting that this Society must depend mainly upon the support of those resident in Oxford, and are aware that it must not rest its claims to that support upon past services or agree-

able recollections; and it is hoped that its proceedings during the last year will serve to shew an unimpaired vitality.

“Among the Papers which have been read at the ordinary meetings must be noticed an interesting description of the ancient brick buildings at Lübeck, by Mr. Street; an account of Church-bells, by Mr. Gibson; and a Paper on Originality of Design in Architecture, by Mr. Petit. The Committee cannot agree in Mr. Petit's opinion, that Italian, as a living style, is superior to Gothic; and, while acknowledging that there is much to learn from the works of the Renaissance, retain their belief in the essential superiority of Gothic for all purposes.

“It is not altogether a new feature in the proceedings of the Society to introduce a subject for discussion at the meetings. Two such subjects have been entertained during the past year,—‘The Principles on which Stained Glass should be designed for use in Churches;’ and, ‘The Application of Colour to Mediæval Sculpture.’ The success and interest of these meetings would encourage the Committee to extend the practice.

“Applications for assistance and advice have not been so frequently received as before; but this is not to be viewed altogether with regret, arising as it undoubtedly does from the great increase in number of local and diocesan societies of similar character, which naturally tend to contract the sphere of our operations.

“The excursions of the Society have always been looked upon as an useful means of bringing the members more closely and agreeably into contact, and of testing by actual examples our theoretical knowledge, in a manner at once the most effectual and the most pleasant. Kenilworth and Warwick were this year the objects of the visit; and the Committee have every reason to congratulate the Society upon the complete success of the excursion.

“Several important architectural works, undertaken in Oxford during the past year, have asked for the notice of the Committee. They have not been able to express

any satisfaction at the reconstruction of the buildings to the east of Magdalen College, and they hope for a more successful continuation of the plan. The works at Exeter College are hardly sufficiently advanced to give ground for criticism, but there is every reason to expect a building worthy of the distinguished architect employed.

“The successful design for the New Museum has been always commended by the Committee, and they believe that they might expect a building worthy of its position, and look forward to it as a most useful example of the universal applicability and pliability of Gothic. In this point of view they call especial attention to the glass and iron roofing of the quadrangle. Especially since the execution of the ironwork had been committed to Mr. Skidmore, of Coventry, they are confident that this part of the building, at least, will shew, with the happiest effect, that it is possible to use what are called the materials of the nineteenth century, at once with perfect freedom, and with perfect agreement with the English style of the thirteenth. The Committee would warmly recommend to the members of the Society the proposed plan for embellishing the interior with sculpture, by subscription.

“Still, however much they yet congratulate themselves upon the triumph of Gothic art upon this occasion, they must not allow themselves to suppose that the contest is over. The one great object of our Society is to promote the study of Gothic architecture,—Church architecture, certainly, in the first place, but Domestic Gothic architecture also. It is, therefore, not a purely Ecclesiological Society, although practically it has, from the circumstances of the place, a disposition to become so. And this disposition, laudable as it is, tends, perhaps, to place the Society in a false light before the eyes of those who are inclined to become members of it. To dispel such ideas, the Committee are convinced that it is only necessary to become better acquainted with the Society. We look upon it as our own chief work, as becomes our position in this University, to instruct ourselves in those principles of architec-

ture which most of us may expect to have opportunities of exercising in the most worthy manner,—in the care, the restoration, and reconstruction of old churches, and the building of new. As part of the subject, we would learn the most appropriate arrangement of their interior; and we would use all our efforts to remove the disfigurements which still exist. That the efforts of ourselves and other Societies—and we were the first to undertake the task—have been very far successful, we are thankful to acknowledge. But there remains much to be done. Let us, then, endeavour, by more united exertions, and with more of individual attention, to fulfil worthily the duties which our position here imposes on us, and to carry out year after year the objects for which the Society was instituted.”

Mr. Freeman moved the adoption of the Report, and rejoiced in the continued vitality of the Society. He said there was nothing unworthy the highest intellect in such studies as this Society followed; since architecture was the highest of the arts, and was history speaking in stones and bricks. He hoped that members would not, in attending to useless and trifling points, neglect the great objects of the Society.

Dr. Acland, at the request of the President, addressed the meeting on the subject of the Museum. He was a lover of, and had been a worker in, Gothic architecture, and when he was told that Gothic could never build a museum, he had always felt convinced that the great architects of the middle-ages could have adapted themselves and their architecture to any wants of the age. And now, after a fair competition, the University had selected a Gothic design as fittest for a purpose altogether new. Oxford was about to perform an experiment; it was about to try how Gothic art could deal with those railway materials, iron and glass; and he was convinced, when the interior court of this museum was seen,—with its roof of glass, supported by shafts of iron, while the pillars and columns around were composed of variously coloured marbles, illustrating different geological strata and ages of the world,

and the capitals represented the several descriptions of floras,—that it would be felt that problems had been solved of the greatest importance to architecture.

The Society's rooms were decorated with an abundance of architectural engravings from the Society's collection; with numerous photographs kindly lent for the occasion; among which were some representing capitals designed and executed by the workmen employed on the Dublin Museum by Messrs. Dean and Woodward. These gentlemen also contributed a view of the new University Museum, on which they are engaged.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 7, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

- Mr. Y. H. BURGESS, Christ Church.
- Mr. R. O. ASSHETON, Christ Church.
- Mr. T. G. JACKSON, Wadham College.
- Mr. H. D. NICHILL, Jesus College.

Presents :—Papers read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, Session 1853-54. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Liverpool Architectural Society.
Vol. II. part 1. Session 1850-51.

Brasses presented by Rev. C. H. Murley, M.A.,
Wadham College.

The Report noticed with approbation the extensive additions and alterations now being carried on at Exeter and Jesus Colleges. The new buildings at Exeter, facing Broadstreet, which are sufficiently advanced to enable one to form a judgment of the whole, were considered particularly satisfactory.

The President then called upon Mr. Hingeston to read his Paper.

Mr. Hingeston began by calling attention to the fact, that although many of the Cornish Churches are of late and poor architecture, there is no county in England so rich in antiquities of every kind; of Phœnician times, remains of rock castles and fortifications, and mine-workings in the face of the cliffs; of ancient British and Druidical times, tolmens, barrows, amphitheatres, diminutive Stonehenges, cromlechs, &c.; of Roman times, earthworks, rounds, tumuli, incised slabs, and roads;—of the first days of Christianity,—some dating undoubtedly from its first introduction,—Oratories, Holy Wells, Baptisteries, Crosses. Having said that as “England has been called the Island of Saints, Cornwall may be called the Home of Saints,” nearly every parish and many towns being called by the name of the Saint to whom their Church is dedicated, and those Saints, Cornish Saints, such as SS. Mabyn, Ervan, Breaca, Ia, and the other members of the Irish mission in the fourth century, among whom was S. Piran; he proceeded to describe the ancient oratory of S. Piran in the Sands, which is, he observed, “an existing testimony of the truth of the story of the Irish mission in the fourth century, if indeed greater proof were needed than that afforded by the very names of nearly all the Cornish parishes; and far more important than this, a living, speaking witness, as it were, to the Christianity of these islands, more than two hundred years before the mission of Augustine.”

After a full description of the ancient architecture of Cornwall, and some account of modern works in the county, Mr. Hingeston concluded as follows:—“I fear I have trespassed much on your time, and more on your patience. The subject chosen is probably more interesting to me,—one of the ‘thirty thousand Cornishmen’ you remember in the old ballad,—than it can be to you, inhabitants of England, who look upon us as another race almost; at least a Cornish lady whom I know was told in

the Oxford market last summer that some very fine looking brocoli exposed there for sale were 'foreign.' 'Indeed!' 'Yes ma'am, foreign; came from Cornwall.' But, civilized or uncivilized, Cornwall has the Church, the bond which binds or should bind us all together. It is for the glory of God in His Church that societies such as our own are founded, and their vitality will be safest and surest—nay, they are then only safe and sure—when they keep that object constantly and reverently in view."

The President thanked Mr. Hingeston for his Paper, and after some further remarks dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 21, 1855.

The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. W. B. BRYAN, Worcester College.

Mr. W. MORRIS, Exeter College.

Mr. W. F. REYNOLDS, Magdalen Hall.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee, expressing a hope that before any steps were taken towards the much desired restoration of St. Mary's Church, the state of the tower should be carefully considered, since great fears were entertained from the reappearance and extension of cracks in the masonry. The attention of the Society was called to a school, building, under Mr. Street's direction, in St. Paul's parish.

It was considered a matter of congratulation that the restorations at Magdalen College had not been continued in correspondence with the buildings on the other side of the tower.

Mr. Hingeston, of Exeter College, had been elected Secretary, in the place of Mr. Hamilton, of University, re-

signed. Mr. Bayley, of Oriel College, was nominated to Mr. Hingeston's place on Committee. Mr. Parker moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hamilton for his services.

The Hon. H. C. Forbes, M.A., of Oriel College, read a Paper "On the best style for Churches in the present day." Mr. Forbes began by recommending that the object of Papers to be read at the meetings of the Society should be more directly practical in character than is usually the case; and this he urged on the supposition that the greater interest taken in the meetings, and the larger number that used formerly to attend them than at present, was chiefly caused by the very practical nature of the discussions. It is very likely that many persons no longer think there is any necessity for advocating the removal of pews, or for crying down the use of whitewash; they wished to believe that these objectional features have ceased to exist. It is quite true they have in many places, owing in a great degree to the influence of Architectural Societies. But it must be allowed that a great deal of ignorance and prejudice still prevails, especially in country places, and hinders the work of restoration from being properly carried out. As to the best style of architecture, Second-pointed must be preferred to First-pointed, because it is an improvement upon it, and a development of it. On the whole, we cannot do better than make the buildings of Second-pointed architecture models for imitation at the present day, and so study them as to endeavour to enter, as it were, into the mind and feelings of the ancient builders.

After some discussion the President dissolved the Meeting.

SPECIAL MEETING, Nov. 27, 1855.

A special Meeting took place on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1855, at two o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected, or re-elected :—

President.

The Rev. the MASTER of University College.

Members of Committee.

J. H. PARKER, Esq., F.S.A.

The Rev. F. MEYRICK, Trinity College.

The Rev. H. B. WALTON, Merton College.

E. C. HARWARD, Esq., Trinity College.

W. R. BAYLEY, Esq., Oriel College.

Auditors.

The Rev. the PRINCIPAL of St. Edmund Hall.

The Rev. J. EARLE, Oriel College.

Ordinary Members.

Mr. H. A. L. GRINDLE, St. Mary Hall.

Mr. Henry EYLES, Observatory-street.

CONVERSAZIONE, NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

The Members of the Society, and others from Oxford and its vicinity, attended a Conversazione, given in the Society's rooms by the Ex-President, the Rector of Exeter College, who introduced the Rev. T. James to the company, telling them that he was Secretary to the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, and well versed in the mysteries of that wonderful little implement, the needle, and its productions, as the large number of ladies he was rejoiced to see present on the occasion would discover, when they had heard his plea for the revival of ancient ecclesiastical embroidery among ladies in the present day.

The Rev. T. James then proceeded to read his Lecture, a full account of which appears in the *Ecclesiologist* for December, 1855.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church returned thanks to Mr. James for his Paper, thanking him on behalf of the ladies for the interest he took in their proceedings. The motion was carried by acclamation. Later in the evening, Mr. G. E. Street, the eminent architect, gave an interesting description of some of the very beautiful pieces of work which were exhibited in the room. Some Dalmatics, originally from Waterford Cathedral, which attracted considerable attention, he stated were given by the bishop of Waterford to the Roman bishop, who sold them to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl presented them to the College of St. Mary, Oscott, the members of which had kindly lent them for exhibition on the present occasion. Some exquisitely worked orphreys from the same College, and the cross of a chasuble, belonging to Miss Agnes Blencowe, were also exhibited and described. On the screen across the middle of the room, a very beautiful modern cope and a dalmatic, embroidered by Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham, from Mr. Street's designs, were exhibited, and also some very graceful and excellently worked flowers founded on natural specimens, and designed by the same architect.

MEETING, DEC. 5, 1855.

The Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., University College, in the Chair, in the absence of the President.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee:—
 “Your Committee have but little to bring before the Society at the present meeting. The scaffolding having been

removed from the front of Jesus College, they feel bound to express their satisfaction at the successful manner in which the architect has met the difficulties with which he had to contend in restoring a building of so late a style. The east window in the chapel has been filled with stained glass of a late character, but not too late for the style of the window in which it is placed. At Holywell Church a new and very beautiful window has been erected, from Mr. Street's design, at the east end of the south aisle; it is also filled with good glass from Mr. Street's drawings."

Mr. Hingeston then called the attention of the Society to the proposed new church of Wheatley, and read an appeal for additional funds.

Mr. Meyrick, of Trinity College, called the attention of the Society to the present mutilated state of the beautiful west front of Iffley Church.

The President called upon the Rev. E. Miller, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New College, for his Paper on "A Plan for Elementary Instruction in Architecture, and an introduction to it." After lamenting that there is not such an amount of interest displayed in Oxford towards the Society as would be adequate to the importance of its objects, whether considered in a theoretical or practical point of view, Mr. Miller proceeded to sketch what he considered to be the province of the Society. He urged that the University is at present deficient in provisions for educating the taste of her members in high art. The Architectural Society, therefore, found herself the sole acting representative of this subject, and must be considered at present, whatever might be her past or her future position, to be a kind of "Corporate Professor." It might be inferred from this that her attention should be directed towards all the styles of architecture, as well as the highest and most beautiful kind, and that the elements of all should be imparted at her meetings. In order to satisfy the wants

of beginners, and those who, from intention of travelling, or for other reasons, desire information about continental architecture, and lastly, for the cultivation of the more advanced branches of the art, Mr. Miller proposed that Lent term should be set aside for elementary instruction in Gothic Architecture, the Summer term for Foreign styles, and Michaelmas term for higher and more advanced studies and projects, and entered into some further details.

Mr. Walton, of Merton College, quite agreed with Mr. Miller in the necessity of treating architecture as a whole. Gothic architecture was part of the great whole of Christian architecture, and we take but a one-sided and partial view of the subject when we confine ourselves to it, and ignore, as it were, all the other great styles. In reference to a suggestion of Mr. Miller's, that lectures on the first mediæval buildings in Oxford would be desirable and instructive, Mr. Walton said that he would gladly take Merton College Chapel for his part, if the Committee should determine on adopting the plan. Undergraduates and Graduates alike, many of them, have never really "lionized" these beautiful buildings as they deserve.

Mr. Parker approved of Mr. Walton's suggestions, but thought that the lectures should be weekly, instead of fortnightly, as at present.

Dr. Acland (who was not in the room at the commencement) approved of the proposal, as far as he could understand it from what he had heard, and been told of the earlier part, which he did not hear, and of the way in which it had been methodized by Mr. Walton and Mr. Parker. He could say with feelings of deep gratitude towards the Society, that all the knowledge of architecture he possessed had been derived from its instructions, directly or indirectly. During his undergraduate days he had visited, he believed, nearly all the churches within a circle of twenty miles round Oxford; subsequently, circumstances having

called him to the continent, he had seen much foreign architecture, and on his return had found the Society taking a very limited view of this great subject, and confining themselves almost entirely to English medieval architecture. He needed not to say that such a course was wrong; omissions sometimes became actual errors, and in this omission he thought the Society had all along been in error. He thought that there should be a Society in Oxford working for the advancement of art; that there ought to be a Professor of art, and until there should be, the Society should do a professor's work. He spoke of the Art-Society as languishing for funds and members, and regretted that an attempt, made some years ago, to amalgamate it and the Architectural Society into one great Society had failed,—first, because architecture must always be regarded as only a part of art as such; secondly, because he believed that the two Societies, if united, would flourish, as they never could singly, and Oxford might yet distinguish herself in this department. Men were not wanting, as Mr. Parker's extensive and valuable labours testified, but agreement and method. An opportunity of gaining increased practical knowledge was now open to the members of the University at the walls of the New Museum in the parks; there sculpture might be learned by those who had hitherto only attempted to draw on a flat surface. Many present would know that the capitals of the shafts (between 200 and 300 in number) around the great central court were to be carved with plants, &c., in illustration of natural history, in the most artistic manner possible, and all who desire to learn to carve stone might go there and work. All was to be done as well as possible, — as well as the funds allowed the architects would admit of. But, done well or ill, the work would go down to posterity, as the production of the middle of the nineteenth century. Referring to the Raphael drawings

in the Taylor Buildings, Dr. Acland complained of their being so little known, and lamented the failure of a plan proposed some time ago for publishing them by photography or otherwise. It was another instance of a want of agreement, and an additional proof of its necessity. Art-Societies, he said, would never get on, unless all who take an interest in any portions of the subject with which they are concerned, hold together and labour together for the common good of art.

Mr. Parker called attention to a very curious book, which had been kindly sent by the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse for the inspection of the members of the Society, the accounts of the Churchwardens of St. Peter's-in-the-East Church, from the very early date of 1444. They are on parchment, and carefully pasted in a large book. Mr. Hobhouse found them wrapt up in a piece of paper, on which was written,—“Old papers—better not be touched!”

The Chairman then dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, JANUARY 30, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University, President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

Mr. S. C. HAMERTON,	} University College.
Mr. E. K. BENNET,	
Mr. J. S. BROOKE,	
Mr. J. LEE WARNER,	
Mr. J. BRASSEY,	} Oriel College.
Mr. J. HAWKINS,	
Mr. J. COOMBS,	
Mr. H. H. MINCHIN, Wadham College.	
REV. G. WARD, Magdalene Hall.	

The Secretary read the Report :—

“Your Committee have watched with much satisfaction the rapid progress made during the vacation, in the ex-

tensive buildings at Exeter. The pavement is now being laid in Broad-street, and the whole of the beautiful front of the new buildings there will soon be exposed to view. Your Committee feel that they can entirely congratulate Mr. Scott on the very felicitous way in which he has completed, in the purest and best of all the styles, a building which had been begun in days when architectural knowledge was in its infancy, and which can only be called 'good' for that time. Your Committee are glad to be able to add, that the niche in the uppermost stage of the tower has not been left empty, as is too frequently the case; the figure of Bishop Walter de Stapledon, the founder of Exeter College, was fixed in it yesterday, and invests with reality what would otherwise have been an unreasonable decoration. Your Committee are informed that it has been proposed to fill the large staircase windows with Powell's glazing quarries,—a recommendation which they hope will be carried into effect.

"The works of the new library of the same College are very far advanced, and the cloister, or reading-room attached, is nearly completed. One, in these days, rare, and very creditable feature in this rebuilding is, that the whole of the interior is lined with ashlar, instead of ordinary plastering. Your Committee defer their report of this building till its completion shall be effected, as very much of the carved-work, beside the entire roof, still remains to be done.

"Mr. Street's new School, in St. Paul's parish, was opened in the vacation. It is a very characteristic building, and well adapted for the purposes for which it was designed. The ground-floor is open, like a cloister, towards the north, and is used as a covered play-ground; the school and class-rooms are above, and are very excellent rooms, particularly the former. As a whole, the design is very creditable to the architect, and has the merit of being quite like an old building.

"Your Committee are glad to find that Mr. Butterfield, the eminent architect, has inspected the site for the new

chapel at Balliol. Unfortunately, it is a very confined spot, but your Committee have no doubt Mr. Butterfield will overcome this difficulty, as he has elsewhere with marked success.

"Your Committee have heard with deep regret Mr. Scott's confirmation of the statement they made at a previous meeting, that the beautiful spire of the University Church was considered to be in a most dangerous state. It is most earnestly to be hoped that immediate steps may be taken to ward off, if possible, so fearful a calamity as all must acknowledge its destruction would be.

"Your Committee refer with great satisfaction to the fact that the foundation-stone of the new Church at Wheatley, which is to replace—but on another site—the present hideous structure, has been laid this month, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

"In regard to the ordinary meetings of the Society, your Committee have increased their number, by holding them every week, instead of on alternate weeks, as formerly; and they have made arrangements for the delivery of a series of elementary lectures on Gothic Architecture on each successive meeting."

After the reading of the Report, the Rev. F. Caudwell, Curate of St. Stephen's, Devonport, furnished the Society with some particulars of the new Church in that parish, now in course of erection.

The President then called on the Hon. H. C. Forbes, M.A., of Oriel College, to read his Paper, being "Preliminary Remarks to a Course of Elementary Lectures on Gothic Architecture." The following is a brief analysis:—

"The reason for advocating the introduction of a course of elementary lectures, is the necessity there is of recurring constantly to first principles, and of going back every now and then to see that, as we advance in the knowledge of a subject, we do not forget the grammar of it, which has, or at least ought to have, been previously learnt. And those who really desire to learn something about ecclesiastical

architecture ought to make a point of attending these lectures, that they may receive definite instruction on this subject. It will be an advantage thrown away, an opportunity lost, if they do not come to hear, and will prove their indifference to the present neglected state of so many of our churches."

MEETING, FEBRUARY 7, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

Abstract of the lecture on Norman Architecture, by the Rev. E. Miller, M.A., Fellow of New College. After some preliminary remarks, in which Mr. Miller lamented that the whole course of lectures could not in the present instance be delivered by some one able man, who was both well acquainted with the subject, and had a popular style of lecturing, he proceeded to trace the origin of Norman architecture, and, after contrasting Norman and Gothic, concluded by pressing the study of the former style in particular, and architecture in general, upon such gentlemen as might not have commenced it—both as it might be found in books, and as it might be profitably studied in such remains as were presented by Christ Church Cathedral, Iffley Church, and St. Peter's-in-the-East, and others in the neighbourhood.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 13, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. J. B. STROTHER, Magdalen Hall.

Mr. A. T. BLAKISTON, St. John's College.

Present:—Proceedings of the Essex Archæological Society, Part I. Vol. I. Presented by the Society.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee, and afterwards called attention to a letter received from the Rev. F. Gresley, of Over Seile, and laid on the table, for the inspection of members, a prospectus of Mr. Gresley's proposed work on Croyland Abbey.

The President then called on Mr. James Parker for his Lecture on "the Early English Style."

Mr. James Parker began by shewing the advantages to be derived from studying the styles in connection with history, and he took as the groundwork of his lecture the differences which Gervase enumerates between the old Canterbury choir which existed before the fire, and the new choir, which is the one now standing, and is a good specimen of the Early English Style. The "elongature of the pillars," he contended, exhibited a new and important principle, and he shewed how it was observable, not only in the general design, but even in the sculpture. The second difference mentioned by Gervase, viz. that "the capitals were now carved with a chisel, not with an axe," explained the origin of the other great principle, namely, that of undercutting, which was shewn to pervade all the sculpture and moulding of the period. The lecturer then explained the change which Gervase mentions with regard to vaulting, and this led to the consideration of the origin of the pointed arch, which was not mentioned by the

monk in the enumeration of the important changes which he noticed. Mr. Parker did not consider the pointed arch as any new principle of design—it was simply a convenience in construction, and was a most fallacious guide in fixing the dates of buildings, as it was found much earlier than the thirteenth century. The lecturer availed himself of the models which had been given to the Society by Dr. Whewell, of Cambridge, and referred to drawings kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Scott, the architect.

The President thanked Mr. Parker for his lecture, and after some discussion, in which the President, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Walton joined, dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, FEB. 20, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

Mr. G. HORROCKS, Magdalen Hall, was elected a Member of
the Society.

The President called upon Mr. Parker to read his Paper on the Style of the Fourteenth Century. He began by pointing out that the change from the Early English to the Decorated style began in the latter part of the thirteenth century, although it was not fully established until the fourteenth. He gave a slight sketch of the origin and development of tracery, illustrated by a selection of engravings, and referred the members for more full information to Mr. Freeman's work on Window Tracery, and to the valuable series of drawings presented by that gentleman to the Society. He described the peculiar character of Decorated foliage and ornament, its truthfulness and fidelity to nature, and the absence of the conventionalism and the deep undercutting of the Early Eng-

lish style. He also mentioned the ornamenting the flat surface of the wall with diaper patterns, and shewed specimens from the Eleanor Cross at Geddington, of which there are casts in the Society's collection. He concluded by mentioning some of the principal examples in Oxford and the neighbourhood.

A discussion of the causes of transitions of style ensued, in which Mr. Burgon, Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Parker took part. The President then dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, FEB. 27, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Mr. F. K. WARREN, Oriel College.

Mr. H. A. MASON, Magdalen Hall.

The President then called on the Rev. H. B. Walton for his Paper on Merton College Chapel.

This Paper was intended as preparatory to the proposed visit of the members of the Society, on the following day, to inspect the architectural features of Merton Chapel, as well as the other antiquities of that College. For the sake of illustrating the *historical* interest attaching to architectural studies, the first part of the Paper furnished a sketch of the life of Walter de Merton, whose personal history is so intimately associated, not only with the educational progress of Oxford, by the creation of the collegiate system, but also with the public events of our country during the turbulent and critical times in which his lot was cast.

“Walter de Merton is supposed to have been brought up at the priory of Merton, in Surrey, (from which, as his

birthplace, he took his name,) and afterwards to have studied at Oxford, at Mauger Hall, now the Cross Inn. He is said by Lord Campbell to have gained great distinction as a student. He is known to have been in holy orders in 1238. The early period of his life was spent in practising in the king's courts, according to the custom of uniting the legal with the clerical profession. In 1249 he is styled by the king 'Clericus noster,' and filled the office of prothonotary in the Chancery Court. In 1258, the eventful year of the passing the 'Provisions of Oxford,' he acted as deputy to the chancellor during his illness, and in 1261 he was himself raised to that important office. His appointment as chancellor was expressly made 'without consent of the barons;' he, in fact, acted as the king's minister and chief supporter in the struggles of his troubled and ill-governed kingdom. In 1263 the barons succeeded in deposing Walter de Merton from that office, which he did not again fill till 1272. During the intervening years, his release from political life gave him time for discharging the spiritual duties connected with his various pieces of preferment, and for maturing his plans for the foundation and final settlement of his future College. On the accession of Edward I., 1272, he exercised once more, at a most critical period, the office of chancellor, and, according to Lord Campbell's testimony, displayed extraordinary ability, and materially contributed to the auspicious commencement of the new reign. In 1274 he was honourably released from public office, and assumed the more congenial duties of the episcopate, being consecrated Bishop of Rochester in October of that year. It was about this time that he put his last hand to the statutes for Merton College. He had framed his earliest body of statutes in 1264, for his College at Maldon, in Surrey; but there is abundant evidence to shew that in founding his College there in the first instance, it was only provisionally to its eventual settlement at Oxford. He is therefore entitled to the full credit of having designed from the very first what was in effect "little less than an academical revolution," by in-

trodnucing a system of order and religious and moral discipline into this University, in place of that unsettled and irregular mode of life which had previously prevailed among the students. Looking on religion as a central principle of education, and making attendance at divine service an express injunction of his statutes, he regarded the erection of Merton Chapel as an essential part of his scheme. The founder himself may possibly have furnished the design of the entire chapel, the character of which, as a whole, (with nave, aisles, &c.,) may be estimated by the exquisite portions which were partially completed in his lifetime. The building of Merton Chapel seems to have progressed so far before his death as to admit of the dedication of the high altar in 1277. This year, therefore, serves to fix the date of one of the earliest and purest specimens of the Decorated style. It was assumed that the dedication of the altar took place on St. John Baptist's Day, which would render it possible for the founder to have been present at that solemnity, and to have seen a portion of his growing work. In that same year, on the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude, Walter de Merton died. He had only the day before affixed the last codicil to his will in favour of his College. His untimely end was caused by falling from his horse while fording a river, supposed to be the Medway. He was honourably interred in his own Cathedral Church of Rochester, where his tomb has undergone, during successive centuries, the vicissitudes of violent spoliation and reverent repair."

The effect of his untimely death upon the building of his chapel was next shewn, and an architectural history and description of the present structure given. The several dates furnished were—the choir, 1277; the sacristy, 1310; (from the bursars' rolls, giving the wages of the workmen employed in that year for digging its foundations,) the tower-arches, 1330; completion of the transepts, 1424, when the church was re-dedicated. The architectural features of the chapel were severally alluded to, together with notices of the stained glass, the brasses, &c. The paper was further

illustrated by interesting extracts from the College registers, relating to matters connected with the history and uses of the chapel, such as notices of the successive additions and restorations of the interior, or of the furniture, fittings, and ancient ornaments, vestments, sacred vessels, books, &c., with other particulars belonging to the chapel services in earlier times.

The President thanked Mr. Walton for his very interesting paper.

Mr. Miller drew a parallel between the chapels of Merton and New College, and the Master of Balliol between the windows at Merton and those at Exeter Cathedral. Mr. Medd asked whether there was any truth in a rumour that the sacristy of Merton was to be restored to its proper use^a. Mr. Walton regretted to say that it was not true.

A discussion on the stained glass in the Chapel ensued, in which Mr. Walton, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Burgon joined.

The President dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, MARCH 5, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

Mr. H. E. BAXTER, of Worcester College, was admitted a
Member of the Society.

The President called on Mr. Hingeston, B.A., Exeter College, for his lecture on the "Perpendicular Style," of which the following is a brief abstract:—

"Towards the end of the fourteenth century a great change came over the architecture of this country. It began to decline. And this change first manifested itself, as indeed was likely, in the feature which, more than any other, was characteristic of all the styles—the window. The graceful, flowing lines of Decorated tracery began

^a it is now, unhappily, desecrated, and used as a brewhouse.—F. C. H.

gradually to lose their elegance and freedom, and to become more and more rigid and stiff. And this stiffness was not confined to windows, but soon spread over every detail, waving lines being exchanged, whenever possible, for perpendicular ones; hence the very appropriate name assigned to the style by Rickman, 'Perpendicular.' The date at which this style came into general use was the year 1377, or perhaps a little earlier. But, as we have seen was the case with the previous styles, the sign of transition in this case — the perpendicular line — had appeared some years before. The earliest instance known of a transitional church is the very remarkable Church of Edington in Wilts, which was consecrated in 1361. After an account of this and other transitional examples, Mr. Hingeston described in detail, windows, doorways, buttresses, towers, roofs, and other portions of buildings, and concluded with some remarks on the introduction of the Debased style into England.

The Rev. H. B. Walton thought the Perpendicular style (which might almost as well be called the horizontal style) was a bad one for modern imitation, both with reference to construction and the principle of decoration.

Mr. Parker agreed with Mr. Walton in thinking it undesirable to build churches in this style, though he claimed for Perpendicular the favour of Englishmen, as a style peculiar to their own country, and never imitated elsewhere.

The President dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, APRIL 23, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. F. T. COLBY, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College.

Mr. E. H. WHINYATES, Wadham College.

Mr. Parker read his lecture on the Architecture of Normandy, the first of a series on Foreign Architecture. He observed, that between the Roman period and the eleventh century there were very few buildings of any importance. An attempt was made by Charlemagne to revive the art in his time, and of this Germigny is a curious example,—drawings of which were shewn. He then described the Abbey Church of Cerisy, the two Abbey Churches at Caen, and several others in that neighbourhood. He pointed out the chief differences between French and English Gothic, and entered a little into the question of priority of dates; that the styles of the two countries are different, each having its merits and advantages, and both equally worthy to be admired and studied.

MEETING, APRIL 30, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

The Rev. W. WIGGIN, M.A., Exeter College, was admitted
a Member of the Society.

The Rev. H. B. Walton, M.A., of Merton College, proposed, and Mr. Hingeston, B.A., of Exeter College, seconded, the election of Mr. Norton, Architect, of Bristol, as an Honorary Member, by the sanction of the Committee.

The President having announced that the 19th of

May had been fixed on by the Committee for the annual excursion, and that due notice would be given of the place which the Committee should, at their next meeting, decide to visit, called on Mr. Parker for his lecture on the Architecture of the South of France. Mr. Parker reminded the members of the long continuance of Roman civilization in the South of France, and, as a natural consequence, the large number of buildings copied from Roman remains; also the early existence of a colony of Greeks, who have left numerous churches of strictly Byzantine plan and construction, and a third class of churches, which consists of a mixture of the two. This southern character extends as far north as the Loire, and the Cathedral of Angers partakes of the mixture of styles. In the same town is the Hospital of St. John, built by Henry II., which has always continued and still is a public hospital. The hall of this hospital has all the lightness and elegance of a pure Gothic building, and is believed to be the earliest building of that style in existence anywhere. He pointed out the beauty of the sculpture of the south of France even as early as the eleventh century, and that the art of sculpture travelled from the south northwards; but Gothic architecture, though it had attained to a certain point there, including the pointed arch, afterwards stood still, and was carried to much greater perfection in the north. He concluded by calling the attention of the junior members of the University to the great utility of a knowledge of architecture, and the assistance it would be to them in the study of modern history.

This lecture was illustrated by a great number of beautiful drawings by Mr. G. Bouet, of Caen, who accompanied Mr. Parker on his tour.

The Rev. H. B. Walton mentioned, with a gratification which the Members of the Society present by their applause testified that they shared, the remarkable fact that English architects had been successful in carrying off the first pre-

miums in the great^b European competition at Lille. Mr. Street, the diocesan architect, had gained the second place, though it is very generally understood that his truly exquisite designs were considered by the jurors as in no way inferior to those of Mr. Clutton, to whom they awarded the first prize.

The President then dissolved the meeting.

MEETING, MAY 7, 1856.

The Rev. J. E. Sewell, M.A., Fellow of New College, in the absence of the President, took the Chair.

J. NORTON, Esq., was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Presents:—Two pieces of carved oak, representing two female figures of about Queen Anne's time. Presented by Mr. Bayley, of Oriel College.

A Brass, presented by the Rev. F. T. Ravenshaw.

The Rev. George Williams, Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, delivered a very interesting lecture "on the supposed identity of the Mosque of Omar with the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem." This theory, which has been advocated by Mr. Fergusson, from having been acquiesced in by the Rev. A. P. Stanley, as well as by a recent writer in the "Christian Remembrancer," calls for examination, or rather for refutation. Mr. Fergusson considers the Mosque of Omar, which (as most persons interested in the sacred localities are aware) occupies the site of the Temple at Jerusalem, to be the actual church built over the Holy Sepulchre by the Emperor Constantine himself. But every consideration—historical, local, and archi-

^b It must not be forgotten that Messrs. Clutton and Burgess, Mr. Street, and M. de Lassus, to whom the three chief prizes were awarded by the Lille jury, have all equal reason to complain of the shameful treatment they have received at the hands of the Cathedral Commissioners, who, it appears, have appropriated their beautiful drawings, and excluded the talented authors of them from any share in the erection of the fabric.—F. C. H.

tectural—militates against this supposition. The learned lecturer explained that the true Church of the Holy Sepulchre stood on the opposite (or western) side of the city, *over against* the Temple; and he vindicated, in a very interesting manner, the authenticity of what he described as the traditional belief of Western Christendom,—illustrating his statements and his reasoning by a reference to diagrams, and a plan of the Holy City. It is well known that a cave in the rock, into which you descend by steps, is appealed to in *both* places as an evidence of the reality of the site; and it must have been a matter of curiosity with many of Mr. Williams' auditory to know how he would dispose of the subterranean cavity exhibited by the section of the Mosque of Omar,—a cavern in the rock over which that edifice is built. In due time it was explained that this rock is none other than the thrashing-floor of Araunah,—the exact spot on which the brazen altar of sacrifice stood; and that this subterranean cavity is the well-known passage, certainly extending, though it has never yet been thoroughly explored, as far as the brook Kidron, whereby were carried off the blood and offal of the victims anciently offered in sacrifice. Second in interest, therefore, immeasurably second in interest, is the site of the Mosque of Omar to that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre: but to what other spot on the earth's surface can it be declared to be inferior? This was the spot to which the descendants of Israel at a subsequent age resorted to weep for their lost Temple-service, as the lecturer explained, corroborating his statement by a curious conjecture respecting the original purpose of an ancient inscription which is yet seen on the spot.

The lecture having lasted till 10 o'clock, the business of the evening was brought to a close by a few remarks from the Chairman, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer, together with a few remarks from the Rev. H. B. Walton.

MEETING, MAY 14, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

The fourth of the series of lectures on Foreign Architecture was read by Mr. James Parker. He said that Brittany had advisedly been chosen as a subject for a separate paper, inasmuch as it seems to have stood alone, isolated from the rest of France in its manners, customs, history, and, to some extent, in geographical position. He shewed that it had always been, as it is now, behind-hand in the cultivation of the arts and sciences; that during the whole of the flourishing epoch of architectural history in other countries, Brittany had no architecture which it could call its own, and that it was dependent both on England and France for its styles and architects. It was not till the sixteenth century, when, on the marriage of Anne of Brittany, it was united to France, that the country seems to have awoke from its sleep. Then, when in every village they commenced building churches, it struck out a style different to that in any other country of Europe. He described Brittany, always looking to the past, as battling with the Renaissance period; and shewed that when the classical styles did penetrate, a mediæval character was given to them. In the course of the lecture, Mr. Parker dwelt some time on the "Ossiaires" and "Calvaires," which are the characteristic features of the Breton churchyards; and he illustrated his subject by mentioning many of the interesting customs of the Bretons, shewing their reverence towards their dead, and their respect for their cemeteries. He also noticed the early Celtic remains, and suggested a connection between the "Calvary" and the "Menhir," each guarding, as it was supposed, the place of the dead. In speaking of Carnac, he introduced

some of the wild tales and legends which those dreary wastes have given rise to; but he concluded by shewing that amongst all the superstition, there was much real religion in the Breton people.

The paper was illustrated with a large number of beautiful drawings of the chief architectural remains in the country—such as Lanleff, Beauport, Brelevenez, the Cathedral and the Kreisker Church at St. Pol de Leon,—the latter, with its rich spire 390 feet high, the marvel of Brittany,—Treguier, Folgoat, &c., besides numerous drawings of old houses.

The President thanked Mr. Parker for his instructive Paper, and mentioned some instances in England where the remains of the dead are preserved as in the “Ossiaires” of Brittany. Mr. Walton and Mr. Miller also mentioned examples. Mr. Medd, in speaking of the language, called attention to the curious collection of Breton Ballads recently published in Paris. After a few other remarks from the President, the meeting separated.

MEETING, MAY 21, 1856.

The Rev. the Master of University College, President,
in the Chair.

It was announced that the 26th inst. (Monday) had been fixed for the excursion to Coventry and Warwick, of which due notice had been given to members; and it was particularly requested that members intending to join the excursion, or to take friends, should send their names and the names of their friends to the Secretaries.

A letter from the Secretary of the St. Alban's Architectural Society was read, proposing a meeting of the Societies at St. Alban's on the 17th inst. The President

said that the Society could not attend as a body, as the Long Vacation begins on the 5th of June; but notice was given of the invitation, in case any individual members might wish to accept it.

Mr. Street then proceeded to read a Paper on German Pointed Architecture. He entered at considerable length into the question of the date of German buildings, and shewed that they were always much behind both those of France and England in any new development. A comparison of dates, he proved, must at once set aside any claim of Germany to the invention of the Pointed style; for whilst buildings whose whole character was directly derived from Romanesque or Lombard works were being built in the one country, Amiens and Westminster, and a host of churches of similar style, were rising in the other. He then proceeded to shew the excessive peculiarity of the ground-plans of German churches. Each country affected a peculiar arrangement of the ground-plan. In France the apsis was brought to perfection; in England the square east end was all but universal; whilst in Germany, though both these plans were also found, the common plans were the transverse-triapsal or the parallel-triapsal. The attempts at imitation of the French Chevet were very rare; and Cologne Cathedral, whose plan is obviously borrowed from France, and entirely unlike the German type, is a unique example of this arrangement really well carried out in a German church. He then entered into the question of window-tracery, and exhibited a large number of drawings of German windows of the most remarkable character, among which those from the Cathedral at Minden were perhaps the most curious. To give a practical proof of the inferiority of the best German work to good French work, he exhibited photographs of the west doors of Amiens and of Cologne Cathedrals. He concluded by a description of the peculiarities of the

several districts of Germany, and by explaining that the real value of travel in Germany is rather in an ecclesiological than in an architectural point of view; and he promised at some future day a Paper on this most interesting branch of the subject. Mr. Street's Paper was illustrated by an immense collection of original sketches made in different towns in Germany.

The President thanked Mr. Street for his extremely interesting and most instructive lecture, and complimented him highly on the splendid collection of his own sketches and drawings with which it was illustrated.

The Rev. H. B. Walton expressed great satisfaction at the prospect of the fulfilment of Mr. Street's promise to lecture on some future day on the Ecclesiology of Germany, which is wonderfully interesting, from the great number of remains of every kind of church furniture.

After a lengthy conversation, chiefly on the ground-plans of German churches, in which the President, Mr. Walton, Mr. Medd, and Mr. Street took part, the President dissolved the meeting.

THE EXCURSION TO COVENTRY, MAY 26, 1856.

On Monday the members of this Society visited the ancient and most interesting city of Coventry.

Arriving at their destination at about one o'clock, they were received by the Mayor and Aldermen of the borough in St. Mary's Guildhall, where refreshments had been most liberally provided by the Mayor. Indeed, those members of the Society who were so fortunate as to join the excursion will never forget the cordiality and good old English feeling exhibited on this occasion by the Corporation of Coventry. Numerous toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, and interesting conversation, on subjects

alike becoming Englishmen and Churchmen, was never suffered to flag. Immediately after luncheon, the Mayor and the Aldermen who were present accompanied the members of the Society on their visit to the ancient buildings of this remarkable city.

First, in St. Mary's Hall, Mr. J. H. Parker read a full description (by Mr. Scharf) of the magnificent piece of tapestry which still retains its original position under the great north window above the dais.

It is in a very perfect condition, and has evidently always hung under this window, as it occupies the entire space, and the border is quite unmutilated.

It is of the same date as the Hall, viz. of the fifteenth century. After examining the various apartments of the Guildhouse, of which St. Mary's Hall forms a portion, the members of the Society proceeded to St. Michael's Church, (founded in 1133, and rebuilt in 1434,) which has a beautiful tower 136 feet high, begun 1372, 23 years building, finished in 1395, and, with the spire, 300 feet high; and in the 44th of Henry III. it was regularly appropriated to the prior and monks, together with the Church of the Holy Trinity.

A noble restoration of this church has recently been effected, the whole interior having been filled with open seats of oak, the arcades, ashlar walls, &c., cleaned, and three very large windows of stained glass, by O'Connor, inserted in the eastern apse. The members of the Society then repaired to the site of the ancient Cathedral, the following interesting account of which is extracted from a letter in the "Coventry Standard :"—

"As such considerable and perfect remains of the foundation and fine moulded pillars and plinths of the western part of that noble Cathedral, that for nearly five centuries adorned our ancient city, have recently been brought to light, and the excavations are still proceeding, I have been

induced to collect a few particulars connected with its history, as it might at this time be interesting to some of your readers. When Camden, the celebrated historian, visited Coventry, he says,—‘The city is conveniently placed, large and neat, defended with strong walls, and adorned with very handsome buildings, among which are two churches of rare workmanship. The city has nothing very ancient about it, except the monastery or priory, whose ruins he saw near those churches.’ It was founded by King Canute, for nuns, who being soon after turned out, Leofric, earl of Mercia, A.D. 1040, enlarged, and in a manner rebuilt it, with such profusion of gold and silver, that the walls of the church seemed too confined to contain the treasures, which struck all beholders with astonishment,—no less than fifty marks of silver being scraped off one single beam. It also contained numerous religious relics, which were held in the greatest veneration by the devotees. He endowed it with such revenues, that Robert de Lindsey, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, transferred the episcopal see hither; but this see a few years after returned to Lichfield, yet so that the same bishop is styled Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

“The Cathedral occupied a place called Hill-close, on a declivity from the north side of Saint Michael’s and Trinity Churchyards, and ran parallel to and at no great distance from Trinity Church, its south door opening into Trinity Churchyard. This grand edifice was built after the model of the Cathedral at Lichfield, and was equally beautiful; and as Lichfield has the transept in the centre, similar to Coventry, and is 138 yards in length, the Cathedral at Coventry probably reached from the entrance of the Blue-coat School to Mr. Pearman’s house in Priory-row, as it is stated that the house built by the Rev. Mr. Bryan (now Mr. Gulson’s), was on the cross aisles, and near the great central spire. All historians remark the grandeur of effect that must have been produced by the assemblage of three such fine churches, when the Cathedral was standing.

"What bears the name of the Priory was a house of much later date than that of the monastery: it seems, however, to have been built on some part of the site of that great foundation, and was situated on the south side of the river Sherbourne.

"The monastery, founded by the noble Earl Leofric and his Countess, was for an abbot and twenty-four monks of the Benedictine order, and it surpassed all others in the county for amplitude of revenue and splendour of ornaments. Leofric bestowed on it one half of the town, and twenty-four lordships in this and other counties. The King and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a long train of mitred Churchmen, were witnesses to the act of endowment. The Earl died at a good old age, at Bromley, in Staffordshire, and was buried in a porch of the Monastery Church. The period of the Countess's death is not ascertained, but she bequeathed her whole treasure to this religious house. Her remains were interred in the other porch of the said Monastery Church of St. Mary.

"This noble Cathedral was levelled to the ground by Henry VIII., at the time he destroyed the neighbouring monasteries, after standing nearly 500 years. Only one fragment remains (now worked into a dwelling-house) of this once fine, costly, and majestic building. The solemn and religious processions of the monks along its long and richly-adorned aisles have long ceased, and its glory remains in its reminiscences. In Dugdale's plan of Coventry, by Hollar, the space occupied by the Cathedral and Priory is blank, down to the Sherbourne and Mill-lane, except a part of the cathedral ruins, reaching from about the transept, (Mr. Gulson's house,) to about Mr. M'Veagh's, in Priory-row, the site of the Bishop's Palace, the entrance from the Butcher-row, the Priory Mill, and Bastill-house, in Miller's-alley, where Mr. Roe's house is now situated, and the foot-road from the middle of New-street to Bastill-house. When a survey of the annual revenues of this monastery took place in 1534, by order of Henry VIII., they amounted to £731 19s. 3d.

“ Henry VIII. ordered this pile to be taken down in the thirtieth year of his reign, and the site, with divers messuages, gardens, mills, &c., eventually came into the possession of Christopher Hales. The spot was afterwards converted into garden-ground, and in a great measure levelled, and some fragments of masonry and door-cases (near the middle of Hill-top) at the termination of the buildings, now face the river. It is conjectured that several apartments might even now be discovered buried under the earth. Tanner states, ‘The cathedral and the monastic buildings are all gone, except the lower part of the western towers, from which some idea of the grandeur of the church may be formed.’ The Bishop’s Palace retains only the name, and was sold in 1647 to Samuel Lacy and others. In 1642 the new buildings were erected on the site of the Priory. In 1649 the city granted part of the site of the Cathedral to John Bryan, Vicar of Trinity Church, who erected a house over against one of the steeples of the western front, near or over which passed the cross aisles of the original church; he also erected some dwelling-houses on the foundations of the two steeples, which were originally on both sides of the entrance from the Butcher-row, cleared the grounds of the ruins, and converted it into a garden. About the same time another part of the ruins was levelled, in the removal of which was discovered a great abundance of carved and gilt stones; of this was first formed a bowling alley, and afterwards a garden: the east end of the Cathedral had been previously converted into gardens and orchards, and the eastern wall of one of them is now standing on the original foundation of the chancel.”

The Society, on leaving the ruins of the Cathedral, proceeded to inspect the restorations still in progress in the adjoining Church of the Holy Trinity. These restorations, which are in a great measure due to the zealous exertions and pious church-feeling of the corporation of Coventry, and especially of William Lynes, Esq., (the excellent

Mayor,) are on a very extensive and most satisfactory scale, and under the superintendence of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott. The members of the Society were especially pleased with the splendour of the carved oak benches (all exactly alike, and having similar poppy-heads throughout,) with which the body of the church is filled. The timber roof has been richly coloured and gilded, and the east window has been filled with rich stained glass.

The next church visited was St. John's, the miserable condition of which was deplored by all.

Having visited Bablake and Ford's Hospitals, and noticed (in passing) some of the ancient timber-houses which yet remain in a perfect state, the members of the Society returned by rail to the Milverton Station, and having dined at Warwick, returned to Oxford in the evening, no less instructed by the architectural beauties they had seen, than by the excellent spirit and right-mindedness displayed by the local authorities of the city which had been the scene of their excursion for 1856.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 31, 1856.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting was held in the Society's Room on the 31st of May, when the following Report was read:—

“The Committee have now to lay before the Society the Eighteenth Annual Report.

“In doing so, they consider that they cannot do better than follow the customary course of looking backward upon the transactions of the Society during the last year; of looking around upon the condition and progress of architecture, and the arts subservient to it, in this country and the world at large; and of looking forward, as well we may, to see in what way our future efforts may be most needful and most effectual.

"Before proceeding to a review of our work in this eighteenth year of our existence as a Society, the Committee would wish to assure members of this Society of its continued well-being and success. The Report which the Committee laid before you last year alluded to the efforts which were necessary to recruit and support the Society's funds; those efforts the Committee certainly do not wish to be relaxed; but they are happy in being able to say that the Society is now sufficiently free to enable it to publish another volume of Reports. These publications, which are most useful, especially to our non-resident members, may now be regularly and continually hoped for; and can hardly fail, the Committee believe, to be the means of supporting and increasing the reputation, and so the revenue, of the Society. For it is believed that the more this Society is known, the more its claims to general support must be recognised; and, accordingly, a review of our past proceedings may safely assure us of our future.

"The operations of this Society extend over a very wide field. In pursuit of the study of architecture we gladly learn from every age, from every country, and from every style. We have shewn ourselves ready to consider questions of antiquarian interest on the one hand, and on the other, matters purely ecclesiological. We have sometimes confined ourselves to accurate attention to detail, at others we have followed the widest principles of art. The result of this is, that the recital of the list of Papers read before the Society during any one year is apt to present a certain incongruity, and all appearance of system is lost. Without admitting that this state of things is at all in itself vicious, or a sign of a morbid condition, the Committee think it a subject of congratulation that the Papers read during the current year, at all events, have been characterized by a systematic adherence to a previously arranged plan of proceeding. Two series of Papers have been read,—the first on English Architecture, the second on Foreign; and in order that there might be room to give each division of the subject the importance it deserved, the Committee ventured

to double the number of meetings in each term. The result of the arrangement has been certainly, on the whole, satisfactory and encouraging.

"In the October Term, however, of last year, this systematic arrangement of Papers was not attempted. Indeed, a subject was introduced which, at an ordinary meeting of the Society, might have appeared rather out of place. But, on the occasion on which it was delivered, and with the audience then assembled, nothing could have been more acceptable, as equally amusing and instructive, than Mr. James's lecture on Needlework for Churches. As in the previous year, the retiring President invited the members of the Society to a *Conversazione* in the Society's rooms, and, considering the number of ladies present, it is to be hoped that the lecture may prove as useful as it was appropriate. By the kindness of Mr. Butterfield, Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham, and others, we were able to display a most valuable and interesting collection of examples of ancient and modern needlework.

"The course of lectures on English Architecture consisted of Papers on the Norman and Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular styles, by Mr. Miller, Mr. Parker, Mr. J. Parker, and Mr. Hingeston, respectively, tracing, step by step, the development and decay of the Pointed style. At the meeting immediately after Mr. Parker's Paper on the Decorated style, Mr. Walton, as an almost complete illustration of its beauties, gave a full account of the Chapel of Merton College, and on the next day conducted a party of members of the Society over that building, and the rest of that interesting College. Such a method of exemplifying our teaching is very much to be desired. The attendance on this course of lectures was always large.

"The lectures of this term, with one exception, dealt with foreign Gothic architecture. Mr. Parker, in two Papers, illustrated Northern and Southern France; Mr. Street contributed a Paper on Germany, and Mr. James Parker on Brittany. The importance and interest of foreign architecture now makes it more a subject of general

attention than heretofore; and considering how large a number of members of this Society annually make their way to the Continent, it were much to be desired that our meetings should derive additional interest from a more frequent treatment of continental subjects.

“With one Paper the Committee ventured to break out of the prescribed course. Mr. Williams, of King’s College, Cambridge, the author of the ‘Holy City,’ was good enough to offer a lecture on the supposed identity of the Mosque of Omar with the Holy Sepulchre. No one who heard the most interesting lecture then delivered would be disposed to complain of the irregularity.

“The Excursion usually made by the Society in the summer term was this year directed to Coventry,—a city now as happily remarkable for activity and zeal in architectural works as for its magnificent ancient remains. The attention which those members, unfortunately too few, who visited the town, received from the municipal authorities, was extremely gratifying and flattering to this Society. The Mayor, (Mr. Lynes,) and other members of the Corporation, received our members, conducted them over the several interesting buildings, and entertained them at a luncheon. The great interest of Coventry, from its ecclesiastical and domestic edifices, is well known. There is probably no one city in England which could boast of any group equal to the two Churches of St. Michael and Holy Trinity, and St. Mary’s Hall. To the attractions of these and of the two Hospitals has lately been added another, by the discovery of the foundations of the Cathedral Church. These, stretching parallel to the Churches of St. Michael and Holy Trinity reveal the existence of a most magnificent edifice, which, when grouped in such close proximity with two neighbouring churches, must have presented a spectacle which nothing now existing can parallel. The remains are so perfect, that very much of the character of the building can be discovered; and it is to be hoped that a complete account and description of what has been discovered will be given to the public. There is another point

to which the Committee think it well to draw attention, as an example of what a city church may be: the magnificent Church of St. Michael's, its enormous chancel-windows filled with stained glass, openly seated throughout, and lighted with some of Mr. Skidmore's most beautiful gas-standards, contains in its spacious nave and double aisles 3,700 persons, and is completely filled with worshippers.

"It remains, in this part of our subject, to acknowledge the cordiality which exists between ourselves and other societies of a similar character. We were able to assist the Buckinghamshire Society with a contribution of brasses towards its exhibition held at Aylesbury in July last. Members of our Society have been invited to a meeting of the St. Alban's Society, at St. Alban's, on June 17th. We do not view these societies with the less good-will, in that they have limited in one respect our own usefulness. We do not, indeed, now receive so many applications for advice as formerly, but the cause we would promote is certainly a gainer by the ever-increasing number of local societies. The Committee, however, has been asked for advice with regard to a church proposed to be erected in Scinde, and are not aware that any local society as yet exists to which prior application should have been made.

"The check given by the war to the progress of public works generally has had little, if any, effect on church building, and during the present year many excellent restorations have been carried out, and not a few fine churches built. In Oxford especially, your Committee has had from time to time to call attention to the successful restorations and enlargements effected in several of the colleges and city churches, by Mr. Scott, Mr. Street, Mr. Buckler, and others. The buildings in Broad-street belonging to Exeter College are now completed. They have been noticed several times during their progress with commendation, and now that they are finished, your Committee can have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior, in general effect, to everything else that has been erected in Oxford during the year. The old buildings within are being ra-

pidly demolished, and foundations being dug for a very fine building on the east side of the quadrangle, which will contain the Rector's lodgings, and will, with the new chapel (about to be erected shortly), complete a new quadrangle. A new feature in Oxford collegiate architecture—stained glass in the staircase windows—has been employed in the Exeter buildings, with excellent effect. This glass (executed by Mr. Lavers, of London,) consists of quarries, resembling Powell's quarries, but stencilled instead of stamped. The new library at the same College is very nearly finished, and is a most satisfactory work.

“At Balliol, the old chapel has been demolished; and your Committee, though they have not seen the drawings, expect a work fully worthy of the distinguished architect employed,—Mr. Butterfield.

“The President's room in the lower gateway of Magdalen College is in course of restoration, by Mr. Scott. Your Committee have also noticed with approbation Mr. Buckler's restoration of the front of Jesus College.

“But the work of the day in Oxford is, without dispute, the splendid Museum now in course of erection in the Parks, which your Committee in their last Report noticed as being but then begun.

“Your Committee rejoice in the fact that a considerable sum, additional to the original grant, has been voted by the University; and this will enable the architects to employ oak instead of deal, and marble instead of freestone, and the fear your Committee entertained that this magnificent building would be spoiled for a trifling sum will not be fulfilled. Some portions of the marble and other decorative work may now be seen in the Parks. Still the building is not so far advanced as to admit of fair criticism, though your Committee feel sure that the result of the completed fabric will be most satisfactory.

“Your Committee cannot neglect to call attention to the success of English architects in the great competition at Lille, and especially to the distinguished position which one of our own members, Mr. Street, the Diocesan architect,

has won for himself by the beautiful design he sent in on the occasion. Your Committee are pleased to find that Mr. Street's drawings, and many of those of the other competitors, will be exhibited in the ensuing winter at the Architectural Museum, or some other appropriate place in London.

"Your Committee rejoice to conclude this Report with a favourable statement of the future prospects of the Society.

"Many new members have been enrolled during the past year, and the funds of the Society admit of the publication of a general Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past four years, which is now in the course of preparation, and will be ready for distribution among the members in Michaelmas Term. The number of ordinary meetings has been doubled, and the attendance has considerably increased, and your Committee believe that not a little instruction has been given by the lectures which were read on such occasions.

"Your Committee keep ever in view the great object for which this Society was instituted,—'the promoting,' namely, 'of Gothic architecture;' and in this great work, if their efforts have been weak, and the results of those efforts but scanty, it is not because they have neglected to endeavour to advance the interests of the Society. But they do not believe that their results have been scanty, rather they are encouraged by them to renewed activity in the year on which they are now entering,—the nineteenth of the Society's existence; and they trust that its condition may long be as flourishing and its endeavours as profitable as they are at the present time."

The President then dissolved the meeting.

Oxford
Architectural Society.

REPORT

FROM

JAN. MDCCC XLVIII. TO JULY MDCCC XLIX.



THE RULES, LIST OF MEMBERS,

AND

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

OXFORD:
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

P R E F A C E.

It will be seen that the present Report gives the history of the Society for a year and a half instead of one year. The cause of this apparent irregularity is, that at the usual time of bringing it out, it was purposely delayed in order that a Catalogue of Models, Casts, &c., which has been preparing under the careful superintendence of Mr. A. P. Whately, Christ Church, might be included in it. As it is not however yet completed, it has seemed better to delay no longer; the more as the present seems a most opportune time for the Annual Report each year in future to be brought out, the Annual Meeting and the Long Vacation being just past. At the same time it has been justly remarked that the Catalogue will appear more advantageously in a separate form, as the Report is sent to all Members of the Society resident or non-resident, whereas the Catalogue will be of use to those alone who have access to the rooms. It is now in a state of great forwardness, and it is hoped that it may be completed by the end of the ensuing Term.

Appended to the Reports of the Meetings of the Society will be found the Reports of the Meetings of the Heraldic Section of the Society. This Section consists of such Members of the Society as signify to the Secretary their desire to belong to it, without further subscription. It

was brought into existence chiefly by the energy and exertion of Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Christ Church, to whom with many others it seemed that the Society was scarcely sufficiently active in discharging its duty of promoting the study of Heraldry and its kindred pursuits: a duty which devolved upon it at the demise of the Heraldic and Archæological Society, whose Members were incorporated into the Oxford Architectural Society.

The Rules will be found better arranged than those published in the last Report, and improved in every respect. They were revised and amended by a select Committee, passed through the Committee October 21st, and proposed to and accepted by the Society at a Meeting, November 1st, 1848.

Further prefatory remarks would be out of place. The following pages will tell their own tale. An attempt has been made, as far as was compatible with giving a *bonâ fide* picture of the proceedings of the Society, to curtail the Reports of the discussions, and to give a longer analysis of the Papers. The former were highly desirable at the time to keep up the vivacity and spirit of the Society, but are not so worthy of permanent preservation as the latter.

RULES OF THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

SECT. I.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

I. THIS Society shall be entitled "The Oxford Architectural Society."

II. The Society shall consist of Patrons, Honorary and Ordinary Members.

III. The Chancellor and High Steward of the University, and all Bishops of the Church of England, and of Churches in communion with her, shall, on signifying their desire to become Members of the Society, be admitted Patrons without ballot; and any Members hereafter preferred to any of those offices shall also become Patrons (in like manner).

IV. The class of Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent in architectural or kindred pursuits. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the Society, except the right of voting, but shall not be required to pay any subscription.

V. The class of Ordinary Members shall consist of persons contributing as hereinafter provided to the funds of the Society.

VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Librarian, a Treasurer, two Auditors, and Corresponding Secretaries.

VII. The business of the Society shall be transacted by a Committee, consisting of the President, the Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten others, ordinary Members of the Society. Five at least of the non-official Members of the Committee shall be Members of the University above the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Five shall constitute a quorum. The Corresponding Secretaries shall also be at liberty to attend the Meetings of the Committee, but without the right of voting.

SECT. II.

OF MEETINGS.

VIII. The ordinary General Meetings of the Society shall be two at least in each Term; Easter and Act Terms being counted as one. The day and hour of each shall be fixed by the Committee, and announced to the Society at the beginning of the Term.

IX. The Committee may call special Meetings, or may alter the day or hour of any ordinary Meeting upon giving one week's notice to the Society.

X. At all Meetings whether of the Committee or of the whole Society, the Chair shall be taken by the President, if present; in his absence a Chairman shall be elected by the Committee, such Chairman being always one of the Vice-Presidents, if any be present.

XI. The Chairman shall regulate all proceedings and discussions, shall have unlimited power on questions of

order, and shall have both an independent and a casting vote.

XII. The proceedings of the General Meetings shall be as follows ;

1. Any business relating to elections, to the announcement of communications, or presents received by the Society, shall be brought forward.

2. A Report from the Committee shall be read by one of the Secretaries.

3. Any papers or subjects for discussion which may have been appointed by the Committee shall be read or discussed. In case of a paper being read, the President shall always, at its conclusion, invite the remarks of other Members.

XIII. Members shall be allowed to introduce visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those announced for the transaction of private business.

SECT. III.

OF ELECTIONS.

XIV. The office of Vice-President shall be held for life ; that of Corresponding Secretary during the pleasure of the Committee ; all others shall be filled by annual elections, any officer being capable of re-election.

XV. Five of the non-official Members of the Committee shall retire annually by rotation.

XVI. The election of a President, Auditors, and Members of Committee to supply the places of those who retire, shall take place at a General Meeting to be annually held within a week after the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term.

XVII. A list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee shall be drawn up by the existing Committee, and publicly read at the two first Meetings in Michaelmas Term. During the interval between the Meetings, any Member of the Society may propose (by notice in writing to the Secretaries) the names of any other Candidates, and such names shall be read with the original list at the second Meeting. The election shall be made by ballot, each Member placing in the balloting box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be received which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with Rule VII. The Committee shall fill up any vacancies in their own body which may occur during the year.

XVIII. The President shall be chosen from among the Vice-Presidents; each Member placing a name in the balloting box. The Vice-President who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be declared to be elected.

XIX. The Auditors shall be chosen from among those Ordinary Members who are not on the Committee. Any Member may nominate persons to serve, and the election shall be made in the same manner as for the President.

XX. The Committee shall, at their first Meeting after their election, elect the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer, for the ensuing year, the outgoing Officers having votes in the election of their successors.

XXI. Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by the Committee, and balloted for by the whole Society. Provided that all Heads of Houses in the University, all Canons of Christ Church, and all Archdeacons in the Diocese of Oxford, on being elected Members of the Society, and all Mem-

bers who may be preferred to any of those offices, shall be appointed Vice-Presidents without ballot.

XXII. Corresponding Secretaries shall be appointed by the Committee. If not previously Members of the Society, they shall during their tenure of office enjoy all the privileges of Ordinary Members without the payment of any subscription.

XXIII. Ordinary Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one General Meeting, and balloted for at the next, one black ball in five shall exclude.

XXIV. Honorary Members shall be proposed by the Committee, and balloted for in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

XXV. On the election of a Member of any class, the Secretary shall send him notice of his election, and a copy of the Rules of the Society.

SECT. IV.

OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

XXVI. An annual subscription of £1 1s., due upon the 1st of January in each year, is payable by all Ordinary Members; but Members non-resident are exempt from such annual subscriptions after having paid £7 7s. Members may compound for their annual subscription by paying the sum of five guineas at the time of their election.

N.B. Members elected prior to March 25, 1846, are Members for life after having paid annual subscriptions to the amount of five guineas.

XXVII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for

one year he may be moved from the Society after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

SECT. V.

OF PUBLICATIONS.

XXVIII. The Committee shall annually issue a Report of the Society's Proceedings during the year, together with a statement of accounts approved by the Auditors. No other works shall be published without the sanction of the Society, to be signified by the vote of a General Meeting; but the superintendence of all publications authorized by the Society, shall be under the exclusive control and direction of the Committee.

SECT. VI.

OF THE LIBRARY.

XXIX. The whole of the Society's collection of Books, Drawings, Engravings, MSS. of Papers read before the Society, Casts, Models, Rubbings of Brasses, and any other Architectural or Antiquarian objects which may be in their possession, shall be kept in the Society's Room under the sole charge of the Librarian for the use and study of the Members in general. The Librarian shall have power to put forth from time to time, such regula-

tions for the management of the Collection as he shall think fit, provided always that such regulations be approved by the Committee, and do not contradict any public Rule of the Society, provided also that the schedule of fines which may be proposed by the Librarian and approved by the Committee shall not be enforced until it shall have been proposed and adopted at a General Meeting of the Society. The regulations so enacted at any time, shall always be published to the Society at the next General Meeting after their enactment, and be printed with every copy of the Rules. Such regulations shall have the force of Rules, until such time as they may be repealed or modified by the Committee, notice of every such repeal or modification being given to the Society in the manner before mentioned in this Rule.

SECT. VII.

OF CHANGES IN THE RULES.

XXX. It shall be lawful for any Member to suggest alterations in the existing Rules, or the enactment of new Rules, in writing to the Committee. The Committee, if they think fit, shall propose such alterations or enactments to the Society, at the next General Meeting. The alterations or enactments so proposed, shall be accepted or rejected by the Society without amendment.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY WHICH HAVE
RECEIVED THE SANCTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

I. THE whole of the Society's collection is kept in the Society's room, and is daily accessible to Members for study and reference; but, with the exception of printed books, nothing may be removed from the room without the permission of the Librarian. Nothing containing engravings, unless bound, or stitched, is to be considered as a book for the purposes of these Regulations, nor are the Society's scrap-books included.

II. Books may be taken out by Members, with the exceptions and upon the conditions expressed in these Regulations, on application to the clerk, by whom the issue and return of each book will be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

III. Every book thus removed may be retained by the Member removing it for the time specified therein by the Librarian. If any other Member shall apply for the book within that time, the Member in whose possession it is, shall, upon receiving notice of such application having been made, return it on or before the day specified as above. If no such application shall have been made, he may detain it until the expiration of a second period of the same length, when he shall return it. Provided that Members not residing in Oxford shall be held to have complied with this Regulation, if they return books (free of expense to the Society) on or before the Saturday following the day on which they are otherwise due.

IV. The Reports of the Society, the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and any books kept in the Committee Room, will be kept at hand for reference, but may not be removed. Manuscript Reports are under the control of the Secretaries.

V. No Member shall have in his possession more than three distinct works at the same time, but there shall be no limitation as to the number of volumes.

VI. No book shall be removed within a fortnight after the Meeting at which its purchase or presentation shall be announced; nor any periodical work within a month after such Meeting.

VII. Any Member removing or detaining books in contravention of any of the four last Regulations shall be liable to a fine of six-pence per diem for every volume so removed or detained. A notice to this effect will be immediately sent to every Member contravening these provisions.

VIII. All books that may be in the possession of Members during Hilary, or Easter Term, shall be returned on or before the last Meeting; and no more books shall be removed until the Monday following such Meetings. In Michaelmas Term all books shall in like manner be returned on or before the day of the Special Meeting, and no more books shall be removed until notice shall have been given by the Librarian then coming into office; provided that such notice be always given within seven days after his election. Any Member detaining or removing a book contrary to these provisions shall be liable to a fine of five shillings.

The intention of this Regulation is to enable the Librarian to make a terminal inspection of the whole Library, and to deliver up the whole Library duly arranged to the Librarian of the next year.

IX. The Librarian may at any time give permission to any Member to remove or detain any books, or any other part of the property of the Society, contrary to any of the above Regulations, if they are required for the Composition of Papers for the Society, or for any other object which he may consider of sufficient importance.

OFFICERS &c. OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1849.

PATRONS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Brechin
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cape Town
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D. Exeter College

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the President of Magdalene College
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College
The Rev. the Master of University College
The Rev. the President of Trinity College
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College
The Rev. the President of St. John's College
The Rev. the Warden of New College
The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College
The Rev. the Principal of St. Mary Hall
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster
The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford
Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon of Ch. Ch.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Berks
Rev. R. Hussey, B.D. Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History
Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.A. Christ Church

Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. Christ Church
 Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L. New College
 A. J. B. Hope, Esq. Hon. D.C.L., M.P. Trinity College, Cambridge

SECRETARIES.

F. Meyrick, B.A. Brasenose College
 G. R. Portal, B.A. Christ Church

TREASURER.

Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A. Trinity College

LIBRARIAN.

R. R. Lingard, B.A. Brasenose College

COMMITTEE.

The Annual Officers
 Rev. H. Ellison, M.A. University College
 A. P. Whately, Christ Church
 Rev. J. Baron, M.A. Queen's College
 Rev. E. Hill, M.A. Christ Church
 Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A. Merton College
 Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A. Queen's College
 J. F. Russell, Wadham College
 The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College
 Rev. R. Thornton, B.A. St. John's College
 R. E. E. Wilmot, Christ Church

AUDITORS.

Rev. J. Ley, B.D. Exeter College
 Rev. J. Barrow, M.A. Queen's College

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, D.D.
 J. H. Markland, Esq. Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., Lansdowne Crescent,
 Bath
 Rev. N. Lightfoot, Cadbury, Crediton, Devon
 H. Champernowne, M.A. Dartington House, Totness, Devon

Rev. W. Grey, M.A. Allington, near Salisbury
 Rev. W. H. Gunner, M.A. Winchester
 Rev. C. B. Pearson, M.A. Knebworth, Stevenage, Hants
 Rev. C. Gaunt, M.A. Isfield, Uckfield, Sussex
 Rev. H. Thompson, M.A. Wroughton, Bristol
 Rev. I. M. Lowe, B.A. Abbat's Bromly, near Rugeley, Staffordshire
 Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, M.A. Brookthorpe, Gloucester
 Rev. J. R. Woodford, M.A. Frenchay, Bristol
 Rev. W. Gresley, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield
 W. T. Parkins, S.C.L. 71, Cadogan Place, Chelsea, London
 Hon. G. F. Boyle, B.A.
 Rev. E. C. Lowe, B.A. Shoreham School
 E. A. Freeman, M.A. Oaklands, Dursley, Gloucestershire
 Matthew H. Bloxam, Esq. Rugby
 Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A. Elford, Lichfield
 E. A. H. Lechmere, Esq. Great Malvern, Worcestershire
 G. W. Cox, S.C.L. Heavitree, Exeter
 J. Billing, Esq. Architect, Reading

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Edward Blore, Esq. Hon. D.C.L. Architect, No. 4, Manchester-square
 John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. 17, Burton-street, Burton Crescent
 His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Ambassador from the King of Prussia
 William Butterfield, Esq. Architect, 4, Adam-street, Adelphi
 Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum
 Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. Master of Sherborne Hospital, Durham
 B. Ferrey, Esq. Architect, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London
 James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. etc. Avenue Lodge, Brixton Hill, Surrey
 Richard Charles Hussey, Esq. F.S.A. Architect, Birmingham
 The Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D. Trinity College, Cambridge; late Christian Advocate, Cambridge, and late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta
 Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Records
 The Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A. Editorial Secretary to the Northampton Architectural Society; Welford, Northamptonshire
 Anthony Salvin, Esq. F.S.A. Architect, 21, Savile Row, London
 The Ven. Thomas Thorp, B.D. Trinity College, Cambridge: Archdeacon of Bristol; President of the Ecclesiological Society; Kemerton Rectory, Tewkesbury

Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Yarmouth, Norfolk
 Albert Way, M.A. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, Wonham
 Manor, Reigate, Surrey
 Rev. W. Whewell, D.D. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor
 of Moral Philosophy
 Rev. R. Willis, M.A. Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge; President of the
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society
 Thomas Willement, Esq. F.S.A. Green-street, Grosvenor-square, London
 Charles Winston, Esq. Temple, London

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

(Those marked with an asterisk, are Members for life, according to Rule XI.)

*Abraham, Rev. T. E. M.A. Balliol College; Bickerstaff, Ormskirk, Lancashire
 Abud, Rev. Henry, B.A. Wadham College; Devizes
 *Acland, Henry W. M.D. All Souls College
 Adams, F. M. Exeter College
 *Adams, G. E. B.A. Exeter College
 Adams, Rev. H. C. M.A. Magdalene College; Winchester
 *Adare, Viscount, Dunraven Castle, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire
 Addington, Rev. Henry, B.A. Lincoln College; Harpenden, St. Alban's
 *Allies, Rev. T. W. M.A. Wadham College; Launton, near Bicester
 *Allom, T. Esq. Architect, 13, Hart-street, London
 *Anderdon, Rev. W. H. M.A. University College; Leicester
 *Anson, Rev. A. H. B.C.L. All Souls College; Tachbrooke, Warwickshire
 *Anson, Rev. G. H. G. M.A. Exeter College; Rushholme, Manchester
 Aston, J. M. B.A. Exeter College
 *Atkins, E. M. Esq. Kingston Lisle Hall, Berks
 Aubrey, W. Exeter College
 *Audland, Rev. W. F. B.D. Queen's College; Enham, Andover
 *Austin, Rev. W. E. C. M.A. New College; 8, Pulteney-street, Bath
 Aynsley, J. C. Murray, B.A. Christ Church

 Backhouse, I. B.A. Brasenose College
 Bailey, A. Christ Church
 Baker, F. A. B.A. Wadham College
 Baker, Slade, B.A. University College
 *Balston, Rev. Charles, B.D. Corpus Christi College; Stoke Charity, Whitechurch
 Bampffield, Rev. R. L. M.A. Trinity College; Fowey, Cornwall
 *Bampffield, Rev. John W. L. M.A. Trinity College; Uppingham, Rutlandshire
 *Bampffield, G. F. L. Lincoln College
 Bangor, the Very Rev. the Dean of

- Barchard, Francis, Christ Church
 Barffe, Albert, Pembroke College
 *Barker, Rev. F. Raymond, M.A. Oriel College
 *Baron, Rev. J. M.A. Queen's College
 *Barr, James, Esq. Architect, Putney, near London
 *Barrow, Rev. John, M.A. Queen's College, *Auditor*
 *Barton, Rev. H. N. M.A. Pembroke College
 Bastard, Edmund R. P. B.A. Balliol College; Buckland Court, Ashburton,
 Devon
 Bates, J. C. Queen's College
 *Bathurst, Algernon, B.C.L. New College; Lincoln's Inn, London
 *Bathurst, Rev. Stuart Eyre, M.A. Merton College; Kibworth Beauchamp,
 Leicester
 *Bathurst, Rev. W. A. M.A. Ludham, Norwich
 Baugh, Rev. Folliott, M.A. All Souls College; Charter House, London
 *Bayly, Rev. Francis T. J. M.A. Brookthorpe, Gloucester, *Corresponding*
Secretary
 Beckwith, Rev. H. W. B.A. University College; Toxteth Lodge, Liverpool
 Bedford, W. K. R. B.A. Brasenose College; Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire
 *Bellamy, Rev. James, M.A. St. John's College
 *Bellasis, Edward, Esq. 17, Bedford Square, London
 Bengough, G. Oriel College
 *Bennett, Rev. F. M.A. Wadham College
 Bennett, Rev. W. J. E. M.A. Ch. Ch.; 39, Wilton Crescent, London
 Benson, R. A. Ch. Ch.
 Benson, Rev. Richard M. B.A. Christ Church
 Bent, R. P. Pembroke College
 *Berens, the Venerable Edward, M.A. Oriel College, Archdeacon of Berks;
 Shrivenham, Berks, *Vice-President*
 *Bevan, B. M.A. Christ Church; 16, Devonshire Place, London
 *Bicknell, C. B. B.A. Exeter College
 Bigge, Rev. H. J. M.A. University College; Rockingham, Northamptonshire
 Billing, John, Esq. Architect, Reading, *Corresponding Secretary*
 *Blacker, Rev. M. J. B.A. Merton College; Old Abbey House, Leiston,
 Saxmundham
 *Blandy, C. Esq. High Bridge, Reading
 *Blandy, Rev. Francis Jackson, M.A. St. John's College; Nether-Avon
 Vicarage, Amesbury
 Bleeck, A. G. B.A. Trinity College
 *Bliss, Rev. James, M.A. Oriel College; Marden, Devizes
 *Bliss, Rev. Philip, D.C.L. Principal of St. Mary Hall, Registrar of the
 University, *Vice-President*
 *Bloxam, Rev. J. R. D.D. Magdalene College
 *Bloxam, M. H. Esq. Rugby
 *Botfield, Beriah, M.A. Christ Church, M.P.; 9, Stratton-Street, London
 *Bourke, Thomas
 *Bowden, J. E. Esq. 17, Grosvenor Place, London

- *Bowdler, Rev. T. M.A. Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building Society, No. 4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar square
- *Bowles, Rev. F. S. M.A. Milton Hill, Abingdon
- Bowles, S. J. B.A. Magdalene College
- *Bowyer, George, D.C.L. Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London
- *Bowyer, Rev. H. M.A. Sunningwell
- Boyle, Hon. George F. B.A. Christ Church, *Corresponding Secretary*
- Bramley, R. Brasenose College
- Brandram, Rev. S. T. B.A. Wadham College
- Branson, R. T. Pembroke College
- *Browster, Rev. W. M.A. Trinity College; Hawarden
- *Bridges, Rev. B. E. M.A. Merton College; Hawnes, Bedford
- *Bridges, Sir Brook W. Bart., M.A. Oriel College; Goodnestone Park, Kent
- Brien, R. B. Lincoln College
- Bright, Rev. W. M.A. University College
- Brodrick, A. Exeter College
- *Brooks, Rev. J. H. M.A. Brasenose College
- Brooks, T. W. D. Christ Church
- *Brookes, Rev. J. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Stoke Bruern, Towcester
- Bryant, W. F. B.A. Wadham College
- *Brymer, the Venerable W. T. P. M.A. Archdeacon of Bath; Rector of Charlton Mackrell, Somerset
- Buchanan, J. L. L. St. Alban Hall
- *Buckland, the Very Rev. William, D.D. Dean of Westminster; Reader in Geology and Mineralogy, *Vice-President*
- *Buckle, Rev. W. M.A. Oriel College; Westbury, Wilts
- Buckle, Rev. George, M.A. Oriel College
- *Buckley, Rev. W. E. M.A. Brasenose College
- Buckstone, R. G. Brasenose College
- *Bull, Rev. John, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Canon of Exeter, *Vice-President*
- *Bulley, Rev. F. B.D. Magdalene College
- Bullock, Rev. W. T. B.A. Magdalene Hall
- *Burgess, B.
- Burgon, Rev. J. W. M.A. Oriel College
- *Burney, the Venerable C. P. D.D. Merton College, Archdeacon of Colchester; United University Club, London
- *Burr, Rev. J. H. Scudamore, M.A. Christ Church; 3, Colleton Crescent, Exeter
- *Burrows, Rev. W. H. M.A. St. John's College
- *Butler, Rev. Thomas, B.D. Magdalene College
- *Butler, Rev. W. M.A. Queen's College; Head Master of the Grammar School, Nottingham
- Butler, Rev. W. J. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Wantage
- *Capes, Rev. J. M. M.A. Combe Down, Bath
- *Capper, John L. M.A. Wadham College

- *Carline, John, Esq. Shrewsbury
- Carpenter, Cromwell, Esq. Guildford-street, Russell-square, London
- Carrick, J. L. Queen's College
- Carter, Owen B. Esq. Winchester
- Case, Rev. G. M.A. Brasenose Coll.; Margaret-st. Cavendish-square, London
- Cecil, Lord Robert T. G. Christ Church
- *Chaffers, Rev. T. M.A. Brasenose College
- Chamberlain, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Christ Church
- *Champernowne, Henry, M.A. Trinity College; Dartington, Totnes, *Corresponding Secretary*
- *Champernowne, Rev. R. M.A. Christ Church; Dartington, Totnes
- *Chambers, Rev. Oswald L. M.A. University College; Halliwell, Bolton-le-Moor
- *Chandler, Rev. I. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Witley, Surrey
- Chandler, The Very Rev. G. D.C.L. New College; Dean of Chichester
- *Chretien, Rev. C. P. M.A. Oriel College
- *Christie, A. J. M.A.
- *Church, Rev. R. W. M.A. Oriel College
- *Churton, Rev. H. B. W. M.A. Brasenose College; Prebendary of Chichester, Vicar of Icklesham, Suffolk
- *Churton, Rev. T. T. M.A. Brasenose College
- *Clark, G. T. Esq.
- *Clarke, Rev. C. L. S. B.C.L. New College; Ludsworth, Petworth
- *Clarke, Joseph, Esq. 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
- *Clayton, Rev. Edward, M.A. Christ Church; Stratton Audley, Bicester
- *Clayton, Rev. G. M.A. Warmincham Rectory, Middlewich, Cheshire
- *Clements, Rev. J. M.A. Oriel College; Upton St. Leonards, Gloucester
- *Clerke, the Venerable Charles Carr, B.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon of Christ Church, *Vice-President*
- Close, Maxwell C. Christ Church
- *Clough, Rev. A. B. B.D. Jesus College; Braunston, Daventry
- *Cobb, J. W. Brasenose College
- *Coffin, Rev. R. A. M.A.
- *Coker, Rev. John, M.A. New College: Cheltenham
- Coldridge, S. P. B.A. Christ Church
- *Coleridge, Rev. Edward, M.A. Eton College
- *Coleridge, Rev. H. J. M.A. Oriel College; Ottery St. Mary, Devon
- *Coleridge, John Duke, M.A. Exeter College
- Collins, Rev. James, M.A. Balliol College; Knaresborough
- *Collis, Rev. J. D. M.A. Worcester College; Head Master of Bromsgrove School, Worcestershire
- *Collins, Rev. C. H. M.A.
- Colquhoun, A. C. Christ Church
- *Combe, T. Esq. University Printing Office, Oxford
- *Conybeare, Rev. C. R. M.A. Christ Church
- *Conybeare, Very Rev. W. D. M.A. Christ Church, Dean of Llandaff
- *Cooke, J. E. M.A. Brasenose College

Cooke, Rev. Samuel Hay, M.A. Christ Church; Cublington, near Leamington, Warwickshire

*Cooper, Rev. John, M.A. Wadham College; Dorchester, Wallingford

Copeland, Rev. W. J. B.D. Trinity College; Farnham, Bishop Stortford

*Cornish, Rev. C. L. M.A. Exeter College

*Cornish, Rev. H. K. M.A. Exeter College; Bakewell, Derbyshire

Cornish, Rev. R. K. B.A. Corpus Christi College

*Cornthwaite, Rev. Tullie, M.A. Walthamstow

Cotton, Very Rev. J. H. B.C.L. Dean of Bangor

*Cotton, Rev. W. C. M.A. Christ Church

*Cotton, Henry, M.A. Christ Church; 5, New-square, Lincoln's Inn

*Coulthard, Rev. R. M.A. Queen's College; Sulhampstead Abbas, Berks

*Courtenay, Lord, B.C.L. All Souls College; Powderham Castle, Devon

Courtenay, Rev. F. M.A. Exeter College; Exeter

Cox, G. W. S.C.L. Trinity College; Exeter, *Corresponding Secretary*

Cranstoun, James, Esq. Oxford

Crawley, Charles E. Exeter College

Croome, James, Brasenose College

*Cross, Rev. J. E. M.A. Christ Church; Bolton-le-Moors

Crosse, T. F. B.C.L. Exeter College; Haysford, near Bromley, Kent

Cundy, Thomas, jun. Esq. 13, Chester-square, London

*Dand, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Queen's College; Bletchington

Darby, J. T. Worcester College

Darvell, Rev. J. S. Peckham, London

Dasent, G. W. M.A. Magdalene Hall

*Dawson, Rev. George, M.A. Exeter College; Woodleigh, Devon

*Dawson, Rev. Jonathan, M.A. Exeter College; Leamington

*Dayman, Rev. E. A. B.D. Exeter College; Shillingstone, Dorset

*Dean, Rev. E. B. D.C.L. All Souls College; Lewknor, Tetsworth

Deane, Rev. W. J. B.A. Oriel College; Rugby

*Derick, J. M. Esq.

*De Haviland, Rev. C. R. M.A. Oriel College

De Salis, H. J. Fane, Exeter College

*De Teissier, Rev. G. F. M.A. Corpus Christi College

*Dimsdale, R. Corpus Christi College

*Dobson, E. Esq. Belvoir Terrace, Snenton, Nottingham

*Dodd, Rev. J. M.A. Queen's College; Vicar of Hampden Poyle, Oxon

Douglas, S. Oriel College

*Downe, Viscount, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Bookham Grove, Leatherhead

Dowson, C. Magdalen Hall

Drury, Rev. B. J. E. B.A. Lincoln College

*Dry, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College; Stroud, Gloucestershire

*Dryden, Sir Henry E. L. Bart. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Canon's

Ashby, Northamptonshire

Du Boulay, Francis, Exeter College

Du Cane, Arthur, St. John's College

- *Dukes, Rev. E. R. M.A. Christ Church
- *Dungannon, Viscount, M.A. Ch. Ch. ; Brynkynalt, Chirk
- *Dunraven, the Earl of, Adare Manor, Ireland
- *Dyke, Rev. William, B.D. Jesus College
- Dymock, T. Biddulph
- *Dyson, Rev. F. M.A. Merton College, Chaplain to her Majesty ; Tidworth,
Ludgershall
- *Dyson, Rev. Henry J. B.A. All Souls College

- *Earle, John, M.A. Oriel College, Professor of Anglo-Saxon
- *Eddrupp, Rev. E. P. M.A. Wadham College ; Gillingham, Wincanton
- *Eden, Rev. C. P. M.A. Oriel College
- Edwardes, S. B.A. Merton College
- *Edwards, Rev. A. B.D. Magdalene College
- *Edwards, Rev. E. B.A. Magdalene Hall
- *Ellacombe, Rev. H. N. M.A. Oriel College ; Kings Bromley Manor, Lichfield
- *Ellison, Rev. H. M.A. University College
- *Elwes, Dudley C. C. Esq. Brigg, Lincolnshire
- Escreet, John, B.A. Worcester College
- Espin, T. E. M.A. Lincoln College
- *Estcourt, T. G. B. D.C.L. Corpus Christi College ; Estcourt, Gloucestershire
- *Estcourt, Rev. E. E. M.A.
- *Estcourt, Rev. M. H. M.A. Newton Rectory, near Tetbury
- *Evans, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Wadham College ; Hendon, Middlesex
- Evans, Rev. W. S. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge ; Barnstaple
- *Evans, H. N. Esq. Hampstead, London
- *Evetts, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Corpus Christi College ; Iffley
- Ewing, John, St. John's College

- Faber, Captain, Madras Engineers
- *Faber, Rev. F. A. B.D. Magdalene College ; Saunderton, Wendover
- *Faber, Rev. F. W. M.A.
- *Fagan, H. S. Pembroke College
- *Falkner, T. A. M.A. St. John's College
- *Feetham, Rev. W. M.A. St. John's College
- Field, W. B.A. Worcester College
- Fielden, J. R. Christ Church
- *Firth, Rev. W. K. S. Exeter College
- *Fleming, Rev. F. Rydal, Ambleside
- Fletcher, Jacob R.
- *Fletcher, T. W. Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.
- *Fletcher, Rev. W. D.D. Brasenose College ; Southwell, Notts
- Foley, H. W. Christ Church
- Forbes, Hon. Horace Courtenay, B.A. Oriel College
- Forbes, John, B.A. Exeter College ; Sunninghill, Berks
- *Fortescue, Rev. W. F. M.A. New College ; Chesterton, Bicester
- Foster, F. W. B.A. Trinity College

- *Foulkes, Rev. E. S. M.A. Jesus College
 Fowle, Rev. W. H. B.A. Trinity College; Pureton, Bridgewater
 Fowler, Rev. C. A. M.A. Oriel College; Walliscote House, Reading
 Fowler, H. Exeter College
 Fox, Edward, B.A. New College
 Franks, C. W. B.A. Ch. Ch; 27, Cumberland-st., Portman-square, London
 *Freeman, E. A. M.A. Trinity College; Oaklands, Dursley, Gloucestershire,
Corresponding Secretary
 *Fytche, J. L. M.A. Lincoln College; Thorpe Hall, near Louth
- Gainsford, George, Pembroke College
 *Garnett, W. J. M.A. Ch. Ch.; Bleasdale Tower, Garstang
 *Gaunt, Rev. C. M.A. Isfield, Uckfield, *Corresponding Secretary*
 *Gawthern, Rev. F. S. M.A. Exeter College
 *Gibbons, B. J. B.A. Wadham College
 *Gibbons, Sir John, Bart. B.A. Balliol College; Stanwell, Staines
 *Gibbs, Rev. J. M.A. Clifton Hampden, Abingdon
 *Gibbs, H. H. M.A. Exeter College; Clifton Hampden, Abingdon
 Gibson, Rev. William Groeme, B.A. Worcester College; Kirkby Misperton,
 Pickering, Yorkshire
 Gilderdale, J. S. Oriel College
 *Gill, W. Esq. Calstock, Tavistock, Devon
 *Gladstone, The Right Hon. W. E. M.A. M.P. Christ Church; London
 *Glynne, Sir Stephen, Bart. M.A. Christ Church; 13, Carlton Terrace,
 London; Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, *Vice-President*
 Godfray, Rev. F. M.A. Wadham College; St. Helier's, Jersey
 Gordon, E. W. Christ Church
 Gordon, Rev. Osborne, B.D. Christ Church
 *Gray, Rev. R. H. M.A. Christ Church; Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire
 Gray, R. Exeter College; Sidmouth, Devon
 Green, F. W. Oriel College; 7, Clapton Square, Hackney
 *Green, Rev. M. J. B.D. Lincoln College
 *Greenall, Rev. R. M.A. Brasenose College; Stretton, near Warrington
 *Gregory, Rev. M. W. M.A. Wadham College
 *Gregory, Rev. Robert, M.A. Corpus Christi College; Panton, Wragby
 Gregson, Rev. J. M.A. Brasenose College; Sutton Courtenay, Abingdon
 *Grey, Rev. William, M.A. Magdalene Hall; Allington, Salisbury, *Corresponding Secretary*
 Griffith, Rev. C. A. M.A. New College
 *Griffith, Rev. John P. M.A. Wadham College
 *Griffiths, Rev. John, M.A. Christ Church
 *Guillemard, Rev. H. P. B.D. Trinity College; Barton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh
 *Guise, F. E. B.A. Balliol College; Rencomb Park, Cirencester
 Gunner, Rev. Edward, B.A. Trinity College; Whiston Rectory, Rotherham
 *Gunner, Rev. W. H. M.A. Trinity College; Winchester, *Corresponding Secretary*
 Guy, Rev. F. Barlow, B.A. Lincoln College; Cwmcynfelin, Aberystwyth

- *Haines, Rev. Herbert, B.A. Exeter College; Hampstead, London
 Hake, Rev. Robert, M.A. New College
 Hale, W. P. Christ Church; Charter-house, London
 *Hall, Rev. Henry, M.A. Christ Church
 *Hall, Robert, M.A. Christ Church; Dean's-yard, Westminster
 *Hannah, Rev. J. M.A. Lincoln College; Edinburgh
 *Hannam, Henry Jessard, Esq. Burcot, Dorchester, Oxon
 Harding, Rev. Joseph L. B.C.L. New Inn Hall; Monkleigh, Bideford, Devon
 *Harington, Rev. Richard, D.D. Principal of Brasenose Coll., *Vice-President*
 Harris, Rev. Charles, M.A. Wadham College
 Harris, Rev. S. G. B.A. Exeter College; Modbury, Devon
 *Harrison, the Venerable Benjamin, M.A. Christ Church; Archdeacon of Maidstone, Canon of Canterbury
 *Harrison, J. P. B.A. Christ Church; Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey
 *Hartley, T. L. Esq. Middleton Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire
 Harvey, R. J. St. John's College
 Hawkins, Rev. H. S. M.A. Jesus College
 *Hayne, Rev. R. J. B.A. Exeter College; Pitton, Barnstable
 Heath, William M. M.A. Exeter College; Pennsylvania Castle, Isle of Portland
 Heathcote, G. V. Balliol College
 *Heathcote, Rev. W. B. B.C.L. New College, *Vice-President*
 Heaton, Rev. C. W. M.A. Jesus College
 Heaven, H. G. Trinity College
 Helmore, F.
 Hepburn, F. R. B.A. Christ Church; The Hooke, Lewes
 *Hessey, Rev. J. A. D.C.L. St. John's College; Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School, London
 Hewlett, Alfred S. Exeter College
 *Hill, Rev. E. M.A. Christ Church; Sheering, Essex
 *Hill, Rev. George, M.A. St. Edmund's Hall; Torquay
 *Hill, Rev. R. M.A. Balliol College; Timsbury Rectory, Somerset
 *Hill, R. H. M.A. Magdalene College
 Hills, W. J. Trinity College
 Hillyar, W. B.A. Brasenose College
 Hobhouse, Rev. E. M.A. Merton College
 *Hodges, Rev. F. Parry, D.C.L. New Coll.; Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire
 *Holditch, Rev. T. P. M.A. Balliol College; Dingley Rectory, Market Harborough
 Holmes, Rev. P. M.A. Grammar School, Plymouth
 *Hope, A. J. B. D.C.L. Trinity College, Cambridge, M.P.; Chairman of the Ecclesiological Society; 1, Connaught Place, London; Bedgebury Park, Hurst Green, Sussex, *Vice-President*
 Hopkins, R. J. Balliol College
 Horsely, Rev. J. W. M.A. University College
 *Hotham, Rev. W. F. M.A. All Souls College
 Howard, E. J. B.A. Lincoln College; St. Peter's College, Radley
 *Howell, Rev. W. C. B.A. Brasenose College; Trowell, Nottingham

- * Howman, Rev. G. E. M.A. Rural Dean ; Hon. Canon of Bristol ; Barnsley, Cirencester
- * Hugo, Rev. Thomas, B.A. Bury, Lancashire
- * Hulse, Edward, M.A. All Souls College
- Hunter, Claudius S. P. St. John's College
- Huntingford, Rev. G. W. M.A. New College
- * Hussey, Rev. Robert, B.D. Christ Church ; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, *Vice-President*
- * Hussey, Rev. W. L. M.A. Christ Church ; Witham, Essex
- Hutchings, Rev. R. S. M.A. Christ Church ; Belle vue House, Lyme Regis
- Hutton, R. R. B.A. Trinity College

- * Ingram, Rev. James, D.D. President of Trinity College, *Vice-President*

- Jackson, Rev. Thomas, M.A. St. Mary Hall
- * James, Rev. Edward, M.A. Christ Church ; Canon of Winchester, Alton
- James, E. St. John's College
- * Janvrin, Rev. J. R. M.A. Oriel College ; Hannington Burghclere, Newbury
- * Jelf, Rev. Richard William, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Principal of King's College, London, *Vice-President*
- * Jelf, Rev. W. E. B.D. Christ Church
- * Jenkins, Rev. W. J. M.A. Balliol College ; Ramsgate
- Jervis, W. M. S.C.L. Trinity College
- Jewitt, Mr. Orlando, Headington
- * Johnson, M. J. M.A. Magdalene Hall, Radcliffe Observer
- Johnston, Rev. William, M.A. Trinity College ; St. Mary Church, Torquay, Devon
- * Jones, Rev. W. Basil, M.A. Queen's College
- Joseph, Rev. Alexander, M.A. Brasenose College ; Nafferton
- * Jowett, Rev. B. M.A. Balliol College
- * Joyce, Rev. J. G. B.A. Magdalene Hall

- * Keen, Rev. E. Swincombe House, Oxon
- Keen, Rev. W. B.A. Worcester College
- * Kennaway, G. G. M.A. Christ Church ; Hoopern House, Exeter
- Key, Rev. Henry Cooper, B.A. Christ Church
- * King, Rev. Alexander, B.A. Oriel College ; Southampton
- King, R. J. B.A. Exeter College ; Buckfastleigh, Ashburton
- King, W. Oriel College
- * Kitson, Rev. J. E. M.A. Exeter College ; Antony, Devonport
- Knollis, Rev. F. M. M.A. Magdalene College ; Brandeston, Norfolk
- * Knott, Rev. J. W. M.A. Brasenose College
- Knowles, Rev. E. H. M.A. Queen's College ; St. Bees, Cumberland
- * Knowles, Rev. J. L. M.A. Pembroke College ; The Green, Stratford, Essex

- * Lancaster, Rev. T. W. M.A. Magdalene College
- * Landon, Rev. J. T. B. M.A. Magdalene College ; Bromley College, Kent
- * Lane, Rev. S. M.A. Frome Vauchurch, West Batcomb, Dorset

- *Laprimaudaye, Rev. C. J. M.A. St. John's College ; Graffham, Petworth
 *Latimer, Digby, M.A. Lincoln College ; Headington, Oxon
 Latter, A. S. Queen's College
 Laurence, W.
 Lea, J. W. B.A. Wadham College
 Lechmere, E. A. H. Christ Church, *Corresponding Secretary*
 *Leighton, Rev. F. K. M.A. All Souls College ; Harpsden, Oxon
 *Le Mesurier, Rev. J. M.A. Christ Church ; Missing, Kelbedon
 Le Strange, H. L. S. B.A. Christ Church ; Hunstanton Hall, Lynn
 Levy, Rev. T. B. M.A. Queen's College
 *Lewthwaite, Rev. G. M.A. University College ; Adel, Leeds
 Lewis, Rev. H. M.A. Pembroke College ; Highworth, Wilts
 *Ley, Rev. John, B.D. Exeter College, *Auditor*
 Ley, R. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Liddell, Rev. H. G. M.A. Ch. Ch. ; Chaplain to His Royal Highness Prince
 Albert, Head Master of Westminster School, *Vice-President*
 Liddon, H. P. Christ Church
 Lingard, R. R. B.A. Brasenose College, *Librarian*
 Lloyd, Thomas Davies, Esq. Bronwydd, Caermarthen
 Lock, Rev. C. R. F. B.A. University College
 *Lonsdale, Rev. J. G. M.A. Balliol College
 Lott, W. B. B.A. Balliol College ; Tracey House, Honiton
 Lowe, Rev. E. C. B.A. Lincoln College ; New Shoreham
 *Lucas, Rev. W. H. M.A. Brasenose College ; Ferestrise, Walthamstow, Essex
 Lukin, James, Brasenose College
 *Lumsdaine, E. L. S. M.A. Oriel College ; Upper Hardres-cum-Stelling,
 Canterbury
 Lyall, W. H. St. Mary Hall ; Canterbury
 Lygon, Frederick, Christ Church
- *Mackarness, Rev. G. R. M.A. Merton College ; Barnwell, Oundle
 Mackenzie, A. C. M.A. St. John's College ; 12, Southwick Crescent, Hyde
 Park, London
 Mackenzie, L. M. M.A. Exeter College ; 12, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park,
 London
 *Mackie, Rev. J. M.A. Christ Church ; Siddons House, Regent's Park
 *Mackmullen, Rev. R. G. B.D.
 Majendie, Rev. Henry, M.A. Speen, Newbury
 *Major, J. R. M.A. Exeter College ; King's College, London
 *Manning, The Venerable Henry E. M.A. Merton College ; Archdeacon of
 Chichester ; Lavington, Petworth
 Manclarke, R. Palgrave, B.A. Wadham College
 Margetts, Mr. High-street, Oxford
 *Markland, J. H. Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. D.C.L. Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, *Cor-*
 responding Secretary
 *Marriott, Rev. C. B.D. Oriel College
 *Marriott, Rev. J. M.A. Oriel College ; Bradfield, Reading

- *Marriott, Rev. Wharton B. s.c.l. Exeter College
- *Marriott, William, St. Alban Hall
- Marryatt, C. Queen's College
- *Marshall, Rev. Edward, m.a. Corpus Christi College
- *Marshall, Rev. Jenner, m.a. Worcester College ; Ifley
- Marshall, John, Exeter College
- *Martelli, Rev. T. C. m.a. Brasenose College ; Marchwood, Ealing, Hants
- Maskew, H. E. Magdalene Hall
- Massey, A. H. O. Magdalene College ; 23, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London
- Master, Rev. G. S. m.a. Brasenose College ; Ellesmere, Salop
- *Maude, Rev. J. B. m.a. Queen's College
- *Melville, Rev. D. m.a. Brasenose College ; Durham University
- *Mereweather, Rev. J. D. b.a. St. Edmund Hall ; Clifton Vale, near Bristol
- *Merewether, Very Rev. John, d.d. Queen's College, Dean of Hereford, *Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary*
- *Merriman, Rev. H. G. b.a. New College
- *Merriman, Rev. W. H. R. b.a. Brasenose College
- Meynell, H. Brasenose College
- *Meyrick, F. b.a. Trinity College, *Secretary*
- *Meyrick, T. m.a.
- *Michell, Rev. R. b.d. Vice-Principal of Magdalene Hall, Public Orator
- *Millard, Rev. J. E. m.a. Magdalene College
- *Miller, Rev. E. b.a. New College
- *Milman, W. H. b.a. Christ Church
- Mitchell, Rev. H. m.a. Lincoln College ; Bosham, Sussex
- *Moberly, Rev. G. d.c.l. Ball. Coll. ; Head Master of Winchester College
- Monro, Percy, Exeter College
- Monson, Hon. W. J. Christ Church
- *Moor, Rev. Frewen, m.a. Oriel College ; Burton Agnes
- *Moor, Rev. J. F. m.a. Bradfield, near Reading
- *Morrell, F. J. Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
- Morrell, Rev. G. K. d.c.l. St. John's College ; Moulsoford, Wallingford
- Morrell, Rev. T. B. m.a. Balliol College ; Sibford, Banbury
- *Morris, Rev. T. E. m.a. Christ Church
- *Morton, Rev. M. C. m.a. Exeter College ; St. Columba College, Stackallan, Ireland
- *Mount, C. B. b.a. New College
- Mountain, Rev. Armine W. b.a. University College
- *Mozley, Rev. J. B. b.d. Magdalene College
- *Mules, Rev. P. m.a. Exeter College
- *Murley, Rev. C. H. b.a. Wadham College
- *Murray, C. R. S. b.a. Northfield, Hales Owen
- *Neeld, Joseph, Esq. m.p. Grittleton House, Chippenham
- *Nelson, Rev. G. M. b.d. Magdalene College ; Boddicut Grange, Banbury
- Nelson, John, s.c.l.

Nepean, E. Y. B.A. Queen's College

*Neville, Rev. C. M.A. Trinity College; Wickenby, near Wragby

*Neville, W. P. B.A. Trinity College

Newdigate, A. Christ Church

*Newman, Rev. W. J. M.A. Oriel College; Tankersley, Yorkshire

Newton, C. T. M.A. Christ Church; British Museum, London

Nicholl, C. J. Worcester College

Norris, Rev. W. Foxley, B.A. Trinity College; Alverstoke, Hampshire

*Northampton, the Marquis of, Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire

*Northcote, Rev. J. Spencer, M.A.

Oldham, Rev. R. S. M.A. Wadham College

*Ormerod, G. D.C.L. Brasenose College; Sedbury Park, Chepstow

*Orr, Rev. James, B.A. Oriel College, 35, Eaton Square, London

*Oswell, Rev. E. W. M.A. Christ Church; Hill Side, Hunton Bridge, Watford

Ottley, F. J. B.A. Oriel College; Thringston, Ashby-de-la-Zouch

*Ouseley, Sir Frederick A. Gore, M.A. Bart., Christ Church; 39, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, London

*Owen, E. R. Esq. Cornmarket, Oxford

Oxenham, H. N. Balliol College

Padley, C. B.A. Littleham, Bideford, North Devon

*Paget, Rev. F. E. M.A. Christ Church; Elford, Lichfield

Paget, E. H. St. John's College

Palin, E. B.A. St. John's College

*Palmer, Edwin, B.A. Balliol College

Palmer, F. Merton College

Palmer, R. T. B.A. University College

*Palmer, Rev. W. M.A. Magdalene College

Paravicini, Rev. the Baron de, B.A. Worcester College; South Scarle, Newark

*Parker, Mr. John Henry, Turl, Oxford

*Parker, Rev. John, M.A. Oriel College; Sweeney Hall, Oswestry

*Parkins, W. T. S.C.L. Merton College; 79, Cadogan Place, Chelsea, *Corresponding Secretary*

Parkinson, C. L. Brasenose College

*Parkinson, Rev. J. P. D.C.L. Magdalene College; Louth

Parry, E. St. John, B.A. Balliol College

*Parsons, Herbert, M.A. Balliol College

*Parsons, John, Esq. Old Bank, Oxford

*Patterson, Rev. J. L. M.A. Trinity College

*Pattison, Rev. M. M.A. Lincoln College

Paul, C. K. Exeter College

*Paul, Rev. G. W. M.A. Magdalene College; Findon Vicarage, Higham Ferrers

Payne, Rev. R. B.A. Magdalene Hall; Chilton, Hungerford

*Pearson, Rev. C. B. Prebendary of Sarum; Knebworth, Stevenage, *Corresponding Secretary*

- Pearson, G. B.A. Worcester College
 *Pearson, Rev. Hugh, M.A. Balliol College; Sunning, Reading
 Peel, A. W. Balliol College
 *Pelly, Rev. T. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Gaston House, near Bishop
 Stortford
 Pennell, R. L. Christ Church
 *Penrose, Rev. J. M.A. Lincoln College; Exmouth
 *Perry, Rev. G. G. M.A. Lincoln College
 *Petit, Rev. J. L. M.A. the Uplands, Shiffnall
 Philips, Rev. G. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Dringhouses, York
 *Phillips, Rev. H. M.A. Queen's College; Frittleton, Amesbury
 Philipps, F. L. L. B.A. Brasenose College
 *Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart. M.A. University Coll.; Middle Hill, Broadway
 *Phillips, Robert Biddulph, Esq. Longworth, Ledbury
 *Phillott, Rev. H. W. M.A. Christ Church; Charter-house, London
 Pierpoint, M. A. New-Inn-Hall
 Pigot, Rev. Hugh, M.A. Brasenose College; Hadleigh, Suffolk
 *Pigott, Rev. G. M.A. Trinity College; Chaplain to the Hon. East India
 Company, Bombay
 Pigott, Rev. W. B.C.L. New College; Wimmering, Portsmouth
 Pigott, Rev. G. S. B.A. Exeter College
 Plater, Herbert, B.A. Merton College
 *Plowman, J. Esq. Folly Bridge, Oxford
 *Plumptre, Rev. F. C. D.D. Master of University College, *Vice-Chancellor*
 *Pocock, C. Innes, Esq.
 *Pocock, Rev. N. M.A. Queen's College
 Pole, H. Chandos, St. Mary Hall
 Polehampton, Rev. H. S. B.A. Pembroke College; St. Aldate's, Oxford
 *Pollen, Rev. J. H. M.A. Merton College
 Pollen, J. D. B. B.A. Corpus Christi College
 Poole, R. H. B.A. Worcester College
 *Popham, Rev. John, M.A. Chilton, Hungerford, Rural Dean, *Corresponding*
 Secretary
 Portal, Melville, M.A. M.P. Christ Church; Freefolk Priors, Overton
 *Portal, G. R. B.A. Christ Church, *Secretary*
 Powell, Rev. T. E. M.A. Oriel College; Laughton, Essex
 *Pott, Rev. Alfred, M.A. Magdalene College; Cuddesden
 Pott, A. S. Balliol College
 *Poynder, E. S. M.A. Brasenose; 52, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square
 *Poynder, T. H. A. M.A. Brasenose College; 52, Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq.
 Prendergast, L. Christ Church
 Price, Rev. B. M.A. Pembroke College
 Prior, H. L. M.A. Trinity College; 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn
 *Pulling, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Pusey, Philip, Esq. M.P. Pusey Furze, Berks
 *Pusey, Rev. E. B. D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of
 Hebrew, *Vice-President*

- Randall, L. L. New College
 Randall, Rev. R. W. B.A. Christ Church; Binfield Rectory, Bracknell
 *Randolph, J. J. M.A. Merton College
 Ranken, G. E. B.A. University College
 Rashleigh, J. B.A. Balliol College; Menabilly, Fowey, Cornwall
 *Reay, Rev. S. B.D. St. Alban Hall, Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library
 *Rhodes, M. J. M.A. Cambridge and Oxford; Cam, Dursley
 Rice, R. J. H. Exeter College
 Rich, J. B.A. Christ Church
 *Richards, Rev. E. T. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Farlington, Havant
 *Richards, Rev. Henry, B.D. Horfield, near Bristol
 *Richards, John, jun. Esq. Reading
 *Richards, Rev. Joseph Loscombe, D.D. Rector of Exeter College; Chaplain to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, *Vice-President*
 *Ridley, Rev. W. H. M.A. Ch. Ch.; Hambledon, Henley, Oxon
 *Rigaud, Rev. S. J. M.A. Exeter College; Westminster School
 Risle, Rev. W. C. M.A. New College; Deddington, Oxon
 Roberts, Edward, Exeter College; Old Kent Road, Bermondsey, London
 Robins, C. M. B.A. Oriel College; Shaftesbury, Dorset
 Robinson, J. B.A. Oriel College; Settle, Yorkshire
 *Robinson, Rev. R. B. M.A. Queen's College; Lytham, near Preston
 *Robson, Rev. J. U. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winston, Suffolk
 Rodwell, Rev. R. Mandeville, M.A. Exeter College
 *Rogers, F. B.C.L. Oriel College; Elliot Place, Blackheath
 Rolph, J. M.
 Rooke, Rev. S. P. B.A. Oriel College; Lockham House, Chippenham
 Rouse, W. G. B.A. Christ Church
 *Routh, Rev. Martin Joseph, D.D. President of Magdalene College, *Vice-President*
 Rowe, C. H. B.A. Magdalene Hall
 Rumsey, A. St. Mary Hall
 Rumsey, L. H. New Inn Hall
 *Ruskin, J. M.A. Christ Church; Denmark Hill, Camberwell
 *Russell, D. W. Watts, Esq. Biggin Hall, Oundle
 *Russell, J. Watts, D.C.L. Ilam Hall, Ashbourne
 Russell, J. F. Wadham College
 Ryder, J. O. Pembroke College
 *Ryder, T. D. M.A. Oriel College; Hambledon Cottage, Henley-on-Thames
 *Sandford, Rev. J. B.D. Balliol Coll.; Hon. Canon of Worcester, Dunchurch
 *Saunders, James, Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
 *Saunders, Rev. C. D. B.A. Wadham College; Tarrant Hinton, Blandford
 Selater, P. L. Corpus Christi College
 *Scott, G. G. Esq. 20, Spring Gardens, London
 Scott, Rev. J. J. M.A. Exeter College; Barnstaple
 Scott, Rev. W. M.A. Queen's College; Christ Church, Hoxton

- Scott, Rev. W. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Allan Bank, Great Malvern
 *Sewell, Rev. J. E. M.A. New College
 *Sewell, Rev. W. B.D. Exeter College, *President*
 Seymour, Henry Danby, M.A. Magdalene College; Knowle House, Hindon, Wilts
 *Sharp, Mr. M. R. 12, Wellington-st. North, London
 *Sharpe, J. C. Esq. 19, Fleet-Street, London
 *Shaw Stewart, J. A. Christ Church
 Sibthorpe, Rev. R. Waldo, B.D. Magdalene College; Lincoln
 Simes, G. F. Worcester College
 *Simmons, Rev. T. F. B.A. Worcester College; Bedford, Driffeld, Yorkshire
 Simpson, J. C. B.A. Thurnscoe Hall, Doncaster
 Simpson, R. M.A.
 Simpson, T. B. Lincoln College
 *Skrine, Rev. H. M.A. Wadham College; Sunbury, Middlesex
 *Slatter, Rev. John, M.A. Lincoln College; Rose Hill, Iffley
 Smith, E. J. M.A. Worcester College
 Smith, H. Percy, B.A. Balliol College
 Smith, Rev. F. T. M.A. Magdalene College; Thurland-street, Nottingham
 Smith, Rev. J. F. M.A. Brasenose College; Aldridge Rectory, Walsall
 Smith, I. G. B.A. Trinity College
 Smith, Rev. R. P. M.A. Pembroke College
 Smythe, Rev. R. G. Trinity College; Aldwick Lodge, near Bognor, Sussex
 Snell, Charles, Trinity College
 *Sneyd, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Warden of all Souls College, *Vice-President*
 *Sotheron, T. H. S. B. E. M.A. Oriel Coll. M.P.; Bowden Park, Chippenham
 Spencer, C. V. B.A. Christ Church
 Spicer, C. W. Esq. the Mansion, Leatherhead, Surrey
 Spilsbury, F. M. Trinity College
 *Spranger, Rev. R. J. M.A. Exeter College; Hursley, near Winchester
 *Stafford, Rev. J. C. B.D. Magdalene College; Dinton, Salisbury
 Stainton, T. B.A. Wadham College
 Stanhope, J. R. S. Christ Church
 Stanton, R. B.A.
 Stanton, Rev. W. H. M.A. Exeter College; Stratford Cottage, Stroud
 *Stevens, Rev. T. M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading
 Stillingfleet, H. J. W. B.A. Brasenose College
 Strange, R. A. M.A. Christ Church; 10, Great Cumberland-street, London
 Sutton, Rev. A. B.A. University College
 *Sutton, Rev. Robert S. M.A. Exeter College
 Swainson, Rev. E. C. M.A. Worcester College; Clun, Salop
 *Swayne, Rev. R. G. M.A. Wadham College; Tidenham, Chepstow
 *Tate, Rev. Frank, M.A. University College; Kidderminster
 Tennison, W. Corpus Christi College
 Thirlwall, J. Exeter College
 Thomas, R. Goring, B.A. Christ Church; Llysnewdd, Caermarthen

- Thompson, G. Oriel College
 Thornton, Rev. Robinson, B.A. St. John's College
 *Thorp, The Venerable Charles, D.D. University College; Archdeacon and
 Prebendary of Durham, and Warden of Durham University
 Thring, Rev. G. Balliol College; Stratfield Turgis, Basingstoke
 Tidman, A. Lincoln College
 Tolfrey, S. Oriel College; Upton Nervet, Reading
 Toms, Rev. H. W. M.A.
 Townend, J. M.A. Oriel College; Ardwick, Manchester
 *Traherne, Rev. J. M. M.A. Oriel College; Chancellor of Llandaff, Coedriglan,
 Cardiff
 *Tudor, Thomas, Esq. Wyesham, Monmouthshire
 Tudor, T. O. B.A. Exeter College
 *Tupper, Rev. W. G. B.A. Trinity College; 10, Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge
 Turbutt, Gladwin, B.A. Christ Church; Ogston Hall, Alfreton
 Turner, E. T. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Tweed, Rev. H. W. M.A. Exeter College; Romford

 Underwood, W. J. Esq. Beaumont-street
 Utterton, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriel College; Holmwood, near Dorking

 Vansittart, G. H. B.A. Balliol College; Bisham Abbey, Marlow
 *Vaux, W. S. W. M.A. Balliol College; British Museum
 Venables, F. E. Esq. Wooburn, Beaconsfield
 Verity, C. F. Lincoln College

 Waldegrave, Hon. and Rev. Samuel, M.A. All Souls College; Barford St.
 Martin
 Walrond, T. B.A. Balliol College; Rugby
 Walsh, Digby, Balliol College
 *Walter, J. M.A. Exeter College; Printing-house-square, London
 *Walters, Rev. C. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winchester
 *Warburton, R. E. E. Esq. Arley Hall, Northwich
 *Ward, Rev. Henry, M.A. Exeter College; Hungerford Farleigh
 *Ward, Rev. John, M.A. Rural Dean, Great Bedwyn
 Ward, H. E. D. B.A. University College
 *Warriner, Rev. G. M.A. St. Edmund Hall; Bloxham Grove, Banbury
 Watson, Rev. John, M.A. Brasenose College
 *Watson, Rev. J. D. Trinity Coll. Cambridge; Guilsborough, Northampton
 *Wayte, Rev. S. W. M.A. Trinity College, *Treasurer*
 Weare, Rev. T. W. M.A. Christ Church; Westminster
 Webber, C. Ch. Ch.; Ripon, Yorkshire
 Welby, Montague E. Magdalene College
 *Wenham, Rev. J. G. B.A.
 Westley, P. Corpus Christi College
 *Whately, Rev. Henry T. M.A. Christ Church; Rodington, Shrewsbury
 Whately, A. P. Christ Church

*Whatman, W. G. M.A. Christ Church; 34, Montague Place, Bedford Square, London

White, A. Magdalene Hall

*White, Rev. H. M. M.A. New College

*White, Rev. R. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Slymbridge, Dursley

Whitling, H. C. Esq. Shrewsbury

*Wickham, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Hammersmith

*Wickham, Rev. R. M.A. Christ Church; Twyford, Winchester

Wilbraham, R. jun. Esq. Rode Heath, Lawton

Wildbore, Rev. R. Brasenose College; Sidney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin

*Williams, Rev. David, D.C.L. Warden of New College, Canon of Winchester,

Vice-President

*Williams, Rev. G. M.A. King's College, Cambridge

*Williams, Rev. H. B. M.A. New College

*Williams, Rev. J. M.A. Jesus College; Wigginton, near Deddington

*Williams, Robert, M.A. Oriel College; Bridehead, Dorset

Williams, P. S.C.L. New College

Wilmot, R. E. E. Christ Church

*Wilson, A. C. B.A. Christ Church

Wilson, Rev. H. B.A. Exeter College; Tritton, Norfolk

*Wilson, Rev. R. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Balham, Clapham

Wilson, J. H. Wadham College

Wingfield, H. L. New College

Wood, A. Christ Church

*Wood, W. Trinity College

*Woollcombe, Rev. W. W. M.A. Exeter College

Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L. University College; Rossall Hall, Fleetwood

*Wordman, S. Esq. Winchester

Worthington, G. St. John's College

*Wright, Rev. Harry, B.A. Magdalene Hall

*Wyatt, Rev. C. F. M.A. Christ Church; Forest Hill

*Wynne, Rev. J. H. B.C.L. All Souls College

*Wynne, W. W. E. Esq. Ruyton Hall, Shrewsbury

*Wynter, Rev. Philip, D.D. President of St. John's College, *Vice-President*

Yonge, J. B. Balliol College

Those marked * are Members for life according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors in degrees, residences, &c. being pointed out to them.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

HILARY OR LENT TERM, 1848.

FIRST MEETING, FEB. 16TH, 1848.

The Rev. W. SEWELL, B.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A., was elected an Honorary Member.

Ordinary Members admitted :—

J. C. MURRAY AYNSLEY, Christ Church.

H. CHANDOS POLE, St. Mary Hall.

R. J. H. RICE, Exeter College.

Letters were read from the Rev. J. M. Neale^a, Warden of Sackville College, and from the Rev. W. W. E. Wynne, Sion, Oswestry. The former stated that in Sackville College chapel, charcoal was burnt in braziers without producing any deleterious effects. The latter having been engaged in restoring the rood-loft in the parish church of Lanegryn, Merionethshire, requested to know the best method of staining new wood to correspond with the old parts.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee, which, after a few preliminary observations, announced that

“ A letter has been received from the Buckinghamshire Archi-

^a This letter is given at length in the report of the fifth Meeting, May 30, 1849.

tectural and Archæological Society, requesting that a union may be established between that Society and our own, a request with which the Committee feel no hesitation in believing that the Society will readily comply.

"Two Members of Committee have visited the church of St. Lawrence, Reading, their attention having been called to the proposed destruction of some frescoes in a chantry chapel adjoining the chancel of that church. The date of these paintings is 1527, and a considerable portion of them will be removed by the opening of some Early English windows, which the architect employed in restoring the church proposes to restore to their original form."

The Chairman expressed the obligations of the Society to Mr. Haines of Exeter College, for having completed the Catalogue of Brasses, and having thereby produced a most valuable handbook ^b.

Mr. A. P. Whately, Christ Church, then read a Paper on "The Ecclesiology of the Shropshire Red-Sandstone District."

Mr. Whately's object was to illustrate the effect which the peculiar character of the stone used in building had produced on the churches of the district in which it was found. The stone was a soft, gritty, coarse sandstone, and consequently very ill adapted for ornamental carving of any description. The effect was that either there were no mouldings, as, for example, was the case in many pier-arches, or, that if they did exist, their character was shallow and broad, and the appearance of the churches was rugged, owing to the decay of the stone. These phenomena were found in several churches, which were adduced as examples, within a space of about twelve miles square.

^b A review of this book, which is entitled *A Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses, with a Descriptive Catalogue of 450 'Rubbings' in the possession of the Oxford Architectural Society, Topographical and Heraldic Indices, &c.*, will be found in No. lxxviii. of the *Ecclesiologist*, p. 133.

In the same district, St. Mary's abbey, Lilleshall, and St. Peter's church, Wrockwardine, were otherwise remarkable both of them for being cruciform, and at the same time without aisles, (an occurrence which Mr. Parker afterwards remarked was not uncommon,) the former also for having a lady-chapel of comparatively extraordinary length.

The Chairman remarked on the use of local materials in building. Flint was found very commonly employed in the churches in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Parker noticed that the oldest parts of Windsor castle were built of Egremont stone from Cumberland.

Referring to the Report, Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, called the attention of the Society to the proposed alterations about to take place in the church of St. Lawrence, Reading. It was the intention of Mr. Ferrey, the architect, to take down a very fine Perpendicular roof, and to demolish some tracery of an equally good character, for the purpose of restoring, from conjecture alone, the original Early English roof and lancet windows. A conversation ensued between Mr. Parker, Mr. Whately, and the Chairman, in which the proposed alteration was earnestly deprecated.

SECOND MEETING, MARCH 1ST, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were admitted:—

- E. G. NEPEAN, Queen's College.
- A. C. COLQUHOUN, Christ Church.
- E. N. PAGET, St. John's College.
- J. BILLING, Esq. Architect, Reading.

W. WOOD, Trinity College.

R. P. BENT, Pembroke College.

F. L. PHILLIPS, Brasenose College.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. Gresley, Corresponding Secretary, on the subject of some brasses not mentioned in the Society's Catalogue.

Mr. Lechmere then read his concluding Paper on "The Architectural and Ecclesiological Antiquities of Basle Cathedral." Mr. Lechmere resumed his subject by recapitulating the heads of his previous Paper on the same edifice, which was read Nov. 4th, 1847, and will be found at the forty-seventh page of the last Report. He then proceeded to describe the interior of the building with its details.

The interior of the nave is early Romanesque, and, as usual, is vaulted. The vaulting piers are engaged shafts, springing from the ground. The clerestory windows are round-headed. The triforium gallery consists of large round-headed arches, supported by piers with capitals and plain mouldings, which are subdivided into three subordinate openings separated by shafts in pairs. The stalls in the choir are richly carved, but the subjects are mostly grotesque, among which may be traced allusions to classical mythology—centaurs and sirens alternate with priests and nuns.

After the description of the cathedral, Mr. Lechmere urged on the Society the beneficial results of an increased study of foreign ecclesiology. It was in Germany and in the north of Italy that the Romanesque style appeared in its greatest beauty. The vaulted roof was rare in England, but was one of the most prominent features of the Romanesque abroad. He hoped that the study of a style, so eminently beautiful in its leading features, and so capable of being rendered symbolical in its details,

might lead to its further adoption, and to an increased appreciation of its merits as a Christian and Catholic style. Mr. Whately referred to some mouldings in the Saxon church of St. Mary, Bishopshill, York, and to a capital in St. David's cathedral, as illustrating some points in Mr. Lechmere's paper.

The subject of some proposed alterations in the choir of Wells cathedral, and of some restorations lately effected in Manchester cathedral, was brought under the notice of the Society respectively by the Rev. J. L. Patterson, Trinity College, and Mr. Lingard, Brasenose College. In the former the intended changes were earnestly deprecated. In the latter a new font had been introduced, and the roof had been coloured. It was to be hoped that the rood-loft, now assigned to the use of the general and his staff, would soon be restored to its proper use.

The Meeting then dissolved.

THIRD MEETING, MARCH 15TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

New Members elected :—

H. J. DE SALIS, Exeter College.

R. E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Christ Church.

R. J. HOPKINS, Balliol College.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a letter had been received from Mr. Ferrey, which stated that though his original intention had been to restore the church of St. Lawrence, Reading, in the Early English style, he had on making a more

careful survey of the church, decided on retaining the Perpendicular parts of the edifice.

Mr. E. A. Freeman, Trinity College, then read a most interesting Paper, profusely illustrated by original drawings, on "The History of Flowing Tracery in Windows." As the nature of this series of Papers renders them nearly unintelligible without illustrations, and as they are designed for publication in a separate form, it has not been thought advisable to attempt any analysis. A general outline of Mr. Freeman's division and nomenclature of the varieties of the Geometrical and Flowing forms of tracery will be found in the *Ecclesiologist*, vol. viii. p. 33.

FOURTH MEETING, MARCH 29TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

- T. W. COBB, Brasenose College.
- R. H. POOLE, Worcester College.
- T. T. DARBY, Worcester College.
- J. W. LEA, Wadham College.

The Report was read by the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary. It announced that the Committee had received a communication through one of the Secretaries from the dean of Wells, informing them that the contemplated alteration in the choir, to which allusion had been made at a previous Meeting, had not been carried into effect, and that it was the intention of the dean and chapter to adopt some other design not yet determined upon.

The Rev. G. L. Patterson read a full and detailed Report

of the restorations effected in Dorchester abbey church under the superintendence of the Sub-Committee, during the course of the last year.

"The gable at the east end of the church had been raised to its original height, and the window-arch and tracery had been restored. This had of course necessitated a new roof, and the sacrarium was now surmounted by a noble open oak roof. The liberality of one of the wardens of the church had adorned the whole of the sacrarium, except the part occupied by the sedilia, with full crimson hangings. A handsome altar had been presented to the church, consisting of an oak frame, with a stone slab, and an ample foot-pace paved with encaustic tiles.

"The Sub-Committee expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which a Majesty had been executed in stained glass by Mr. O'Connor after the designs of Mr. Butterfield, and at the character of the work performed by Mr. White, contractor for the stone, and Mr. Castle, contractor for the wood-work.

"The contribution of the parish in aid of the restoration of their church had been steady and liberal, but the state of the funds was very inadequate to the works to be performed. An additional sum placed at the disposal of the Sub-Committee might enable them to rescue the north aisle from almost impending ruin, and to continue the work of restoration^c."

^c The following criticism appeared in No. lxvii. of the *Ecclesiologist*, p. 75.

"The sacrarium of this noble church has been restored under Mr. Butterfield's superintendence, and presents a striking contrast to the remainder of the structure. The roof has been raised to its original elevation, and covered with stone slates, and the rose in the head of the east window refilled with tracery, which, although due to the architect, tallies so completely with the Flamboyant character of the remainder of the window, that it must be very like, if not identical with, the original design. The beautiful remains of Middle-Pointed glass which this window contained have been cleaned and replaced, and the

Mr. Freeman, Librarian, proposed an alteration in Rule XVIII., which was carried unanimously, and read the regulations for the Library as they had been approved of by the Committee.

The schedule of fines to be levied on those who should contravene the above regulation was submitted to the Society and received its sanction. Mr. Freeman then read a Paper in continuation of that read at the previous meeting, on "The History of Perpendicular and Flamboyant Tracery," illustrated by many drawings and engravings.

The President in thanking Mr. Freeman, said that however much certain theoretical positions of the latter might be open questions, all that heard him must agree in appreciating the industry which he displayed, and acknowledging the information which they derived from him.

EASTER AND TRINITY TERMS.

FIRST MEETING, MAY 17th, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

William Butterfield, Esq., Architect, was elected Honorary Member of the Society.

Ordinary Members admitted :—

E. W. GORDON, Christ Church.

DIGBY WALSH, Balliol College.

REV. JOHN GREGSON, M.A., Sutton Courtney, Berks.

head filled with painted glass by Mr. O'Connor. This elsewhere would be considered very good glass, but where it is, it is utterly extinguished by the beauty of the ancient specimens under it. The glass in the windows of the sedilia has been cleaned and replaced. The floor of the sacrarium is paved with encaustic tiles. The altar is raised on a foot-pace and properly vested. The sacrarium is hung round with red cloth. This unfortunately, instead of hanging smooth, is festooned. Mr. Butterfield is not responsible for this. The works have for some time stood still from want of funds.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle read the Report of the Committee, which announced that a series of Papers would be read at the Meetings of the Society throughout the Term on "The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church," and concluded by congratulating the Society on the presence of one of their Patrons, the Lord Bishop of Brechin.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., then read an able and ingenious Paper introductory to the series announced in the Report on the "Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church."

Mr. Freeman illustrated some remarks made by Mr. Sewell by instancing some ancient churches in which one side of the exterior was more highly decorated than the other. Such were Winchester cathedral, St. Cross, and Romsey abbey.

SECOND MEETING, MAY 31ST, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,
in the Chair.

New Members elected :—

H. N. OXENHAM, Balliol College.

W. F. BRYANT, Wadham College.

Mr. Parker gave some account of the work entitled, "The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England." It was founded upon the appendix to Rickman's "Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England," and would include his notes, together with much original information. Mr. Parker added that he preferred the nomenclature generally known under the

name of Rickman's to that introduced by the Cambridge Camden Society, which had since been adopted by various writers on ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. Freeman had always adhered to Mr. Rickman's terminology on grounds of convenience. He would call in question the fact of the term "First-Pointed" being invented by the Cambridge Camden Society, as it was previously used by Mr. Britton.

Mr. Patterson objected to Mr. Rickman's, and preferred the Cambridge Camden Society's nomenclature, on the grounds that the former did, and the latter did not, convey erroneous impressions to the mind.

Mr. John Billing then exhibited and explained some drawings presented by him to the Society, illustrative of the frescoes lately discovered in St. Lawrence's church, Reading, to which the attention of the Society had been directed last Term.

Mr. Patterson then proceeded to read a Paper on "The Nave of a Church," being the second of the series on "The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church."

Mr. Patterson commenced his Paper by defining the subject "the nave of the church" as the worship-place of the laity, and secondarily the place for their instruction, for the celebration of certain rites, and of the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. He remarked that there was but one inevitable and necessary principle on which all church building, restoration, and arrangement should depend, the principle of regarding them as a religious work dedicated to the glory of God. He applied his principle to the various details of arrangement and decoration of the nave, the separation of the sexes, the use of polychrome to the utmost extent, and other such points. He ascribed the origin of the common prejudice against the use of colour in churches to a want of harmony and inter-relation in

the choice of colours, their position, &c. He pointed out that the source of offence given by ecclesiologists was not so much for the alterations they introduced in themselves, as for a certain unreality and striving after effect, which he cautioned his hearers against in their works of this kind. He mentioned incidentally the lamentable effects of such ignorance of the first principles of liturgical propriety, as was evidenced by the recent alterations at Westminster Abbey, and apologized for dwelling so long on first principles, which to many might seem the merest truisms, on account of the oblivion or ignorance of them, which still characterizes so many of our clergy and professedly ecclesiastical architects. He entered into some particulars concerning the use of the remote parts of churches of complicated ground-plans, shewing that they had practical uses at the present time, and in conclusion he apologized for the mention of such details as plans for warming churches, &c., and stated that he did not put forward these remarks in a dogmatic spirit, but with a view to being useful to church restorers; he believed that all he had said concerning arrangement, decoration, &c., would be found referable to the two heads of his definition, (which he believed to be sound and the only true ones,) and if it could be shewn that they were not, he professed his readiness to retract them.

THIRD MEETING, JUNE 14th, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,
in the Chair.

Members elected :—

R. G. BUCKSTONE, Brasenose College.

Rev. G. W. HUNTINGFORD, M.A., New College.

The Report, which was read by the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, announced the proposed alteration of some of the laws and the revision of the whole.

In referring to the gratifying intelligencè of the completion of the monumental church of St. John, Colabah, the plans and drawings of which had just been received, having been presented by the Committee for the erection of the church, the Report continued :

"This edifice has not been erected according to the plans which were originally sent out by the Society, assisted by Mr. Derick, but though inferior in size and decoration to the design, which could not be put into execution from a deficiency of funds, it must yet claim the attention of all who are interested in the progress of ecclesiastical architecture in India. It may be as well to mention that this is not the first occasion on which the Colabah Committee have acknowledged the assistance which the Oxford Architectural Society has been enabled to give them."

In conclusion it congratulated the Society on the approaching visit of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

"The Society would be doubtless glad to see one who has done so much for the cause of ecclesiology among us, and may hope that he will himself be present, when the Society greets him for the first time as a Patron."

The Rev. J. E. Millard then read a Paper on "The Ground-Plan of Churches and Arrangement of Churchyards," being the third of the series on "The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church," of which the following is an analysis :

"It is manifest that on the right determination of the ground-plan depend at once the *beauty*, *propriety*, and *convenience* of the building. Consequently the subject has often been discussed on various distinct principles, *æsthetical*, *symbolical*, and *practical*. But none of these is sufficient singly : the claims of all ought to be considered—combined. The best plan is that which offers to the required number of persons the opportunity of worshipping under the most favourable circumstances. These circumstances are not to be sought by considering mere accommodation *only*.

Religious worship must not only be allowed, but aided, and such accessories provided as convey some meaning to the eye and some support to the imagination. We have not the essentials of a church because we are within walls, and have a roof over our heads.

"A complete chain of symbolism throughout a church would be of little value in these days, but some points seem inseparable from the very notion of a church; e. g., the oblong form, and the distinction of nave and chancel, for the use respectively of people and clergy, and typifying the division of the Church militant and triumphant. These objects are best attained by a nave sufficiently large and a chancel of spacious proportions, but if both these cannot be secured it is better to reserve for the clergy and the higher mysteries of religion, a small sacarium, than to admit the laity within the professed point of separation. In a new church, to avoid unsightly proportions, an abridged chancel should have no external distinction from the nave. Nothing however can really compensate for the want of an ample chancel.

"The tower should neither be tied slavishly to the more usual positions at the west, or between tower and chancel, nor capriciously placed elsewhere without sufficient reason, for though a rational departure from precedent often leads to a good effect, this is not to be expected from mere eccentricity. The position between nave and chancel has the advantage of adding to the area of the church most efficiently, and of making less marked the proportions of a small chancel.

"*Aisles* should not be multiplied unduly, as they mar the symmetry of the plan without adequately increasing accommodation. Proportion as well as symbolism is best consulted where

'Three solemn aisles approach the shrine.'

"*Transepts* are only desirable in very large churches, and a parish church should never bear the appearance of a reduced cathedral. In a large cross church or cathedral transepts are available for extraordinary displays of ritual, or for intra-mural monuments rather than for the accommodation of a congregation.

"*Porches* are always desirable if they can be provided sufficiently large to answer the demands both of proportion and convenience, but should not be added merely to complete the plan.

"The *orientation* of a church is worth observing where it is pos-

sible, because it is not unmeaning, and because old associations give sanction to it. It was however occasionally disregarded in ancient churches, was never observed with precision, and is commonly deviated from in foreign examples.

"The *churchyard* should not only be well drained and efficient, but also so arranged as to avoid giving the gloomy and repulsive tone which our funerals are apt to display. The feelings of mourners ought not to be outraged by indecent neglect, or by the mercenary practice of turning a burial-ground into a pasture for cattle. On the other hand the trim gaiety of a garden is out of place in a churchyard; though the beautiful practice of planting flowers round graves should be encouraged.

"*Sepulchral memorials*, besides being of Christian character, should be of moderate dimensions, and subordinate to the churchyard cross which ought to rise amongst them.

"The revival of *lych-gates* of simple form and unadorned, is a step of especial propriety and utility."

The Rev. the Master of University College was glad to be able to say that in the church about to be erected at Headington Quarries, from the designs of Mr. Scott, all the characteristics deemed essential by Mr. Millard would be preserved.

Mr. Lingard and Mr. Patterson referred to the alterations in Westminster Abbey as being an entire failure, and a breach of the first principles of ecclesiastical arrangement.

Mr. Millard described the church lately erected at Bradfield after a design by Mr. Scott, as having north and south aisles, a chancel, and apse, the last being groined with chalk.

Mr. Freeman thought that the imperative necessity of separating the chancel from the nave was far too little acknowledged. In a church with a central tower, such as at Iffley, the area of the tower might be used with propriety as a chancel, and the constructive chancel as the presbytery.

The Rev. the Master of University College then gave an account of the restorations going on on the exterior of St. Mary's church. Restorations generally were but unsatisfactory, and in the case of St. Mary's the task of restoration would be most difficult, but nothing would be done without a careful consideration, so as to prevent as much as possible any deviation from the original design. The work of restoration would at present be confined to the group of pinnacles at the south-east angle of the tower. The statues would not be restored at present. The material used in the restoration of the decayed parts would be Tainton stone, which appeared to have been originally used. The great variety of carving on portions of the roof and pinnacles was one instance among many which shewed that the workmen of the middle ages exercised their own ingenuity and taste without acting in every case upon fixed rules.

After some further remarks by Mr. Millard, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Parker, the Meeting separated.

FOURTH MEETING, JUNE 28TH, 1848.

Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a revision of the Rules had taken place, regretted the loss of the valuable services of Mr. Freeman in the capacity of Librarian, but hoped that they might still be long retained in his character of Corresponding Secretary, declared Mr. Lingard's unanimous election to the Librarianship, and that Mr. Whately, Christ Church, had been chosen to fill the vacant place on Committee.

Mr. Boyle, Secretary, was absent, but though not at

the Meeting of the Society, he was nevertheless actively employed in forwarding its objects in Scotland, by assisting the Bishop of St. Andrews in raising subscriptions and selecting plans for the erection of the first cathedral which had been built in that country since the days of John Knox.

The Rev. the Master of University College then read a description of the "Remains of the Priory of St. Martin's, Dover, with observations on Norman Apses."

The date of the erection of the priory was A.D. 1131. The refectory is still perfect. The ground-plan of the whole building has lately been traced out, and presents many interesting illustrations of Norman design. The Master compared the existing remains and the supposed extent of the priory, and demonstrated many points in the details of the refectory and other portions of the building by accurate and ingenious measurements. It was understood that his researches would soon be published, and therefore a more enlarged report of his Paper has not been given.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 4TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, took the Chair at 2 o'clock, P.M.

After a few preliminary remarks from the President, A. J. BERESFORD HOPE, Esq., M.P., the munificent refounder of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, was elected a Vice-President by acclamation.

Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Ch. Ch., Secretary, then read the Annual Report as follows :

"The events to which the attention of the Society will be most naturally drawn on the occasion of this their ninth annual Meeting, are both numerous and important. The Committee feel that they may in all honesty congratulate the Society on a steady continuance in promoting the ends of its institution, and on many occurrences of the highest interest both among ourselves and elsewhere.

"It is now three years since the Committee congratulated the Society and the Church at large on the reproach of centuries being removed from the venerable abbey of St. Augustine. What was then matter of expectation has now been accomplished in full perfection before the eyes of many of ourselves. Since we last assembled in this room, the recovered sanctuary has been solemnly dedicated to its holy use, and the spot whose name recalls the first efforts of other Churches for the conversion of our own race, has become the fountain whence the same precious gift will we trust be spread far and wide. And while our attention is directed to this by far the most noble instance of individual munificence, seconded by correct ecclesiological taste, to which the present revival of catholic feeling has given birth, it will be our pride to recollect that the author of it ranks not only among our members, but among the foremost of our officers. And it is with peculiar pleasure that on the present occasion the Committee call attention to this noble foundation of a gentleman, whose very name confers honour on every Society with which he is connected, when it is remembered that to-morrow, in grateful acknowledgement of his services to the Church, this University proposes at once publicly to enrol him among her members, and to confer upon him the highest honours which it is in her power to bestow.

"But we have not to go far from our own home to point to instances of church architecture and restoration bearing the highest testimony to the skill and bounty of their authors. This very day is to witness the consecration of a church in our own diocese which may claim a high place in our regard as the work of several of our own members, as well as for its intrinsic merits. The Committee allude to the church of Bradfield, near Reading, and in referring to this most interesting specimen of modern skill the Committee feel that they are casting no slight upon the great

master to whose professional care the work has been entrusted, if they call attention to the fact that since our glorious minsters of old, but few temples have been reared which are so strictly the work of the priestly architect.

"Another church, still more intimately connected with ourselves, and which must share the same honourable place in our Report, is rapidly approaching perfection. The Committee allude to the chancel and tower recently added to the chapel at Littlemore, which formed the subject of one of the Society's earlier publications. By these additions a building which claims a high place in our regard as one of the earliest fruits of revived church architecture has had its principal deficiencies, both artistic and ecclesiastical, most nobly supplied.

"Again, a glance at the important restorations effected at a distance from our own immediate neighbourhood will sufficiently testify to the progress of ecclesiological feeling and action throughout the land. The cathedrals of Hereford, Canterbury, Ely, and Manchester, the glorious churches of Hull, Holy Trinity, Hedon Howden, and St. Mary Redcliffe, have in a greater or less degree been rescued from neglect and dilapidation, and great and manifest improvement is evident in the mode in which these restorations have in most cases been effected.

"But while they have much to congratulate themselves with at home and abroad, the Committee cannot blind themselves to the fact that much still remains to be done before the triumph of correct principles can be considered complete. Not to go into obscurer and less important examples, the noblest church in our land, the royal abbey of Westminster, has been during the past year restored in a manner which must make it evident to all that every principle of church arrangement has been violated. While we see in such a place architectural beauty and ecclesiastical propriety alike trampled under foot, the Committee feel that no risk, no feeling of reluctance, could justify them, either as churchmen or as lovers of the art which we are assembled to promote, in passing by such an event in silence. And this circumstance naturally leads the Committee to look with still greater anxiety than they would otherwise have done on the works now in progress in our own University church. They feel bound to state that as far as the mere work of repair has hitherto proceeded,

they have seen nothing open to objection, but they cannot conceal the apprehension with which they look forward to the most important and delicate works of renewing the mutilated statues and the upper part of the pinnacles, in which a certain amount of original work cannot fail to be required. Nothing short of the very highest skill, taste, and feeling, both in architecture and the kindred arts, can hope to be at all successful in producing any thing like a satisfactory result. The Committee would however fain hope that their apprehensions may be groundless, and that the restoration of St. Mary's spire may be both successful in itself, and an earnest of the more extensive renovation, so cryingly demanded both by the external and internal state of the magnificent fabric of which it is the most conspicuous ornament.

"The Committee regret to say that the same fault which has destroyed the interior beauty of Westminster abbey is likely to be committed, though on a less important scale, at Wells and Ely^d, but it is hoped that the utter failure of Westminster will induce the guardians of those churches to reconsider their determinations. To turn from this painful subject, the Committee are happy in being enabled to point out a church, the restoration of which must, as far as it has gone, be regarded with the most unqualified satisfaction; they mean St. Nicholas, Kemerton, the incumbent of which is the well known and universally honoured Archdeacon Thorpe, President of the Ecclesiological Society, whose name alone would be a guarantee for the correctness and beauty of everything done under his auspices. Of the restoration with which the Society as a body is most intimately connected, that of Dorchester abbey church, the Committee earnestly regret that they can add nothing to the statement made in the Annual Report published during the preceding Term. They can only repeat the statement that the sacarium has been restored to a state, not indeed of ideal perfection, but certainly of the nearest approach to it which the funds allowed, that the work is at present standing still from the circumstance

^d With regard to Ely we think it right to add, that in a letter in the June number of the Ecclesiologist, Mr. G. G. Scott characterizes this remark as premature, and therefore unjust. We need scarcely say that if we had waited to see if the proposed plan, as reported, were or were not worked out in wood and stone, all remarks would have been then too late. At the same time we should be sorry to have given pain to Mr. Scott, for whom we have the most sincere respect.

that there are no funds at their disposal, but that it will be continued as soon as fresh donations may give them the opportunity.

"The additions made to the Library have been both valuable and numerous. The Committee would more especially mention the 'Handbook of Ecclesiology,' Mr. Winston's 'Hints on Stained Glass,' and Mr. Blackstone on 'Decorative Painting.' The different series of Northamptonshire, Warwick, and Yorkshire churches, maintain their high value, and Mr. Parker has just published a short account of each of the churches in Bedfordshire, forming the first part of the Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England, which, if not in all points satisfactory, is nevertheless a very valuable publication. The Committee may likewise mention the new edition of Rickman's work as being valuable for the care which has been taken in rendering the illustrations as perfect as possible.

"To turn to the internal affairs of the Society. The Committee have first of all to deplore the loss of the two prelates of highest rank whom we had the honour to reckon on our list of patrons, the two venerable Primates of Canterbury and York. On the other hand they have to congratulate the Society on two happy accessions made during the last year to the highest class of our Members caused by the elevation of one of our own Members to the episcopal throne of Brechin, and more recently by the wish expressed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton to enter into the same relation with our Society: none here present need be informed of the eminent services by which his lordship has won the admiration of all who would wish to see the internal glory of the Church reflected on her material sanctuaries. We need only point to the most vigorous and efficient of the provincial societies as still retaining the energy originally communicated by him, and to the noble work of the cathedral church now proceeding in his remote diocese.

"The Society has also during the year added to the list of its Vice-Presidents, two resident and one non-resident Member. This last accession, that of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, is one to which the Committee would refer with peculiar pleasure as closely connecting them with the main author and promoter of perhaps the very greatest work of church restoration which has

been witnessed for many years. And while referring to this subject the Committee cannot refrain from commenting, with the admiration it so well merits, on the manner in which the duty and privilege of so glorious an undertaking has been impressed upon the land-owners of the diocese, in a pamphlet which has emanated within a year from a lay Member of our own Society.

“Of the two honorary Members who have been elected since the last Annual Meeting, the Committee have great satisfaction in alluding to the name of Mr. Butterfield, a gentleman so well known for his attainments in many of the subsidiary arts, and who has derived an additional claim upon the regard of our own Society from the manner in which he has conducted the restoration of Dorchester.

“The Committee announce with regret the resignation of the Librarianship by Mr. Freeman, who has so ably filled an office in which he was most valuable from his intimate acquaintance with the principles and details of architectural design, and the zeal and attention which he bestowed upon the promotion of the Society’s interests. Mr. Lingard, of Brasenose College, has succeeded Mr. Freeman in the office of Librarian.

“During the past year no Meeting has passed without some accession to our ranks, and among the senior and non-resident portion of the newly-elected Members, we may reckon more than one name of distinguished rank and reputation in the Church; while the juniors have contributed their full proportion to the working energy of the Society.

“The only publications of the Society during the past year have been the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and the first of the new series of Annual Reports. The latter sufficiently tells its own tale, and it is hoped that it has been found by Members in general to be as great an improvement upon the former method of editing the Society’s proceedings, as it has been the design of the editorial body to make it.

“The former more important publication has been now for several months in the subscribers’ hands, and its scheme and intent have been so often alluded to in this place, that the Committee will do no more than pay a final tribute to the zeal and perseverance of Mr. Haines, to whom it is mainly owing that a work which was originally designed as little more than a catalogue of one portion

of the Society's property, has been raised to what the Committee hope they are justified in considering a standard text-work on several important and interesting branches of archæological science.

"The Committee have great pleasure in referring to the many interesting and valuable Papers read during the year, especially as in several instances they have been the composition of Members not among their own body. A supply of Papers from Members in general, and not exclusively from Members of the Committee, is what they earnestly wish to promote. The Committee would especially refer to the series on the Structure and Arrangement of Parish Churches, which has occupied the greater part of the present Term.

"During the latter part of the Term a Sub-Committee has been engaged in revising the present code of Rules, and the alterations proposed will be submitted to the Society at an early opportunity after the Long Vacation.

"Another subject, which in the course of the ensuing Term will be brought before the notice of the resident Members of the Society, is the institution of an Heraldic Section, by means of which the attention of Members may be directed to the study of a branch of ecclesiology hitherto somewhat neglected by our Society.

"The principal external event of the past year has been the alliance which our Society has entered into with the newly-formed Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society. The Committee fear, however, that the connexion between our own and other similar bodies, is in many cases little more than nominal, and heartily concur in the wish which has been more than once expressed by the Ecclesiological Society, that some means of more effectual co-operation among the different Societies could be established, though they much regret that they must also unite in the statement made at the last Annual Meeting of that Association, that no satisfactory means of accomplishing this desirable object has as yet presented itself to them.

"The Committee have as usual to conclude their Annual Report, with pressing on the minds of Members at large the advantages afforded by the Long Vacation, for the study of architectural antiquities. Much, doubtless, yet lurks undiscovered in the nooks and corners of our own country, many examples of beauty

and singularity, which are as yet unrecorded at all, and still more of which our Society as yet possesses neither drawing nor description.

“And to any more adventurous spirits, whom the present aspect of affairs may not deter from visiting other lands, the Committee would suggest that any thing that can throw light on foreign architecture, will always be most acceptable to the Society, which in its work of promoting ecclesiological research, recognises no distinction of language, country, or climate.”

The Report was then put from the Chair, and unanimously received by the Society.

Mr. A. J. B. Hope then rose to express the satisfaction which he felt at being present on so gratifying an occasion as the Ninth Annual Meeting of a body so practical in its objects, and so highly esteemed, as the Oxford Architectural Society. He wished to convey to the Society his deep sense of the honour which they had conferred upon him in electing him a Vice-President. Though, from his intimate connexion with the sister Society, he could not devote his whole attention to the Oxford Architectural Society, he should always take the greatest interest in its proceedings, and it would always afford him the greatest pleasure to be present at its Meetings.

The Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, then read a Paper on “The Arrangement of Chancels,” being the concluding Paper of the series on “The Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church.”

“Mr. Pollen begged it to be understood that he did not come before the Society at the present time in the character of an architect, a thing which he should not venture to do, but in that of a priest. His object was to shew the meaning of that part of a church now treated of, and the needs that the Church had of such and such arrangements in her material fabrics. He considered it as 1. The place where the Eucharist was offered. 2. The place where the Church services were to be recited, with the exception of the Litany, which, as the Rubric specified, should be sung at a

faldstool from the pavement of the nave. 3. In consequence of the above uses, the place of the clergy. 4. The place of the choir.

“The principle of different parts of a church being appropriated to different orders of persons, was historically as old as the temple of Solomon, and the account given of Paulinus’ church at Tyre, spoke of a chancel divided by rails or cancelli, from which the word chancel was derived: and besides the historical argument it was a thing in itself necessary.

“To begin with the most sacred part of the chancel, the *altar*: it would be well if architects would consider its purpose, for so alone it would be stamped with a devotional character. It should not be *confounded* with the table. Both the ideas of altar and table (as remarked by Whately) were embodied in it. The best material was stone. Silver altars were mentioned as having been made by Constantine: there was the golden altar of St. Ambrogio in Milan, and the wooden altar of the Lateran. A consecrated stone called ‘*Ara portabilis*’ was often used for private sacraments and travelling. If large enough for the chalice to stand upon with the paten over it, it constituted to all ecclesiastical purposes an altar. Wooden altars were used in the early Church, being easily destroyable in persecutions.

“As to shape, the altar was a slab supported by four, two, or even one pillar, or it projected on brackets. The form of a tomb, from the early use of tombs in the Catacombs, eventually superseded every other in our northern churches. Relics became commonly enclosed in them, but the idea never prevailed that they were necessary to their constitution. As to legal decisions, supposing it provable that the communion-table was not to be fixed, this need mean no more than that the *mensa* or stone-slab at the top should be moveable.

“The next thing wanted was the *prothesis*, or *credence*, to hold the elements. It was a slab projecting from the wall, and might be either of wood or stone. It might be either on the north or south side, but the former was more general. The piscina-shelf was often used for this purpose, or the corners of the piscina itself. It should be spread with a linen cloth when there was the Sacrament. Our Rubrics required some such place. Offertory-dishes were in some places left standing upon it.

"The *piscina* was a small sink to run water off, let into the wall with an arched recess, having a shelf above to hold a water-cruet. Sham piscinas should never be introduced. On the north wall opposite to the piscina should be a recess closable by a door to hold the treasure of the church or offerings.

"The *furniture* of an altar consisted of a *super-altar* or raised ledge, which was sometimes found in Italy, ornamented in front with fine old pictures. Giotto's Life of Christ, Raphael's Faith, Hope, and Charity, and many other noble old works of art, formed these fronts. They were otherwise covered like the altar itself, unless they were of precious marbles or sculptured. Upon it should be placed the *candlesticks*, and between them often stood a metal cross, and sometimes vessels for flowers. There should be a desk for the Priest's book represented by the modern cushion; no kneeling cushion was needed. The altar was hung with an *ante-pendial* of a rich stuff or embroidered, the covering of the ends being laced to it at the corners where they joined: festooning corners were wrong: a fringed covering of the same colour should be on the top. At the time of the celebration this was removed and replaced by a white cloth of linen, either plain or edged with lace. At the two ends this cloth should hang over, but not upon the ante-pendial in front. The *corporase* was a napkin used before the communion, and a *laced veil* was employed to cover the chalice before it. The colours for the hangings, of white, red, purple and green, had been used respectively for 1. Festivals of our Lord, St. Mary, virgins, &c.; 2. Festivals of martyrs; 3. Penitential days; 4. Common days. At the back of the altar should be a picture in a triptych, or in a square frame, as at Magdalene and All Souls colleges, or a carved subject, as at New College; carved subjects in wood were rare here, but frequent in Germany, as at Augsburg, Cologne, Nuremberg. A plain breadth of stuff might be hung on the wall, with perhaps a cross upon it, like the ante-pendial. Retrochoirs were sometimes shut out by a stretched screen of velvet or other hangings, about eight feet in height. This was useful in the arrangement of a temporary altar.

"The altar should be elevated on three or more *steps*^e. Two were often thrown westward and formed the sacarium: one

^e See Durandus, Cambridge translation, p. 49.

called the *foot-pace* was reserved for the altar, and the celebrant alone stood upon it. It might be covered with a pede-cloth, or tessellated with marbles or rich tiles. Fine Persian carpets were a very rich furniture for the floor of the sacrum.

"There should be three seats or *stalls* within the sacrum for the celebrant, gospeller, and epistler, on the south side. Sometimes two, or but one was found. In many Italian churches a wooden bench, or three stools or seats were introduced. In case *sedilia* could not be made in the wall, a divided bench could be fixed at the south-west corner of the sacrum. Arm-chairs at the east wall should not be allowed.

"The vestry or *sacristy* might be either on the north or south side of the chancel, but the more usual position was the north side near the east end.

"In cathedral and collegiate churches there should be canopied *stalls* for the chapter or students, with two at least returning at the end for the dean and next in rank. Mattins and Evensong could be said from them without the need of a reading-pew. There might be two small lecterns, north and south, fixed to the desks, in case there was no large lectern in the centre. If there were one it should be placed as far west as convenient, and might be either single, holding the whole Bible, or double, and made to turn, with the Old and New Testaments on either side. Scholars, choir-boys, and others might have rows of plainer stalls in front of the others, or simple benches. Where there could not be stalls, benches might be placed against the wall stall-wise.

"A presbytery, or chancel, or choir, implied a *screen* of some kind, as neat and as little inconvenient to the congregation as could be. Solid screens of stone seemed a mistake. They might however be of stone pierced by arches or windows. Many old churches in France, and some in this country, had tall iron railings, which were no impediments to sight and hearing, and were sometimes beautiful specimens of metal-work. The basilica arrangement was a low wall, with the addition at St. Mark's of an open colonnade of costly marble, with a rood, and rows of spiritual statues above. St. Vitalo, Ravenna; St. Spirito, Florence; Milan cathedral, and many more, had a low stone balustrade like our altar-rails. A pierced screen of wood or stone should have a place above for a large cross. That of Milan was raised on

a beam 150 feet high: at Antwerp it was suspended from the roof in the air, and had a most majestic effect. . Organs should be removed north or south, or placed in the aisles, or perhaps in the triforia galleries.

"A light low bar of iron or wood, or moveable *rails* on splay feet, were sometimes necessary to preserve the altar from molestation, and for the convenience of sick and old communicants.

"With regard to chancel ornaments, *hangings* of rich materials for the sacarium at least were more seemly than empty arcades or tabernacles, which were meaningless without statues. Where walls were flat, painting in fresco or encaustic was the most beautiful and edifying decoration. Isolated texts were reproached with gaudiness. Harmony and richness could only be attained by the use of a sufficiency of colour.

"*Coronæ*, and projecting sconces and candle irons with wax lights, were the most agreeable way of lighting chancels, but the question of gas should be taken up by our architects. The power of subjecting fire to artistic decoration was obtained by its means, and the Church ought not to lose this advantage. Pierced plates or wrought branching burners of every device might be designed. When St. Saviour's, Leeds, was lighted last year with gas, which was a matter of necessity, the experiment was tried, though with insufficient funds, and the results were very beautiful."

MEETINGS IN MICHAELMAS TERM.

THE FIRST MEETING TOOK PLACE NOV. 1ST, 1848.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, M.A., Trinity College, in the Chair.

JOHN EARLE, B.A., Oriel College, was elected Member of the Society.

Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, read the Report, which announced that a union had been formed with the New York Ecclesiological Society, and that Mr. Billing, Archi-

tect, Reading, had been elected Corresponding Secretary to the Society. It then proceeded to discuss the relative merits of the cemetery chapels lately completed near Oxford, and terminated in a slight review of the progress of church building and church restoration during the Long Vacation.

Mr. Freeman presented a complete set of drawings of window tracery, illustrative at once of his own Papers, read before the Society, which were about to be published, and of the progress of window-tracery. In apologizing for any inaccuracies which they might contain, he commented on the extreme difficulty of minute accuracy in such drawings, remarking that errors and inconsistencies in such cases were not uncommon even in the works of such distinguished artists as Mr. Rickman and Mr. Sharpe. At the same time he trusted that his collection would be found to be a tolerably complete and correct illustration of at least the *principles* of the successive forms of tracery.

Mr. Patterson then left the Chair, which was taken by Mr. Lingard, Librarian, and proceeded to read a Paper on Fècamp abbey. This Paper will be found at length, with an excellent ground-plan, in the *Ecclesiologist*, No. lxx. p. 122, and we have not therefore thought it desirable to give it here again.

The Chairman having thanked Mr. Patterson for his interesting Paper, called the attention of the Society to the restoration of the parish church of Stockport, which was being conducted without regard to the original character of the building. Some mutilations seemed wilful, such as the destruction of the stringcourses, and of a lychnoscope, which was the more valuable as it was in an unusual position, in the south wall. The new work was meagre and incorrect, and executed in Bath stone, which consorted very ill with the original red-sand material; stucco also had been

plentifully employed. The work was under the superintendence of Mr. Ordish, architect, London.

Mr. G. R. Portal drew the Society's attention to some proposed alterations in the parish church of Mattingley, which were being carried on with a total disregard of all true principles of church arrangement. It was a very interesting if not singular instance of a wood and brick building in the Perpendicular style, having walls only four and a half inches thick. On Mr. Portal's representation of what was now proposed to be done, it was agreed that the Secretary and other Members of the Society should proceed to the spot, and bring back a report at the next Meeting.

A massive and richly carved lectern, designed and executed by Mr. Margetts, wood-carver, Oxford, was exhibited by him, and highly admired and praised, after which the Meeting broke up.

SECOND MEETING, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President,
in the Chair.

Members admitted:—

J. B. YONGE, Balliol College.

LORD ROBERT T. G. CECIL, Christ Church.

A. NEWDIGATE, Christ Church.

The President read the names of the Members proposed to serve on the Committee in place of those about to retire according to Rule XV.

The President proposed the amended Rules to the Society, and they were carried unanimously.

Mr. Lechmere, Secretary, read the Report, announcing that a correspondence had taken place between Dr. Markland, the Society's Corresponding Secretary at Bath, the chancellor of the diocese of Wells, and the rector and churchwardens of Kingsbury Episcopi, relative to the proposed destruction of the beautiful rood-screen. By Dr. Markland's exertions the screen had been saved, and its restoration is now in progress^f.

Mr. Tudor, Exeter College, then read a Paper on Malpas church, Monmouthshire. The nave of this church had been lately pulled down; the chancel was to be retained for purposes of burial, and the church rebuilt in another part of the parish. It was true that the carved stone-work of the old church was to be introduced in the new building, but of course the whole character of the edifice, which was a highly interesting specimen of Romanesque architecture, would be gone. The only excuse offered for the demolition was the dilapidated state of the south wall, which however easily admitted of restoration. Coloured drawings were exhibited to explain the descriptions.

After a conversation arising out of Mr. Tudor's Paper, deprecating the destruction of the church, which it was suggested might, if too small for the wants of an increasing population, be used as a cemetery chapel, and some observations on the derivation of the word Malpas;

Mr. Lechmere made a report of his visit to Mattingley church, according to the proposal made at the last Meeting.

^f Dr. Markland kindly submitted to the Secretary some of the letters that passed on this subject. No one we should apprehend would feel more indebted to those gentlemen who exerted themselves in favour of the screen, than the clergy and wardens of the church themselves. When once removed it could never have been recovered.

It was an early Perpendicular church, consisting of a nave and chancel; the walls were composed of bricks disposed herring-bone fashion, in a frame-work of oak; the roof was of very good pitch. It was very interesting as being a specimen of a wooden church, and so far might be useful as a model for colonial church building. The proposed arrangements would throw the pulpit, reading-pew, font, and organ, all into the chancel; the latter would also be within the altar-rails, so as to form a screen to a vestry to be erected at the south-east angle of the church. This required a protest of the Society.

Mr. Parker read an account of two ancient houses in Berkshire, one at Charney, near Wantage, erected at the end of the thirteenth century, the other at Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon, dating from the middle of the fourteenth century. Careful drawings by Mr. Jewitt were exhibited.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1848.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College, President, in the Chair.

The five following Members were elected to serve on the Committee in place of those who retired according to Rule XV.

- Rev. E. HILL, M.A., Christ Church.
- Rev. J. H. POLLEN, M.A., Merton College.
- W. BASIL JONES, M.A., Queen's College.
- J. F. RUSSELL, Wadham College.
- G. R. PORTAL, Christ Church.

The Rev. the President in resigning his office, begged to express the deep interest which he took in the welfare of the Society, and the pleasure which he had derived from his more immediate connexion with it in the capacity of President, and concluded by thanking its Members for the kind feeling and attention with which all his suggestions had been received.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Exeter College, Vice-President, was then elected.

A vote of thanks to the Rev. the late President was proposed by Mr. Lingard, Librarian, and seconded by Mr. Jones, and carried by acclamation.

The Rev. John Ley, B.D., Exeter College, was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing year, and the Rev. John Barrow, M.A., Queen's College, was elected as his colleague in the place of the Rev. C. P. Eden, resigned.

LAST MEETING, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1848.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Members admitted ;—

Rev. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A., University College.
 Rev. T. B. LEVY, M.A., Queen's College.
 G. THOMPSON, Oriel College.
 A. WHITE, Magdalene Hall.
 R. BRAMLEY, Brasenose College.
 J. EWING, St. John's College.

Mr. Tudor presented some drawings of Malpas church, as a further illustration of his Paper read at the last Meeting.

The Report announced the re-election of the late Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian to the same offices that they held during the past year, and the election of Mr. Cox, of Trinity College, as Secretary, and of the Principal of Brasenose College to the vacant place on Committee.

Mr. Cox read a letter from the Rev. C. Pearson, Corresponding Secretary, descriptive of some brasses in the church of Knebworth.

Mr. Tupper, Trinity College, read an account of the church of St. Mary, Binfield, remarkable for having been built on an inclined plane from west to east.

Mr. Shaw Stewart, Christ Church, then read a Paper on Dale abbey and Morley church. The first part contained a sketch of the history of the Abbey, which was originally only the residence of a hermit, but at its dissolution A.D. 1539, the revenues amounted to £144 12s. The next part described the most interesting features of the church, especially such as connected it most closely with the abbey, such were the south porch which had been brought from thence, and some stained glass which had originally been in the cloisters. In conclusion a description was given of several brasses and monuments of the Statham and Sacheverell families.

Mr. Portal carried on these concluding remarks by describing the gradual deterioration of character observable in the monuments and inscriptions in the Sacheverell aisle, from the earliest times down to the present day.

Mr. Lechmere exhibited a fragment of a decorated canopy, richly sculptured and painted, illustrative of the use of polychrome in the decoration of sepulchral monuments.

MEETINGS IN LENT TERM, 1849.

FIRST MEETING, JANUARY 31ST, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

New Members elected:—

C. MARRYATT, Queen's College.

P. WESTBY, Corpus Christi College.

P. L. SCLATER, Corpus Christi College.

A. W. PEEL, Balliol College.

J. FIELDEN, Christ Church.

Two points were mentioned in the Report. The first that a course of practical elementary lectures on architecture was about to commence immediately: the second, "that an heraldic section had been formed at the end of last term, with a view to supply increased means of studying a science so intimately connected with ecclesiastical architecture, and also to prove that the Society was not heedless of the objects bequeathed to its care by the Heraldic and Genealogical Association.

Mr. Robinson Thornton, St. John's College, then read a Paper on the "Distinctive Character of Ecclesiastical Architecture," of which the following is an epitome.

"The distinctive feature in ecclesiastical architecture appears to be its turning that hidden and deeper meaning, which exists more or less in all art, not merely æsthetical, to the instruction of the reverent and contemplative mind. This 'distinctive character' has been called by various names; the Cambridge editors of Durandus employ the term 'symbolism;' Mr. Pugin, that of 'sacramentality;' others the word 'typical' Unless we can coin such a word as *esotericity*, the name symbolism seems most appropriate.

"All art being (as we may gather from Aristotle's observations on the subject, Anal. Post. ii. 15, 19) the exhibition of mind by means of matter, we may expect that any modification, sensible or

insensible, of the artistic mind, will exert a corresponding influence on the work of art. Such modification may be produced by accident, as in the case of Claude, or by direct inspiration, (the *θεία δύναμις* of Plato's *Ion*,) as in the case of Bezaleel and Aolihab. Christian symbolism turns this esoteric meaning to the edification of the Church.

"Appeals to, or instances of, such symbolism may be found in the epistle ascribed to St. Barnabas, and in the works of St. Clement of Rome, Tertullian, Socrates, and others.

"We may divide symbolism into two kinds; the first, which we may call proto-symbolism, being the *intentional* representation in the material structure, of something connected with Christian history or doctrine. The second we may term deutero-symbolism; it is the modification of the structure resulting from the metaphysical modification of the architect's mind by Catholic doctrine and contemplation. We can trace this element at work in the development of English architecture as compared with the history of the Church. The peculiar features of Romanesque, the Pointed style in its rise, progress, debasement, extinction, all bear the impress of the peculiar condition of the Church at each several time.

"Instances of proto-symbolism are seen in the cruciform shape of churches and their ornaments, and the introduction of the numbers 3, 8, and 12.

"We can scarcely pretend to lay down rules for deutero-symbolism; for proto-symbolism four general rules may be proposed: 1, *harmony*, the avoiding any unsuitable or incongruous feature; 2, *constructivity*, the making every feature *architecturally* useful; 3, *æsthetic beauty*; 4, preference of those pieces of symbolism which are of easiest interpretation.

"By following such rules as these, we may hope to make our churches, as Coleridge happily expresses it, 'a petrification of our religion;' taking for our motto the text, 'Jerusalem is built as a city which is at unity in itself.'"

The President in thanking Mr. Thornton, referred to his remarks on grotesque representations, and observed that though used formerly as an appropriate means of conveying symbolical teaching to the mind of devout but illiterate worshippers, in the present age of civilization and

advanced culture they were no longer needed, and in modern buildings might be well omitted.

The Rev. F. B. Guy submitted the designs by Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Salvin for the completion of Llangorwen church to the opinion of the Society, and at the next Meeting the Committee announced their approval, with some few suggested alterations, of Mr. Butterfield's plans.

Specimens of panels and mouldings, executed by Mr. Irwing's wood and stone carving machine, were exhibited, after which the Meeting separated.

SECOND MEETING, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

The following new Members were admitted :—

- F. LYGON, Christ Church.
- O. MASSON, Magdalene College.
- A. S. POTT, Balliol College.
- A. S. HEWLETT, Exeter College.
- J. D. BROOKS, Christ Church.
- J. W. HILLS, Trinity College.
- H. W. FOLEY, Christ Church.
- L. PRENDERGAST, Christ Church.

Mr. Cox, Secretary, read the Report, chiefly referring to the relation entered into between our own Society and the New York Ecclesiological Society.

Mr. Parker then read a Paper which formed the first of a course of Elementary Lectures on the History of Architecture in England, and the characteristic features of each period^s. He began with the Roman basilica, as the ori-

^s This series will shortly be published by Mr. Parker.

ginal type which was imitated in the earliest Christian churches: took a rapid survey of the period prior to the eleventh century: dwelt at some length on the early towers supposed to be Saxon: gave an outline of the principal Norman buildings, dividing them into early and late, and described the method of distinguishing the buildings of each of these periods, thus bringing down the history to the year A.D. 1175. The lecture was illustrated by drawings and engravings.

THIRD MEETING, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

New Members admitted:—

R. A. BENSON, Christ Church.
G. GAINSFORD, Pembroke College.
A. BARFFÉ, Pembroke College.
L. L. RANDALL, New College.

The Report announced the election of Mr. F. Meyrick, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, as Secretary in the room of Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Christ Church, who was appointed Corresponding Secretary, as some acknowledgment of his services to the Society.

Mr. Cox read a few remarks "On the Historical Progress of Artistic meaning in Ecclesiology." No subject perhaps had been more discussed than this, in various shapes and bearings; but the very diversity of opinion shewed the importance attached to it; for the study of ecclesiastical architecture could not long be pursued without the question presenting itself, whether it is merely in

outward form that the distinction exists between sacred and secular buildings, or whether there is not an interior and perhaps hidden meaning which causes the fundamental difference. Regarding it *a priori*, we may certainly expect such meaning; it were strange that the creations of heathenism should arise with a set purpose and meaning, while Christian works came of chance. Regarding it historically, we are met by the fact that the early Christians contented themselves with adapting the Roman basilicas for their ritual; and then it was circumstance which in the first instance guided the arrangement of a Christian church; even the very form of the cross was presented to them without their own devising; and this, while it takes away from any purposed symbolism in the first instance, may only the more on that account have appeared to them to foretell the future triumph of the cross; their purposed symbolism at that time was one only of individual rites and ornaments; but the general form, suggested at first, was adhered to purposely, as significant of Christ's sacrifice; and simultaneously with this was set forth the idea of triplicity: thus embodying the two great distinctions between the faith of Christians and any other: nor was any material addition made till the introduction of the Pointed work; which cannot be said historically to be owing to any purposed idea of hands clasped in prayer, &c. or the many other theories devised about it: but (to whatever it was owing) after this change, the character of architectural ornament became in time very different: representations of facts are more rarely seen, while they became generally figurative: and we thenceforward find ourselves in a more complicated symbolism; but here some rules may perhaps be furnished for our guidance; the meaning, for example, of ritual arrangements can hardly be mistaken, as of the screen separating nave from choir,

and of the position of the font: and so the way is plain wherever either of the two primary doctrines before mentioned are exhibited, as in triplet windows, or in those of four lights, as indicative of a different fact; so again the idea suggested by piers or buttresses (that viz. of strength) may reasonably be transferred to those who have strengthened and supported the Church by their teaching and labours. It would seem then that the teaching conveyed by a material building is rather simple and uninvolved than complicated or intricate, and scarcely admits of the very obscure interpretations which have sometimes been put upon it; at the same time nothing is more necessary in the study of ecclesiastical architecture than a conviction that it has a meaning which none other kind of construction can have, and one which from its sacred object we ought to suppose that it should have.

The President returned thanks to Mr. Cox for his very excellent Paper, and in corroboration of his views, drew an analogy between the symbolism of architecture and the symbolisms of Scripture and nature. He thought that the same laws ran through them all. Thus Scripture was full of symbolisms, and yet we were not to run wild in symbolical interpretation, but certain definite rules were always to be observed. We should always bear in mind the difference between those symbolical meanings which were originally intended by the author, and those which might be gathered by others. These last might indeed be true, but there was a difference between them and those which were consciously impressed.

Mr. Jones thought that there were three kinds of symbolism, for that symbolism of thought and symbolism of things differed in kind. There was symbolism of great ideas: one church for example might symbolize the idea of infinity, another that of strife or harmony. There was

symbolism of facts exemplified in the cruciform shape of a church: and thirdly, there was a symbolism between the other two partaking of the nature of both, as being the exponent of ideas as manifested in the medium of facts, and of facts as falling under the same great idea. To this kind, the symbolism of numbers might be referred.

After a few more words from Mr. Patterson and Mr. Jones,

Mr. Patterson read a Paper on Nomenclature. He thought it most desirable that the Society should adhere to one terminology or the other, to that of Mr. Rickman or that of the Ecclesiological Society. Without undervaluing Mr. Rickman's great services, he objected to his terminology as unphilosophical, and calculated to mislead. He thought that that of the Ecclesiological Society avoided these evils, and hoped that the Society would adopt it.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Whately, Mr. Jones, Mr. Patterson, and the President took part. Mr. Whately and the President were in favour of the Ecclesiological Society's terminology, the former remarking that some of our Members had already used it, the latter thinking it desirable to employ it, as it was best known, though he believed that a third nomenclature would in time arise. Mr. Jones was opposed to Mr. Patterson's proposal, and could not agree in the President's view, though he too looked forward to a new nomenclature, because he believed that the Ecclesiological terminology was calculated to mislead.

LAST MEETING, MARCH 14TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Members admitted :—

J. R. S. STANHOPE, Ch. Ch.

G. F. SIMES, Worcester Coll. .

The President read a letter from the dean of Hereford respecting Kilpeck church.

Mr. Parker read a Paper on the Early English style, and the Transition from the Norman, being the second of the course of four Elementary Lectures. He shewed by numerous examples that the pointed arch was used throughout nearly the whole of the twelfth century, and nearly fifty years before the change of style which took place about 1175 : he then traced the progress of the new style by buildings of ascertained dates, and briefly described the chief characteristics. Illustrations were largely employed.

The President thanked Mr. Parker, and hoped that his course of lectures would be published. The pointed arch, he observed, was used in the Norman style when necessity required, but the invention was not at first turned to account, (as was the case with many other inventions,) nor in fact till the principle of verticality was thoroughly grasped.

Mr. Freeman's forcible remarks were then read in defence of the use of Mr. Rickman's nomenclature. This Paper has been published by Mr. Parker in the shape of a pamphlet.

Mr. Parker said that the pointed arch existed in the Norman style, and therefore he was opposed to giving the name of First-Pointed to Early English.

Mr. Cox denied the propriety of giving the title Decorated to a style which had no philosophical existence at all.

After some more observations by the President on the desirableness of a new nomenclature, and by the Rev. J. Barrow on the use of the pointed arch by the Cistercians, and the effect of that order on the style of architecture of the day, the Meeting separated.

MEETINGS IN EASTER TERM.

FIRST MEETING, MAY 9TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN THIRLWALL, Exeter Collegē, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Report announced the election of Mr. G. R. Portal, Ch. Ch., as Secretary in the room of Mr. Cox, who had resigned after most useful services, and of Mr. Thornton of St. John's College to the vacant place on Committee.

The Rev. J. Baron then brought before the notice of the Society the plan of the restoration of Great Milton church.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson said he had admired Mr. G. G. Scott's plans very much, but there was one point of the highest ritual and symbolical importance, on which he must enter his protest against the plan, viz., with regard to the rood-screen. The rood-screen was to be a very handsome new one, but the Priest was to officiate outside of it. This he conceived was a completely unreal arrangement. The primary meaning and use of a rood-

screen was to divide the clergy from the laity. If this was not to be the use of the screen in this church, he submitted that it was much better there should be no screen at all. In this diocese two courses were open to those who fitted up churches. One that the priest should officiate in the nave, in which the screen was allowed, the other that the priest (or priests) should officiate in the chancel, (the proper place,) in which case the screen was not allowed. At Littlemore and Clifton Hampden, the first alternative had been adopted, and any one would say the effect was painfully unreal. It was better that the clergy should officiate in their proper place unscreened, than that they should be screened off from their own altar. He admitted the alternatives are a choice of evils, but the latter was clearly the least objectionable; especially since the chancel, when screened, (as at Clifton Hampden,) is often occupied by lay persons and females, and since the use of the screen as a defence of the altar being thus defeated, its place for this purpose is supplied by the device of "altar rails."

Mr. Baron and Mr. Jones could not agree in Mr. Patterson's view. Mr. Thornton thought that the omission of the screen would interfere with the typical teaching of the material Church.

The President deferred the further consideration of the question to the next Meeting of the Committee. Mr. Parker, after having first called the attention of the President and Society to a very valuable collection of drawings presented by Mr. Blore, then read a Paper on the history of architecture in England during the fourteenth century. He shewed by numerous examples its natural and gradual developement from the earlier styles in England, tracing the progress step by step by English examples only, and shewing that no link in the chain is wanting. This change took place in Eng-

land during the latter half of the thirteenth century, and chiefly between 1275 and 1300. In foreign countries the change appears to have been nearly simultaneous, and not, as is commonly supposed, of an earlier date. Merton College chapel was consecrated in 1277, just fifty years before the consecration of Cologne cathedral.

The Eleanor crosses, Exeter cathedral, and other English examples, follow in rapid succession, and are of quite as early character as any foreign examples of the same date. Oppenheim, cited in Murray's handbook as of much more matured style than any English example of the same date, was consecrated in 1317, and is not much more matured than Merton. He also compared some of the earlier specimens in which the earliest kind of tracery is found, and shewed that these are also contemporary. Dr. Whewell has said that "Amiens is in a more matured style than Salisbury," but this is not a fair comparison. Wells is the English example which ought to be compared with it, and the west front of Wells, built by Bishop Joceline between 1225 and 1239, may challenge comparison with any other building in Europe of the same period. He described the usual characteristics of the Decorated style, and pointed out the principal examples in Oxford, and the neighbourhood, Dorchester abbey church, the churches of Great Haseley, Stanton St. John's, and Fyfield, Great Milton church, the south aisles of St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Aldate's churches, and the tower and spire of St. Mary's. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of drawings and engravings of nearly all the examples mentioned. Some of the Society's casts and models were also placed on the table for the more clear elucidation of the subject.

SECOND MEETING, MAY 23RD, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. M. JERVIS, S.C.L., Trinity College, was elected a Member of the Society.

The Report mentioned that arrangements had been made with the editors of the *Ecclesiologist*, whereby through the kindness of the latter it was hoped that the Papers read before the Society would more frequently appear in that periodical, and announced that a letter had been received from Mr. G. G. Scott, in answer to Mr. Patterson's remarks on the rood-screen of Great Milton Church, which the Committee considered altogether satisfactory. Mr. C. Winston, Temple, London, then read a Paper on "Glass-painting," which has since been published under the name of an "Introduction to the study of Glass-painting."

Mr. Winston's Paper was divided into two parts: in the first half he drew a brief sketch of the history and styles of glass-painting, the second consisted of observations and suggestions on the execution and employment of painted glass in the present day. He began with a definition of his terms:

"*White glass* means glass which is either colourless, or has a green or yellow tint accidentally imparted to it by the impurity of its materials.

"*Coloured glass* means glass coloured in the course of its manufacture. Of this kind of glass there are two principal sorts, namely,

"*Pot-metal glass*, which is coloured throughout its entire substance, and,

"*Coated or flashed glass*, which is coloured only on one side of the sheet, the remainder of the sheet being white.

"The glass used in glass-painting consists therefore of three species, *white glass*, *pot-metal glass*, and *coated glass*. These or some one of them constitute the raw material of which a glass-painting is composed. They are made in the glass-houses, and purchased by the glass-painter in the market. No glass-painters at present make their own glass; though it would seem that at an early period the now distinct arts of glass-painting and glass-making were exercised by the same persons."

He then gave a summary of the various methods of painting upon glass, beginning with the "smear shading" described by Theophilus in his treatise in the tenth century, and pointing out how this was modified in the early part of the fourteenth century, by the invention of a *stain* to stain white glass *yellow*, in the latter part of the same century by the introduction of "stipple-shading," in the middle of the fifteenth century by the method of abrading the coloured surface of coated glass, and thus exposing the white substratum to view, and early in the sixteenth century by the introduction of an enamel colour, of the hue of China red, which was used *as a colour* to tint the complexion and flesh. From this point commenced the system of *colouring* white-glass with *enamels*, which soon superseded the older, and, as it may be called, "mosaic method." In the middle of the sixteenth century enamels to colour white glass blue, red, purple, and green, were introduced; and near the end of the eighteenth century coloured glass was not used at all in France, and but slightly in England. In the present day the mosaic method of glass-painting has been revived.

The styles of painted glass he divided into the Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Cinque Cento.

The Early English included all glass-paintings executed before 1280. The earliest examples in this country were of the last half of the twelfth century, consisting of the

remains of two Jesse windows at York and Canterbury. Glass-paintings of this style were remarkable for the intensity, vividness, and richness of their colouring, for the height, spirited action, and classical air of the figures, and for the form of the foliage used in the patterns. The earliest foliage partook of the shape of the Greek honeysuckle, like the ornaments of Norman architecture, the latter resembled the trefoil-leaved scrollage so common in Early English sculpture. The richest windows were the medallion and the Jesse. The vivacity of an Early English window was chiefly owing to accidental irregularities of hue in the material of the glass.

The Decorated style prevailed from 1280 to 1380. The earlier specimens were as rich in colour as the Early English, but from the end of Edward the First's reign a progressive increase in the use of white glass was observable. In picture glass-painting the colouring was broader, less mosaic, and somewhat less intense. Picture windows were generally figure and canopy windows, and easily distinguishable from the architectural details of the shrine work. The figures were less classical, and their draperies more ample, and disposed in broader folds. In Jesse windows the foliage was natural instead of trefoil-headed and conventional. Heraldry was largely introduced at this time. The yellow stain was a characteristic. At the end of this period the ruby lost its streakiness and has never regained it.

The Perpendicular style prevailed from 1380 to 1530. Paintings were distinguished by the greater breadth and less intensity of their colouring, and their silvery and delicate tone. The most common design was the figure and canopy window, but in the later examples the arrangement of the canopy, and the curious bulbous form of the crockets, differed greatly from the Decorated. Stipple

shading was introduced in Wykeham's time, but the smear method was concurrently used down to 1400. Near the end of this period the light red enamel colour for tinting the faces and naked parts of figures was introduced. Diaper patterns were profusely used.

The Cinque Cento style prevailed from 1500 to 1550, being concurrent with the Perpendicular for about 30 years. The windows of the chapels of King's College, Cambridge, and of Balliol College, Oxford, were of this date. At this period glass-painting as an art reached a degree of perfection which it soon lost and has not regained. The excellence of paintings of this style consisted in an union of high relief and atmospheric effect, with the clear and brilliant colouring of the Perpendicular style. They were easily distinguishable from the latter by the character of their details, which indeed were more calculated to harmonize with Italian than Gothic buildings.

The paintings which succeeded the Cinque Cento style were wrong in principle, the artist attempting to produce an imitation of an oil-painting by means of enamel colouring rather than a glass-painting. The Van Linge glass in Christ Church, Queen's, and Wadham College, of the early part of the seventeenth century, was sadly wanting in brilliancy. In Sir Joshua Reynolds' window at New College, the mistake of treating glass like canvass was fully apparent. The masses of transparent shadow, instead of a gloomy effect, had produced, from the nature of the material, only an opaque effect, altogether contrary to nature.

Mr. Winston then proceeded to the second part of his Paper, which offered suggestions on the execution and employment of painted glass in the present day. He protested against mere imitation of old examples, com-

bated the notion that the only method of producing harmony between the glass-paintings and the architecture of a church was closely and exactly to copy the style of glass-painting which flourished at the same period as the style of architecture in question, made some observations on the difference in the material of modern and ancient glass, and concluded by expressing a hope that our artists would proceed to invent for themselves, and like our predecessors form a consistent and independent style of their own, and by making some suggestions for the new style.

The President thanked Mr. Winston, and proposed his immediate election as an Honorary Member of the Society.

The proposal was carried by acclamation, and the very numerous Meeting then separated.

THIRD MEETING, JUNE 6TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

In the absence of the Secretary Mr. J. F. Russell read the Report, in which a valuable communication from Mr. Jewitt, on the best method of cleaning and colouring the walls of churches was acknowledged, with thanks for his courteous reply to the Committee^h. An application on this subject had been received during the week past from the vicar of Buckfastleigh, to whom the letters were now sent.

A Paper on Parsonage Houses, read by the Rev. Arthur Baker, before the Buckinghamshire Architectural Society, was laid on the table for the perusal of Members.

^h Mr. Jewitt's letters will be found at length at pp. 102, 103.

Some remarks on architectural nomenclature, in defence of the use of Mr. Rickman's terms, by the Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, were read.

A Paper was then read by Mr. E. A. Freeman, M.A., Corresponding Secretary, on "Localisms in Architecture as illustrated by the Churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire."

Mr. Freeman's Paper will be found printed at length in the current number of the *Ecclesiologist*, to which we refer our readers.

At the conclusion of the Paper the Rev. J. Baron, M.A., Queen's College, Chairman, (Mr. Sewell having left the Chair,) returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Freeman, and after some observations from Mr. Jones the Meeting separated.

FOURTH MEETING, JUNE 13TH, 1849.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., President, in the Chair.

Two new purchases were exhibited, Dollman's Ancient Pulpits, and Brandon's Medieval Timber Roofs.

The Report announced the election of Mr. R. E. E. Wilmot, Ch. Ch., to a place on the Committee in the room of the Rev. J. L. Patterson, M.A., Trinity. It went on to say that Mr. Portal, one of the Secretaries, had called the attention of the Committee and Society to a fine stone font in Steeple Aston church, the use and beauties of which were unhappily disfigured at present by a basin being placed within it, although the drain was perfect, and concluded by congratulating the Society on the number of fonts rescued from profane uses by the present arch-deacon of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield.

Mr. Parker then read the fourth and last of his series of Elementary Papers on the styles of Architecture in England. He shewed that the Transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style is as marked, and the specimens of it as numerous, as the earlier transitions, though more common in some districts than in others. He dwelt particularly on Edington church, in Wiltshire, as the earliest authenticated example of the change, built by Bishop Edington in 1352-61, and affording a remarkable mixture of the two styles throughout. Bishop Edington commenced the alteration of Winchester cathedral into the Perpendicular style, which was completed by William of Wykeham, whose two colleges at Winchester and Oxford are among the earliest examples of this style. The choir of York, the nave of Canterbury, Westminster Hall, and several other well-known buildings, were mentioned as specimens of the Transition, or of early Perpendicular work. The later examples were chiefly selected from Oxford and the neighbourhood as most familiar to the Members; the characteristic features of the style were described and illustrated by a number of engravings of details. The wood-work of this style was particularly mentioned, and recommended for imitation in preference to the earlier styles. A slight account of the Flamboyant styles of France and other continental countries, was given, and the contrast between them and our Perpendicular was pointed out. The difference was shewn to consist not only in the tracery of the windows, but equally in the mouldings and all the details. The decline of Gothic and the revival of the classical styles were then briefly alluded to, and the attempts at the revival of Gothic in the time of James I., and again in that of Charles II., were also described and commended for their general design, though very defective in details. It was re-

marked that the chancels of this period are as large and as deep as those of any earlier period. The one built by Dr. South at Islip was particularly mentioned. The lingering love of the people for Gothic forms continued throughout even the eighteenth century, and the revival attempted by Horace Walpole and Batty Langley, led the way to the more perfect revival which has taken place in our day; to the improved character of which this Society has materially contributed by acting on the minds both of the architects and of their patrons, and enforcing upon them the necessity for the careful study of ancient examples.

The President, after having thanked Mr. Parker for his Paper, and expressed his hope that the whole course of his Lectures would soon be published, made some very interesting remarks on the difference observable between the Perpendicular and Flamboyant corruptions of Decorated. Some characteristics of each were at once obvious, such as stiffness and irregularity in the Perpendicular, flowing lines and curves in the Flamboyant. The cause of such differences, what there was in the character of the two nations to have made the one develope in England, the other in France, was less clear.

After a few more words from Mr. Parker and the President, the Meeting broke up.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING WAS HELD ON WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 20TH.

At 2 o'clock, P.M., the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., President, took the Chair.

Mr. F. Meyrick, Secretary, then read the Report as follows :—

“The history of the Society for the past year, which it is our object to bring before you to-day, will be best understood, if we so analyze our proceedings and distribute them under their respective heads, that we may be enabled to take a clear view of each part at a time. Now every body which combines for any specified object, will be employed for the most part in carrying out that object, and at the same time it is almost necessary that it should have some relations, amicable or otherwise, with other bodies and individuals external to itself ; and further, that in so long a space as a year, some changes should take place in its own constitution, or the administrators of it. This then will give us three heads : *our usual work, our external relations, our internal affairs*. Now we profess to be associated for the purpose of promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. Our usual work then will be, as individual Members of the Society, to study, as a corporate body to teach and to learn the principles and rules, with their specific applications, of the science and art of architecture.

“For individual study we have our library, and our casts and rubbings of brasses, which are constantly becoming more and more valuable by the addition of presents and purchases. For public instruction we must look to the Papers read before the Society at our Ordinary Meetings throughout the year. And here again a classification will be useful ; we will therefore divide them into the three classes into which they most naturally fall. The first of these may aptly be termed *theoretical*, the second, *generally didactic*, the third, *specifically descriptive*. The relative number of each of these will serve as an index to the general tone and tendency of the Society.

“In the first class we find two Papers : one by Mr. Thornton of St. John’s College, whose services we have since secured by placing him on the Committee of the Society, the other by Mr. Cox of Trinity College, of whose valuable assistance we have since been deprived by his removal from Oxford. Mr. Thornton’s subject was “The Distinctive Character of Ecclesiastical Architecture,” which he assumed to be that of symbolism. Symbolism he divided into two kinds, proto-symbolism, and deutero-symbolism, giving rules for the admission of the one, and leaving

the discussion of the other for a Paper with which we may hope to be favoured next Term. The title of Mr. Cox's Paper was "On the Historical Progress of Artistic Meaning in Ecclesiology," in which he gave a sketch of the different designs of meaning impressed upon Christian churches from the earliest times downwards, and made an effort at pointing out what were the limits of a true symbolical interpretation, and where fancifulness began. Those who were present at the Meeting at which this excellent Paper was read, will recollect that it elicited some remarks of great interest from the President and the Rev. W. B. Jones.

"The next class of Papers we have termed *generally didactic*. By this name we mean such as give instruction not in mere matters of detail, which may be peculiar to individual churches, but in the general principles, rules, and history of architecture. Under this head we may reckon no less than seven Papers. The first of them, read before the Society by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, Fellow of Merton College, on "The Arrangement of Chancels," was a concluding Paper of a series of great usefulness on the Structure and Arrangement of a Parish Church, on which three Papers had already been read by the Rev. W. Sewell, the Rev. J. L. Patterson, and the Rev. J. E. Millard. This series was intended as a practical guide to the parish clergyman as well as the more advanced ecclesiologist, and will, we hope, be found to have well answered its purpose. Under this head falls also another series of four Papers, a course of Elementary Lectures, contributed solely by one Member of the Society, Mr. Parker, whose knowledge of architecture and earnestness in its pursuit can be doubted by no one. This series has given a succinct account of architecture in England, from the earliest times down to the revival in our own days, with the characteristics of each style clearly pointed out and illustrated by many examples. We are glad to hear that this series will shortly be published, as we know no place where the same amount of practical information may be found in the same space.

"There are yet two other Papers under this head, which form wholes in themselves, Mr. Winston's Paper on Glass-painting, and Mr. Freeman's Paper on Localisms in Architecture. The first of these has already been published by Mr. Parker, under the sanction of the Society, and is doubtless in the hands of those who take interest in the art whereby so many of our noblest edifices

have their beauties heightened, and which will we hope soon again rival its ancient splendours, and take away from many of our churches that painful glare of light, which is hardly compatible with their due solemnity and peacefulness. Mr. Winston's name is already well known by his valuable work, entitled "Hints on Glass-Painting," which, while we decline to adopt all his principles, and feel at parts that we should not ourselves have dealt with the subject exactly in the same way that he has dealt with it, we cannot but hail as a most useful and learned publication, and offer our thanks to Mr. Winston for having called attention to the subject. Mr. Winston's kindness in coming from London to read his Paper before us, and on the following day conducting some of the Members over Merton chapel and other buildings, in order to point out the peculiarities in the styles of the glass, will not be readily forgotten. Mr. Freeman's Paper "On Localisms in Architecture," might be ranged either under the former or the present head. If it be looked on in the light of taking certain given facts and accounting for them, it must then be termed *theoretical*. But we prefer to look upon it as *didactic*, and thus it will be seen how well it falls in with the other Papers read before us. In Mr. Parker's series we had exhibited the characteristics of each style; whether they were differences or properties, and then, in immediate succession, follows a Paper, if we may so express it, on the accidents, which teaches us not to mistake what is local for what is universal, what is accidental for what is essential.

"No one can doubt that Mr. Freeman is one of the best adapted of our Members for writing this Paper, for who so well fitted to point out peculiarities contingently connected with an art as one who has historically traced its natural developments?"

"The third class of Papers have been termed *specifically descriptive*. By this name is meant Papers on particular churches or buildings, descriptive of such edifices: such are (1) Mr. Patterson's Paper on Fécamp abbey, which was illustrated by a ground-plan of the buildings; (2) Mr. Tudor's, on Malpas church, Monmouthshire, ruthlessly condemned to destruction; (3) Mr. Parker's, on two ancient houses at Charney, near Wantage, and at Sutton Courtenay, near Abingdon; (4) Mr. Tupper's, on the church of St. Mary, Binfield, remarkable for having been built on an inclined plane from west to east; (5) Mr. Shaw Stewart's, on

Dale abbey and Morley church, giving a history of the former and a description of the latter.

"There are yet a few more Papers which must be placed in a fourth class by themselves. These are on the subject of nomenclature; in other words, whether the Society should adopt the terminology generally known by the name of Rickman's, *sc.* Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, or that generally employed by the Ecclesiological Society, *sc.* First-Pointed, Second-Pointed, and Third-Pointed. Three Papers have been read on this subject. The first, which raised the discussion, was by Mr. Patterson, recommending the adoption of the Ecclesiological terminology. At the following Meeting there was read a protest of Mr. Freeman's, which has since been published, advocating the opposite side, and shortly afterwards one of our Honorary Members, Rev. G. Ayliffe Poole, favoured us with a Paper on the same side with Mr. Freeman. In discussion, the President seemed inclined to favour Mr. Patterson's views, Mr. Jones and Mr. Parker were opposed to them. Thus we have had opinions and arguments both ways. As a Society we are committed to neither nomenclature, and our Members may freely use whichever they prefer. Indeed this is not a point of great moment to us: and this perhaps is in accordance with our character, for our chief object is to make ourselves a real, practical, working Society, and we therefore do not think it essential to lay down any definite law on this point. Not that we think it unimportant to have a correct terminology, but whereas it is allowed on all hands that both these systems are faulty and incomplete, we can patiently wait till circumstances point out one more true than either, without wasting our energies in battling about a point, which, whoever carried the day, would soon have to be given up.

"So much for our Papers. A review of them according to the above classification, will shew that there have been a very large number of lectures directly didactic in principle, rule, and detail, and this will be a clue to the real character of the Society.

"The next subject that comes under our consideration is our external relations; and these are either relations of alliance, towards bodies similar to ourselves, or relations of active interference or passive influence on the erection of churches and other edifices.

“To begin with the last of these. We will be careful not to claim to ourselves any praise that is not our due, and therefore any church-improvements which we may mention, not effected by any of ourselves, shall be noticed as shortly as possible, but at the same time we feel that we should not be doing right in altogether omitting the mention of buildings connected with us by neighbourhood. Such are the new church at Headington Quarries, the addition made to Pembroke College, the erection of the three Cemetery Chapels, which, though not perfect in every detail, are yet on the whole highly satisfactory. The windows of one of them, St. Paul’s, have been filled, or are soon to be filled, with stained glass, and the parishioners of that part of the town of Oxford have the advantage of the daily service offered them by the diligence of the Rev. J. W. Knott. Raising our eyes and directing our glances a little farther off, we see with pleasure that the little church of Littlemore has lengthened her cords and strengthened her stakes, a good omen to the Church at large, to inspire us with hopes of vitality, strength, and increase, in the midst of loss and anxiety. At a not much greater distance is the church of Garsington, the improvements in which have been carried on in a method and spirit which it is impossible to praise too highly. From Garsington the mind naturally proceeds to Cuddesden, where we know that restorations are soon contemplated. And when we speak of contemplated edifices, we must not forget the new church which we hope soon to see erected in George Lane, Oxford, under the auspices of the Rev. Jacob Ley.

“But it is time to turn to other churches, where our interference has been more active. And here the first that occurs to us will be Dorchester church. Most of our Members will be aware that the size of this church is so great that no prospect can exist of its full restoration under many years, but at least something has been done, and one part, and that the most important, has been redeemed from ruin. Much, however, remains to be done. The designs for the restoration of Great Milton church have been submitted to the Society, and much discussion, it will be recollected, took place, and some correspondence ensued, on the internal fittings of the nave and chancel, especially with reference to the rood-screen and the position of the officiating priest.

The unecclesiastical style of the internal arrangement of Mattingley church, Hampshire, was brought under the notice of the Society by Mr. G. R. Portal, and on his representation the then Secretary, Mr. Lechmere, and other Members, proceeded to the spot in order to bring back a report to the Society. At the same Meeting the Librarian noticed the want of taste displayed in the restoration of the parish church of Stockport.

"The different designs for Llangorwen church, North Wales, were submitted to the Society's judgment, and those of Mr. Butterfield were with some exceptions approved. The rood-screen in the church of Kingsbury Episcopi has been saved by the efforts of Mr. Markland, Corresponding Secretary to the Society at Bath. We cannot but congratulate the Society most heartily on Mr. Markland being chosen (not for so slight a service as this, but for his general deserts towards the Church) to receive tomorrow the highest honours that the University has to bestow.

"For our relations of alliance. We still keep up our connection with the Ecclesiological Society, and the *Ecclesiologist*, and have lately made arrangements with the Editors of the latter, whereby, through their kindness, it is hoped that more of our Papers may appear in that periodical. A new alliance has been made which it is most pleasing to contemplate, this is between ourselves and the New York Ecclesiological Society. We must never forget how much we have that should unite us with America. A Church which readily and affectionately acknowledges herself a daughter of our own, and with which we are in full communion; a Church which has the same faith, the same doctrines, with ourselves, which there as well as here have to struggle with external and internal opposition. If then the two Churches are in a similar position, so also are the Ecclesiological Societies. They have the same enemies to contend with, neglect, deadness, puritanism, and perverted taste, and the same instruction to give to those that are willing to learn. We hope that we may be of assistance to each other by fellow-feeling and sympathy, if by nothing more tangible. Many of our Members were doubtless called on by a New York clergyman at the beginning of the present Term for assistance in building a house at New York in which to receive British emigrants on their arrival. Besides this, we have kept up our customary friendship with the Bucking-

hamshire and with the Northamptonshire Architectural Societies, which have favoured us with notices of their Meetings from time to time, and with two valuable Papers, one on Parsonage Houses, which was laid on the Society's table, the other on Nomenclature, which has already been alluded to as having been read at one of our Meetings. The friendly feeling between the Cambridge Architectural Society and our own cannot be doubted, when we see the President of the former about to favour us with a Paper on the church of St. Sophia to-day.

"With regard to our internal affairs, which is the third great head. The usual number of Members have been elected at our Ordinary Meetings, and we have added an Honorary Member to our list, Mr. Winston, of whose Paper on painted glass we have before spoken. To the list of Corresponding Secretaries have been added the names of Mr. Billing, Architect, Mr. Lechmere, and Mr. Cox. Mr. Barrow has succeeded Mr. Eden as Auditor. The Principal of Brasenose College, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Wilmot, have been elected to fill vacancies in the Committee.

"Our presents have been very numerous, and our purchases, we trust, will be found useful. Among the latter we will name Dollman's Ancient Pulpits, and Brandon's Medieval Timber Roofs. Among the former we would especially mention Mr. Ayliffe Poole's Ecclesiastical Architecture, presented by the author; Notices of Collegiate Churches in Scotland, by Mr. Parker; Handbook of Embroidery, by Mr. Parker; Osmond's Christian Memorials, by the author; Brandon's Parish Churches, by Mr. Lechmere; Works on Heraldry, by the Rev. J. R. Bloxam, D.D.; 54 Drawings, by Mr. Blore; Franks' Specimens of Ornamental Quarries, by Mr. Parker; Freeman's History of Architecture, by the author. To the last of these we have peculiar pleasure in referring, as not only presented to us, but emanating from us likewise. It has been said, perhaps truly, that the means of conveying truth in these days is emphatically history. If so, we may hope that Mr. Freeman's labours will not be without their effect. Another book has gone forth from one of our Members, the "Oxford Graduate," which it would be an omission to pass over without notice. We allude to The Seven Lamps of Architecture. Every thing that proceeds from the pen of the author of Modern Painters is sure to draw to itself deserved attention. His present book will be called a mass

of wild enthusiasm by the compos and compo-lovers of the day, but it shews that Mr. Ruskin is acquainted with the true spirit of a Christian architect, which despises the nicely calculated less and more, and throws itself freely, generously, and faithfully into its work. Mr. Ruskin in a desponding moment doubts whether "the stirring that has taken place in our architectural aims and interests within these few years has been indeed a springing of seeds or a shaking among bones." The cause of this despondency appears in another page: he thinks that all efforts, energies, and exertions in the cause of architecture, will be spent in vain unless we will choose one style, one universal law of workmanship, to be every where adopted and enforced. But this he thinks impossible, and hence the tone of the sentence above. There are, according to him, four styles which would serve this purpose: 1. The Pisan Romanesque; 2. The early Gothic of the Western Italian Republics; 3. The Venetian Gothic; 4. The English earliest Decorated, and to the last of these he gives the preference, provided that it be guarded from stiffening into the Perpendicular. Let him take courage. He must not expect every thing in a day. The tide of favour has long been setting towards the Decorated style, and in time it may become the recognised ground-work from which a new era of architectural vigour may spring. But we must not be looking for consciousness in all that we are about. Let us proceed naturally, freely, boldly, and after a time we shall be able to look back and mark our course.

"Act, act in the living present, heart within, and God o'erhead."

"This should be our motto, as in other things, so in the pursuit of architecture. We have but to look abroad, to compare the present state of ecclesiology with that which existed ten years since, and we at once feel that our misgivings should unhesitatingly be put aside, our doubts hushed, and our hearts strengthened with faith, and warmed with thankfulness."

The Report was then put from the Chair, and received with acclamation.

The President then made some remarks on the present condition, prospects, and object of the Society, and pointed out various methods whereby the Society as a Society,

and its Members as individuals, might make themselves useful. Why, for example, should not the Society suggest plans for almshouses, schools, &c., to the parochial clergy, taking care at the same time not to interfere with architects in their proper sphere? and why were there not written in a proper tone and spirit, by those competent to the task, guide-books to our cathedrals, with becoming notices and descriptions? He hoped to see architecture become a recognised study of the University.

The Rev. G. Williams, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and President of the Cambridge Architectural Society, then read a most able and interesting Paper on the church of St. Sophia, Constantinople, descriptive of the building, which was illustrated by drawings of the exterior and interior, and giving a sketch of its history.

The President returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Williams amidst the applause of the company present, and after paying a well-deserved compliment to Mr. J. H. Markland, Corresponding Secretary, and M. Gerente, whose entrance had shortly before been greeted with applause, and declaring the pleasure that it gave the whole Society to know that on the following day the former was about to receive the compliment of an Honorary D.C.L. degree, declared the Meeting dissolved.

HERALDIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Heraldic and Archæological Society having some years previously been merged in the Oxford Architectural Society, some of the Members of the latter determined to originate a Section with the object of specially forwarding the study of those subjects which the deceased Society had in view. With this purpose a Meeting of those Members of the Architectural Society who desired to form the Heraldic Section was held in December, 1848, in the Committee Room, Holywell, and Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere (to whom the Section has been chiefly indebted for its rise) proposed the following Rules.

I.

That the Section be called the "Heraldic and Genealogical Section of the Oxford Architectural Society."

II.

That the object of this Section shall be the promotion of the study of Heraldry and Genealogy.

III.

That it shall consist only of such Members of the Oxford Architectural Society as may have signified to the Secretary their desire to join the Section.

IV.

The Officers of the Section shall consist of a Chairman, and two Secretaries, who shall be elected at the first Meeting of the Section in every Term.

V.

Five Members of the Section shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VI.

The Chairman and Secretaries shall at the beginning of each Term fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two.

VII.

The mode of proceeding at Meetings of the Section shall be similar to that adopted by the Society.

The above Rules were then agreed to, and afterward sanctioned by the Committee of the Society.

The Rev. John Bloxam, D.D., Magdalene College, was elected Chairman, having been proposed by Mr. Lechmere and seconded by Mr. Parker.

Mr. Whately, Christ Church, and Mr. Parker, were elected Secretaries at the proposal of Mr. Lingard, B.N.C., seconded by Dr. Bloxam.

FIRST MEETING, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1849.

The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Chairman, presented a very valuable collection of heraldic books, including the works of Payne, Fisher, Dawson, Selden, Segar, Guillim, Nobles, Banks, Halliday, Milles, Guthrie, Watson, &c., the names of which, with others, will be found in the list of presents: and after some remarks on the history of the Oxford Heraldic and Archæological Society, previous to its being merged in the Oxford Architectural Society, called on Mr. Lechmere to read a Paper on "The Advantages resulting from the Study of Heraldry."

In this Paper Mr. Lechmere dwelt on the intimate connexion that existed between the study of heraldry and historical and legal, and especially architectural and ecclesiological pursuits. He deplored its abuse in the present day, and expressed a hope that the efforts of the Oxford Architectural and kindred Societies might insure its proper use as an adjunct to ecclesiastical architecture, and at the same time prevent its introduction in an unsuitable or inappropriate manner.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Lechmere, and a discussion of some length then ensued on points suggested by the Paper.

SECOND MEETING, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1849.

Mr. A. P. Whately, Secretary, read a Paper, communicated by Mr. Orlando Jewitt, on "Heraldry as connected with Gothic Architecture."

Mr. Jewitt, in tracing this connexion, pointed out several instances in which the date of parts of churches had been satisfactorily discovered and settled by an acquaintance with heraldry. It was however an error to suppose that no heraldry was admissible in churches except such as belonged to families connected with the particular church. In conclusion he pointed out the changes that took place in the forms of shields in the period between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries, from the circular-headed kite-shaped shield of the Norman Romanesque, to the anomalous shape which existed when the principles of Christian architecture and heraldry were alike forgotten.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Jewitt, and a discussion then ensued on the fitting place for, and means of introducing heraldic bearings in churches.

THIRD MEETING, MARCH 7TH, 1849.

Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, Corresponding Secretary, exhibited a highly curious wooden cup, engraved with heraldic figures of animals, on which he read some quaint extracts from an ancient heraldic writer. Its date was A.D. 1610.

Mr. R. R. Lingard, Brasenose College, read a Paper on the "Origin of Heraldic Bearings," displaying great knowledge of his subject. The Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Chairman, returned him the thanks of the Meeting.

FOURTH MEETING, MAY 16TH, 1849.

Mr. A. P. Whately, Secretary, announced the resignation of the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Bloxam.

Mr. Whately then read a Paper on the Title of "Esquire in England," at the conclusion of which the Meeting broke up.

FIFTH MEETING, MAY 30TH, 1849.

Mr. George Raymond Portal, Christ Church, was elected Chairman of the Section for the ensuing Term.

Mr. Norris Deck read a Paper on "Legendary Coat Armour," in which many curious legends respecting the origin of the armorial bearings of several families were given.

The Secretary exhibited several impressions of ancient seals presented by Mr. Albert Way.

The Chairman, after thanking Mr. Deck for his interesting Paper, remarked that modern seals cut in antique patterns were seldom satisfactory, as engravers were apt to bestow upon them a minute delicacy and finish not to be found in ancient examples.

LETTER FROM THE REV. J. M. NEALE, WARDEN OF
SACKVILLE COLLEGE, ON THE USE OF BRAZIER
IN CHURCHES.

"GENTLEMEN,

"In an account given in the Guardian of a Meeting of the O. A. S. holden on the first of this month, it is related that the Rev. W. Sewell 'stated that the use of braziers as church grates, was prejudicial to health,' more especially 'to persons of delicate constitutions.' Now, it is very clear that if the use of the braziers introduced by the C. C. S. be hurtful any where, it must be in very small buildings, and of all persons it must be most injurious to the aged and asthmatic. My own experience in the point may therefore not be without its value. The chapel attached to this college is of very small dimensions, about 30 feet by 20. The inmates of the college who assemble there for daily prayers, are all aged, and many troubled with asthma, or similar diseases. I suppose that a more favourable place for the developement of the supposed noxious qualities of the brazier could hardly be pointed out.

"During the whole of last winter I used one of the second size. It was lighted twice a day from November till March.

"During that time, no inconvenience whatever was experienced from it, excepting that one of the brethren of the college, who is very asthmatic, fancied, *when labouring under a severe cold*, that the brazier rather aggravated his difficulty of breathing. This can hardly be called an exception.

"I have also to observe as we have always recommended *coke*, that I employed charcoal, a change which is very unfavourable for the success of the brazier. After using it for four months, I was assured by a stranger who visited the chapel for the first time, (and was therefore not habituated to its atmosphere,) that not the slightest smell of charcoal hung about the place.

"I can likewise state that the brazier was in no way prejudicial to silver or brass ; of gilding, to which Mr. Sewell alluded, I cannot speak from personal knowledge.

"It is my firm belief that all such deleterious effects as those enumerated by Mr. Sewell, arose from the careless lighting of the brazier. If the charcoal or the coke be not lighted out of doors, and not only lighted but got into a thorough glow, of course the effects will be very bad. And I have always found that it is not a very easy thing, especially at first, to get this necessary attention paid to braziers.

"If this account should appear to you worth communication to the Society, it may perhaps have its effect in removing what is, in my belief, a most unfounded prejudice against the method of warming churches recommended by the C. C. S.

I remain, Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,

J. M. NEALE."

LETTERS FROM MR. JEWITT, ON THE CLEANING AND COLOURING OF CHURCH WALLS.

"Headington, Oxford, May 26, 1849.

"SIR,

"I beg to apologize for not having written to you sooner upon the matter you mentioned to me at the last Meeting, but I have been so much engaged ever since that I have not had an opportunity, and I am afraid now that I shall not be able to give you much satisfactory information on the subject. I believe the best composition for removing paint is caustic potass (potana fusa) dissolved in water and laid on the paint. It will in a short time entirely destroy the paint, which may then be brushed off with clean water, till both paint and potass are removed. For removing white-wash, the best mode is to dab it with *clean* water, either warm or cold, in a white-wash brush, till it is thoroughly soaked, when it may be easily removed. It will peel off in cakes, leaving the stone or plaster bare, and this is particularly useful where mural paintings occur.

"In removing the white-wash from corbels, bosses, or sculpture of any kind, no metal tool should be used, a pointed piece of wood will answer every purpose and not injure the carving. Should any of the white-wash still remain in the interstices, it will be easily removed with a hard brush and clean water.

"The carvings by this method will come out as sharp as when first cut.

"The colour I prefer is a *thin* coat of a *quiet stone colour*, just sufficient to cover the surface without taking away any of the sharpness of the carving. This, by reducing the whole surface to uniformity, allows the mouldings, capitals, carvings, and other architectural features, to relieve themselves by their own light and shade, and thus display the effect they were originally intended to produce. Great care should be taken that the coat of colour is not too thick, as plasterers are apt to lay on almost as much as has been taken off, and thus to undo all that has been done. Whenever a church requires a colouring, the old coating should be previously washed off.

"If the above hints should be of any service to you, I shall be very glad, and I assure you that I shall at all times take great pleasure in rendering the Society any assistance in my power.

I remain, Sir,

yours respectfully,

O. JEWITT.

F. MEYRICK, Esq.,
Secretary to the Oxford Architectural Society."

"Headington, May 29, 1849.

"SIR,

In addition to my note last night, I write to say that I believe a mixture of quick lime and potass will answer the purpose of removing the paint, and be cheaper and perhaps more manageable than the caustic potass.

I remain, Sir,

yours respectfully,

O. JEWITT.

F. MEYRICK, Esq."

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED
BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRE-
TARIES.

THE Oxford Architectural Society, although its meetings and collection are necessarily confined to a particular locality, never designed that its operations should be, like those of merely Local Societies, limited by the bounds of a single city, county, or diocese, but that, considering Oxford as the main ecclesiastical centre of a large body both of clergy and laity, its operations should be at least co-extensive with the influence of the University whose name it bears, and its members in all parts be in active communication with the academical centre. For the better furtherance of this object, the Committee, with the sanction of a General Meeting, have appointed Corresponding Secretaries in the several dioceses of England and Wales; and intend gradually to increase their number, until no neighbourhood shall be without an efficient representative of the Society.

The object of the Society is the promotion of the study of Architecture, with an especial practical reference to the building and restoration of churches. Thus its main view, is that of Church Architecture considered as an art, with however a due reference to its sacred end. It is therefore in its essence neither Ecclesiological nor Archæological, though its functions naturally trench more or less on both these provinces. Thus, although purely ritual considerations do not come within its scope, no art which tends to heighten architectural effect, or add new splendour to ecclesiastical buildings, is foreign to its purpose: the arts of the painter and the sculptor, wood work, metal work, needle work, come entirely within the limits of its pursuits. On the other hand not only is every kind of antiquarian knowledge which can throw light upon the history of buildings, their founders, or the foundations attached to them, always highly acceptable; but from the great importance of sepulchral remains, and the constant connexion which has prevailed between Church Architecture and Heraldry, genealogical and heraldic enquiries form also a part of its studies. These last it is more incumbent upon the Society

not to neglect, as the Heraldic and Genealogical Society which formerly existed in the University has been for some years absorbed into the Architectural Society. But all these pursuits are regarded as altogether subsidiary to the great end of the Society, the practical study of the science of Architecture.

The chief means by which the Society seeks to promote this end are; 1st, the formation of a collection in Oxford, which is already of considerable extent, of architectural and other kindred books, drawings, engravings, casts, models, impressions of brasses and seals, and specimens of every kind bearing upon the subject of its studies; 2ndly, holding periodical meetings at Oxford; 3rdly, the issuing reports and publications from time to time. In all these respects the Committee consider that the Corresponding Secretaries may render most essential service to the Society and to the cause of Church Architecture in general. It is hoped that by their means the interesting features of their respective neighbourhoods may be brought to the knowledge of the central body in Oxford; that descriptions and drawings of as many churches and details as possible, with whatever notices can be obtained of their history and their present and former condition, may be from time to time accumulated in the Society's collection, which will be available both for the private study of individual members and for the illustration of future publications.

The Committee would particularly request drawings and notices of any valuable examples which are less generally known, or which have not been hitherto engraved. Measured drawings and ground-plans are especially valuable, particularly of churches calculated to serve as models for modern imitation.

The Committee hope farther that by means of their correspondents in different neighbourhoods, they may receive information of any ecclesiological news, the erection of new churches, the restoration, alteration, or demolition of old ones. In many cases it might be hoped that the influence of the Society, whether emanating directly from head quarters, or from its representative on the spot, might avail to effect the improvement of many a new design, or stay the prospect of destruction or badly conducted restoration among the monuments of antiquity. The Committee is always willing to give advice, to the best of its power, upon any designs which may be submitted to it; and it is supposed

that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of bringing many more such under its notice.

The Committee finally look to them for the general extension of the Society's reputation and influence in their respective neighbourhoods. The existence and exertions of such officers will serve to shew that the Society is not merely a local body, but one which merits the support of every one interested in Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities, especially those to whom the University of Oxford may be endeared by old associations. They think it not improbable that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of obtaining the Society many new members and making its purposes more generally known; and thus, they would hope, of doing much to promote the great end for which the Society is formed. Any suggestions which may occur to any Corresponding Secretary as likely to promote in any way the efficiency of the Society, will be at all times thankfully received. The Secretaries of the Society are the ordinary channel by which these and all other external communications are received, but the rule which gives every Corresponding Secretary the power of attending the meetings of the Committee, will give him, whenever he may happen to visit Oxford, an opportunity of personally communicating his views to the whole of the ruling body.

The Corresponding Secretaries have been, for the convenience of arrangement, appointed as for the several dioceses in which they are ordinarily resident. It is hoped, however, that this will not be understood to tie up their exertions and influence within any artificial boundaries; but that they will not at any time or place where they may happen to be forget how much they may always do for the interests of the Society and of the cause which it endeavours to promote.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1848.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions and Compositions received in 1848	-	302	2	Balance due to the Treasurer, Dec. 31, 1847	-	-	243 14 6½
Donation of the Hon. G. F. Boyle, B.A., Christ Church	-	5	0	Rent of Room	-	-	63 5 6
Motett and Madrigal Society. Use of Room	-	15	0	Insurance	-	-	2 3 0
Of Motett Society, and of the Treasurer of the Dorchester Fund	-	-	-				
for proportion of certain expenses	-	3	10	<div> <div>Poor's Rate</div> <div>Paving, &c.</div> <div>Land and Assessed</div> <div>Church Rate</div> </div>	4 8 0	1 16 8	10 9 1
				Rates and Taxes, viz.	0 14 8		
Balance due to Treasurer	-	325 12 4		Gas Company for Gas	-	-	1 8 4
	-	159 18 5½		Fuel	-	-	2 1 5
				Mr. Gardner, Builder, for Mason's Work	-	-	8 7 4
				Mr. Maxey, for Alterations to Bookcase, &c.	-	-	1 15 6
				Shelves fitted for Casts	-	-	2 0 0
				Mr. Stone, for Repairing Models	-	-	0 15 0
				Mr. Prentice, Ironmongery	-	-	2 5 6
				Mr. Plowman, Stationer	-	-	0 15 0
				Clerk's Salary	-	-	40 0 0
				Clerk's Bill for Sundries	-	-	3 7 3
				Mr. J. H. Parker, for Books	-	-	36 5 1
				Stationery	-	-	1 3 0
				Postage of Reports, &c.	-	-	12 7 0
				Mr. I. Shrimpton, Printer	-	-	51 6 3
				Clerks at the Old Bank, 1847 and 1848	-	-	2 2 0
							485 10 9½

These accounts were audited and approved by us, Feb. 12, 1849.

JOHN LEY, }
J. BARROW, } Auditors.

Oxford

Architectural Society.

Oxford
Architectural Society.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

M DCCC XLVII.



THE RULES, LIST OF MEMBERS,

AND

REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

OXFORD :
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

PREFACE.

At the conclusion of another year the Committee have to submit to the Society the first of the series of Annual Reports, which they hope to lay before Members at the commencement of every year in the place of the Account of the Society's Proceedings formerly published during each Term. It is trusted that the present Report and those which shall succeed it, will be found to be compiled on a better system, and serve to communicate to Members both resident and absent the operations of the Society during each year, the additions made to its property, and the names added to its list of Members.

The Committee are now enabled to forward the Annual Reports (printed on thinner paper for convenience in passing through the post office) to Members no longer resident in the University, a practice which at one time they were reluctantly obliged to discontinue, when the Proceedings of the Society were published every Term. The Catalogue of Casts, Models, and Seals, which the Committee had hoped to include in the present Report, cannot, they regret to state, be completed in time for insertion.

The operations of the Society have been extended in a more systematic form by the appointment of Corresponding Secretaries, to whom instructions as to the nature of their office were issued during Easter Term. It is hoped that these officers will afford to the Society any information

which may be of service to it, and promote its interests and influence in their respective neighbourhoods, and it is trusted that through them the Society may be enabled to afford some assistance and encouragement to those who desire it, and to interpose its influence, where it is possible, against errors in the restoration of Churches or the demolition of any Ecclesiastical remains. It has been deemed expedient by the Committee that these Instructions should be published in this Report, as they convey a brief summary of the ends and objects of the Society, and suggest the best means of promoting them. It is hoped that they will prove of some service to Members in general, as well as to those for whom they are primarily intended, by shewing in what way those no longer resident in the University may maintain a connection with the central body, and assist in the promotion of its objects.

During the past year the Society has sustained the loss of the two most illustrious Prelates on the list of its Patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of York. It has admitted fifty-nine Ordinary and two Honorary Members, and has increased the number of its Vice-Presidents by the election of The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Robert Hussey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, of New College. The Bishop of Brechin and the Bishop of Cape-Town have been elected Patrons of the Society.

The subjects which have principally engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, have been the restorations effected in the Sacrarium of Dorchester Abbey Church, and the publication of the "Manual of Monumental Brasses." A detailed account of their proceedings, and of the exertions made in the parish, has been issued by the Sub-Committee appointed to superintend the res-

torations at Dorchester, and will be found in the present Report.

Several valuable additions have been made to the Society's property, and some of the papers read before the Meetings were of great interest: a brief outline of them will be found in the Report of the Proceedings, but the practice of publishing them entire has been discontinued for the present.

A change has been made in Rule XVIII., and in accordance with its provisions the Librarian has drawn up a series of Regulations which have received the sanction of the Committee and will be found in this Report.

The Committee have been consulted by several Members, and by others engaged in Church building and restoration on a great variety of subjects connected with designs for Churches and their internal arrangement and decoration, including questions on sepulchral monuments, the most appropriate inscriptions for bells, the best mode of warming Churches, &c. &c., and they have satisfaction in receiving so many proofs of the use which persons are disposed to make of such Societies as our own, of the interest felt in Ecclesiastical architecture and arrangement in many different quarters, and in the desire evinced that every detail should be regulated according to the most correct principles, and after the best precedents. Drawings of the Metropolitan Cathedral in the course of erection at Sydney were submitted to them, and they had much satisfaction in finding that the original design had been abandoned and one in every way superior to it adopted in its stead. The Committee would avail themselves of this opportunity for stating that they are not in the habit of furnishing designs for Churches or other Ecclesiastical buildings, (as some have supposed,) but are always willing to express an opinion upon any plans which may be sub-

mitted to them, and to suggest any alterations which may appear to be advisable.

The Cambridge Architectural, and the Buckinghamshire Archæological and Architectural Societies, have been admitted into union during the year, and the Committee contemplate with satisfaction the formation of two such valuable Societies, the one affording a proof that the interest in Ecclesiological studies, first fostered in Cambridge by the Camden Society, is still undiminished, and the other that an increased attention to Ecclesiastical Architecture has arisen in one of the principal Midland Counties.

RULES.

I. THAT a Society be instituted, under the title of "The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture."

II. That with a view of Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, the Society collect Books, Prints, and Drawings; Models of the Forms of Arches, Vaults, &c.; Casts of Mouldings, and details; and such other Architectural Specimens as the funds of the Society will permit.

III. That the attention of the Society be also directed to the Sepulchral Monuments of the Middle Ages.

IV. That Historical Notices of Founders, Architects, Dates of Erection, and the like, be collected.

V. That the Chancellor and High-Steward of the University, and any of their Lordships the Bishops who may signify their desire to become Members of the Society, be added to the list of Patrons without ballot.

VI. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Librarian, and a Treasurer. That of these the President shall be chosen annually from the Vice-Presidents; that the Vice-Presidents shall be appointed for life, and that all Heads of Houses, Canons of Christ Church, and the Archdeacons of the Diocese, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents; and that the two Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer be elected annually by the Committee.

VII. That the business of the Society shall be transacted

by a Committee, consisting of the President, the two Secretaries, the Librarian, the Treasurer, and ten other Members, to be chosen annually, and of whom six at least (exclusive of the Secretaries, the Librarian, and the Treasurer) shall be above the degree of B.A., one half to retire annually by rotation; five to constitute a quorum. And that any vacancy in the Committee during the year be filled up by the Committee subject to the provisions of this Rule.

VIII. That a list of names proposed to form the new portion of the Committee in each year be furnished by the existing Committee at the first General Meeting of the Society in Michaelmas Term, and shall be publicly read at that and the following Meeting. During the interval between the first and second publication, Members of the Society may add to this list (by notice in writing to the Secretary) the names of any other persons qualified to serve; which additional names shall be read with the others at the second Meeting. The day of Meeting for the election of officers (to be fixed by the Committee) shall be within a week from the time of the second Meeting in Michaelmas Term. In voting for the President, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a paper containing the name of one of the Vice-Presidents. In voting for the Committee, each Member shall place in the balloting-box a written list of as many names as are required to fill up the vacancies, taken from the list read at the preceding Meeting. No list will be valid which contains any other names, or which is not drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Rule VII.

IX. That new Members shall be proposed and seconded by Members of the Society at one of their Meetings, and balloted for at the next; one black ball in five to exclude; that all Vice-Presidents, except those mentioned

in Rule VI., and Honorary Members, shall be proposed through the Committee, and elected in the same manner as Ordinary Members.

X. On the election of a Member, the Secretaries shall send him notice of his Election, and with it the Rules of the Society, and a Catalogue of their books, &c.

XI. That an annual subscription of £1. 1s. payable on the 1st January in each year, or a composition of £5. 5s. in one sum be required from each Ordinary Member; but that non-resident Members (not having compounded) be exempt from such annual Subscription after having paid to the amount of £7. 7s.; provided always that Members who having been elected previously to March 25th, 1846, shall have paid Subscriptions to the amount of £5. 5s., shall be considered Members for life.

XII. If any Member's subscription be in arrear for one year he may be removed from the Society, after three months' notice from the Treasurer, at the discretion of the Committee. No Member shall be considered entitled to his privileges as a Member whose subscription is in arrear.

XIII. That two Members, not being Members of the Committee, shall be chosen annually by the Society at the same time with the Committee, to audit the Society's accounts.

XIV. The Members of the Committee shall, at the beginning of each Term, fix the days of Meeting for that Term, which shall not be less than two; and that special Meetings not so fixed may be called by the Committee, due notice being given.

XV. On each evening of the Meeting, the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, or in their absence some Member of the Committee, shall take the chair at Eight o'clock, and shall regulate the proceedings, which shall be in the following order :

1. That the Minutes of the last Meeting be read, and any matters of business, as Elections, Communications of Presents, &c. &c. be brought forward.

2. That the Paper for the evening be read.

3. That any Member having remarks to offer on the Paper read, or any further communications to make, be then requested to bring them forward; after which the Chairman shall dissolve the Meeting by quitting the Chair.

XVI. Members shall be allowed to introduce Visitors to all Meetings of the Society, except those summoned for the transaction of private business.

XVII. When the Committee shall consider any Paper worthy of being printed at the expense of the Society, they shall request the Author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed; provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the Author and Secretaries with twenty-five copies each gratis; the remaining copies to be sold at a price to be fixed on by the Committee. All other questions relating to publishing Papers, and illustrating them with Engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

XVIII. The whole of the Society's collection of Books, Drawings, Engravings, MSS. of Papers read before the Society, Casts, Models, Rubbings of Brasses, and any other Architectural or Antiquarian objects which may be in their possession, shall be kept in the Society's Room under the sole charge of the Librarian for the use and study of the Members in general. The Librarian shall have power to put forth from time to time, such regulations for the management of the Collection as he shall think fit, provided always that such regulations be approved by the Committee, and do not contradict any public Rule of the Society, provided also that the schedule

of fines which may be proposed by the Librarian and approved by the Committee shall not be enforced until it shall have been proposed and adopted at a general Meeting of the Society. The regulations so enacted at any time, shall always be published to the Society at the next General Meeting after their enactment, and be printed with every copy of the Rules. Such regulations shall have the force of Rules, until such time as they may be repealed or modified by the Committee, notice of every such repeal or modification being given to the Society in the manner before mentioned in this Rule.

XIX. It shall be lawful for any Member, conceiving it to be expedient to amend or omit any of the Rules of the Society, or to enact new Rules, to suggest such alterations in writing to the Committee.

XX. That in case any such alteration shall appear to the Committee to be worthy of consideration, they shall signify their approbation of the same to the Member suggesting it, who shall propose it to the Society at their next Meeting.

XXI. That any alterations proposed to the Society according to the provisions of the above Rules, shall be accepted or rejected *entire* by the Society, without further amendment.

XXII. The Committee shall be empowered to nominate Corresponding Secretaries in and for the several Dioceses of England and Wales, each of whom shall continue in Office during his own pleasure or until another person shall have been appointed in his room. Such Corresponding Secretaries shall, when in Oxford, be at liberty to attend the Meetings of Committee, and, if not Members, shall enjoy the privileges of Ordinary Members of the Society.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY WHICH HAVE
RECEIVED THE SANCTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

I. THE whole of the Society's collection is kept in the Society's room, and is daily accessible to Members for study and reference; but, with the exception of printed books, nothing may be removed from the room without the permission of the Librarian. Nothing containing engravings, unless bound, or stitched, is to be considered as a book for the purposes of these Regulations, nor are the Society's scrap-books included.

II. Books may be taken out by Members, with the exceptions and upon the conditions expressed in these Regulations, on application to the clerk, by whom the issue and return of each book will be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

III. Every book thus removed may be retained by the Member removing it for the time specified therein by the Librarian. If any other Member shall apply for the book within that time, the Member in whose possession it is shall, upon receiving notice of such application having been made, return it on or before the day specified as above. If no such application shall have been made, he may detain it until the expiration of a second period of the same length, when he shall return it. Provided that Members not residing in Oxford shall be held to have complied with this Regulation, if they return books (free of expense to the Society) on or before the Saturday following the day on which they are otherwise due.

IV. The Reports of the Society, the Manual of Monumental Brasses, and any books kept in the Committee Room, will be kept at hand for reference, but may not be removed. Manuscript Reports are under the control of the Secretaries.

V. No Member shall have in his possession more than three distinct works at the same time, but there shall be limitation as to the number of volumes.

VI. No book shall be removed within a fortnight after the Meeting at which its purchase or presentation shall be announced; nor any periodical work within a month after such Meeting.

VII. Any Member removing or detaining books in contravention of any of the four last Regulations shall be liable to a fine of six-pence per diem for every volume so removed or detained. A notice to this effect will be immediately sent to every Member contravening these provisions.

VIII. All books that may be in the possession of Members during Hilary, or Easter Term, shall be returned on or before the last Meeting; and no more books shall be removed until the Monday following such Meetings. In Michaelmas Term all books shall in like manner be returned on or before the day of the Special Meeting, and no more books shall be removed until notice shall have been given by the Librarian then coming into office; provided that such notice be always given within seven days after his election. Any Member detaining or removing a book contrary to these provisions shall be liable to a fine of five shillings.

The intention of this regulation is to enable the Librarian to make a terminal inspection of the whole Library, and to deliver up the whole Library duly arranged to the Librarian of the next year.

IX. The Librarian may at any time give permission to any Member to remove or detain any books, or any other part of the property of the Society, contrary to any of the above Regulations, if they are required for the Composition of Papers for the Society, or for any other object which he may consider of sufficient importance.

OFFICERS &c. OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1847.

PATRONS.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Brechin
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guiana
*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cape Town

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Rev. the Principal of Brasenose College.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Rev. the President of Magdalene College
The Rev. the Rector of Exeter College
The Rev. the Master of University College.
The Rev. the President of Trinity College
The Rev. the Warden of All Souls College
The Rev. the President of St. John's College
The Rev. the Warden of New College
The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster
The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford
Rev. John Bull, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Canon of Christ Church
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon of Ch. Ch.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Berks
Rev. R. Hussey, B.D. Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History
Rev. William Sewell, B.D. Exeter College
Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., M.A. Christ Church
Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. Christ Church
Rev. W. B. Heathcote, B.C.L. New College.

SECRETARIES.

Hon. G. F. Boyle, B.A. Christ Church
E. A. H. Lechmere, Christ Church.

COMMITTEE.

TREASURER.

Rev. S. W. Wayte, M.A. Trinity College.

LIBRARIAN.

E. A. Freeman, M.A. Trinity College.

COMMITTEE.

The Annual Officers

Rev. W. Sewell, B.D. Exeter College

Rev. J. E. Millard, B.A. Magdalene College

Rev. J. H. Wynne, B.C.L. All Souls College

Herbert Haines, Exeter College

Rev. T. Butler, B.D. Magdalene College

Rev. H. Ellison, M.A. University College

Rev. J. L. Patterson, M.A. Trinity College

F. R. Lingard, B.A. Brasenose College

T. B. Guy, Lincoln College

G. W. Cox, Trinity College.

AUDITORS.

Rev. C. P. Eden, M.A. Oriel College

Rev. J. Ley, B.D. Exeter College.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

J. H. Markland, Esq. Lansdowne Crescent, Bath

Rev. N. Lightfoot, Cadbury, Crediton, Devon

H. Champernowne, M.A. Dartington House, Totness, Devon

Rev. J. L. Popham, M.A. Chilton Rectory, Hungerford, Berks

Rev. W. Grey, M.A. Allington, near Salisbury

Rev. W. H. Gunner, M.A. Winchester

Rev. C. B. Pearson, M.A. Knebworth, Stevenage, Herts

Rev. C. Gaunt, M.A. Isfield, Uckfield, Sussex

Rev. H. Thompson, M.A. Wrington, Bristol

Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, D.D.

Rev. I. M. Lowe, B.A. Abbat's Bromley, near Rugeley, Staffordshire

Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, M.A. Brookthorpe, Gloucester

Rev. J. R. Woodford, Frenchay, Bristol

Rev. W. Gresley, M.A. Prebendary of Lichfield, St. Leonards on Sea, Sussex.

W. T. Parkins, S.C.L. 71, Cadogan Place, Chelsea, London.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Edward Blore, Esq. Hon. D.C.L. Architect, No. 4, Manchester-square
 John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. 17, Burton-street, Burton Crescent
 His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Ambassador from the King of Prussia
 L. N. Cottingham, Esq. Architect, Waterloo road, London
 Sir Henry Ellis, British Museum
 Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. Master of Sherborne Hospital, Durham
 B. Ferrey, Esq. Architect, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London
 James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. etc. Islip, Oxon
 Richard Charles Hussey, Esq. F.S.A. Architect, Birmingham
 The Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D. Trinity College, Cambridge; late Christian Advocate, Cambridge, and late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta; Brasted Rectory, Seven-Oaks.
 Sir Francis Palgrave, Deputy Keeper of the Records
 The Rev. G. A. Poole, M.A. Editorial Secretary to the Northampton Architectural Society; Welford, Northamptonshire
 Anthony Salvin, Esq. F.S.A. Architect, 21, Savile Row, London
 The Ven. Thomas Thorp, B.D. Trinity College, Cambridge: Archdeacon of Bristol; President of the Ecclesiological Society; Kemerton Rectory, Tewkesbury
 Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Yarmouth, Norfolk
 Albert Way, M.A. Director of the Society of Antiquaries, 12, Rutland Gate, Hyde Park, London
 Rev. W. Whewell, D.D. Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Moral Philosophy
 Rev. R. Willis, M.A. Jacksonian Professor, Cambridge; President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society
 Thomas Willement, Esq. F.S.A. Green-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

- *Abraham, Rev. T. E. M.A. Balliol College; Bickerstaff, Ormskirk, Lancashire
 Abud, Rev. Henry, B.A. Wadham College; Devizes
 *Acland, Henry W. M.D. All Souls College
 Adams, F. M. Exeter College
 *Adams, G. E. Exeter College
 Adams, H. C. M.A. Magdalene College; Winchester
 *Adare, Viscount, Dunraven Castle, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire
 Addington, Rev. Henry, B.A. Lincoln College; Harpenden, St. Alban's
 *Allies, Rev. T. W. M.A. Wadham College; Launton, near Bicester
 Allom, T. Esq. Architect, 13, Hart-street, London

- *Anderdon, Rev. W. H. M.A. University College; Leicester
 *Anson, Rev. A. H. B.C.L. All Souls College; Tachbrooke, Warwickshire
 *Anson, Rev. G. H. M.A. Exeter College; Leeds
 Aspitel, Francis, Brasenose College
 Aston, J. M. Exeter College
 *Atkins, E. M. Esq. Kingston Lisle Hall, Berks
 Aubrey, W. Exeter College
 *Audland, Rev. W. F. B.D. Queen's College
 *Austin, Rev. W. E. C. B.A. New College; 8, Pulteney-street, Bath
 Aynsley, J. C. Murray, B.A. Christ Church

 Backhouse, I. Brasenose College
 Bailey, A. Christ Church
 Baker, F. A. Wadham College
 Baker, Slade, University College
 *Balston, Rev. Charles, B.D. Corpus Christi College; Stoke Charity, Whit-
 church
 Bampffield, Rev. R. L. M.A. Trinity College; Fowey, Cornwall
 Bampffield, Rev. John W. L. B.A. Trinity College; Uppingham, Rutlandshire
 *Bampffield, G. F. L. Lincoln College
 Bangor, the Very Rev. the Dean of
 Barchard, Francis, Christ Church
 *Barker, Rev. F. Raymond, M.A. Oriel College
 *Baron, Rev. J. M.A. Queen's College; Vicar of Water-perry, Oxon
 *Barr, James, Esq. Architect, Putney, near London
 *Barrow, Rev. John, M.A. Queen's College
 *Barton, H. N. B.A. Pembroke College
 Bastard, Edmund R. P. B.A. Balliol College; Buckland Court, Ashburton,
 Devon
 Bateman, Rowland, Christ Church; Oak Park, Tralea, Ireland
 Bates, J. C. Queen's College
 Bathurst, Algernon, S.C.L. New College; Lincoln's Inn, London
 *Bathurst, Rev. Stuart Eyre, M.A. Merton College; Kibworth Beauchamp,
 Leicester
 *Bathurst, Rev. W. A. M.A. Ludham, Norwich
 Baugh, Rev. Folliott, M.A. All Souls College; Charter House, London
 *Bayly, Rev. Francis T. J. M.A. Brookthorpe, Gloucester, *Corresponding*
 Secretary
 Beckwith, Rev. H. W. B.A. University College; Stockton on Tees, Durham
 Bedford, W. K. R. Brasenose College; Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire
 *Bellamy, Rev. James, M.A. St. John's College
 *Bellasis, Edward, Esq. 17, Bedford Square, London
 Bengough, J. Oriel College
 *Bennet, F. B.A. Wadham College
 Bennet, Rev. W. J. E. M.A. Ch. Ch.; 39, Wilton Crescent, London
 Benson, Richard M. B.A. Christ Church
 Bént, R. P. Pembroke College.

- *Berens, the Venerable Edward, M.A. Oriel College, Archdeacon of Berks; Shrivenham, Berks, *Vice-President*
- *Bevan, B. M.A. Christ Church; 16, Devonshire Place, London
- *Bicknell, C. B. Exeter College
- Bigge, Rev. H. J. M.A. University College; East Haddon, Northamptonshire
- Billing, John, Esq. Architect, Reading
- *Blacker, M. J. B.A. Merton College; Old Abbey House, Leiston, Saxmundham
- *Blandy, Charles, Esq. High Bridge, Reading
- *Blandy, Rev. Francis Jackson, M.A. St. John's College; Nether-Avon Vicarage, Amesbury, Wilts
- Bleeck, A. G. Trinity College
- *Bliss, Rev. James, M.A. Oriel College; Marden, Devizes
- *Bliss, Rev. Philip, D.C.L. St. John's Coll.; Registrar of the University
- *Bloxam, Rev. J. R. D.D. Magdalene College
- *Bloxam, Matthew Holbeche, Esq. Rugby
- *Botfield, Beriah, B.A. Christ Church, M.P.; 9, Stratton-street, London
- *Bourke, Thomas
- *Bowden, J. E. Trinity College
- Bowden, Rev. T. A. B.A. Magdalene Hall
- *Bowdler, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Secretary to the Incorporated Church Building Society, No. 4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar square
- *Bowles, Rev. F. S. M.A. Exeter College; Milton Hill, Abingdon
- Bowles, S. J. Magdalene College
- *Bowyer, George, D.C.L. Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London
- *Bowyer, Rev. H. M.A. Sunningwell, Berks
- Boyle, Hon. George F. B.A. Christ Church, *Secretary*
- Brandram, Rev. S. T. B.A. Wadham College
- Branson, R. T. Pembroke College
- *Brewster, Rev. W. M.A. Trinity College; Hawarden, Flintshire
- *Bridges, Rev. B. E. M.A. Merton College; Hawnes, Bedford
- *Bridges, Sir Brook W. Bart, M.A. Oriel College; Goodnestone Park, Kent
- Brien, R. B. Balliol College
- Bright, W. B.A. University College
- Brodrick, A. Exeter College
- *Brooks, Rev. J. H. M.A. Brasenose College
- Brookes, Rev. J. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Whitchurch, Salop
- *Brymer, the Venerable W. T. P. M.A. Archdeacon of Bath; Rector of Charlton Mackrell, Somerset
- Buchanan, J. L. L. St. Alban Hall
- *Buckland, the Very Rev. William, D.D. Dean of Westminster; Reader in Geology and Mineralogy, *Vice-President*
- *Buckle, Rev. W. B.A. Oriel College
- Buckle, Rev. George, M.A. Oriel College
- Buckley, Rev. W. E. M.A. Brasenose College, Professor of Anglo-Saxon
- *Bull, Rev. John, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Canon of Exeter, *Vice-President*

- *Bulley, Rev. F. B.D. Magdalene College
 Bullock, W. T. Magdalene Hall
 *Burgess, B. Exeter College
 Burgon, J. W. B.A. Oriel College
 *Burney, the Venerable Charles Parr, D.D. Merton College, Archdeacon of
 Colchester; Rector of Sible Hedingham, Essex
 *Burr, Rev. H. Scudamore, M.A. Christ Church; 3, Colleton Crescent,
 Exeter
 *Burrows, Rev. H. W. M.A. St. John's College; Alverstoke, Gosport
 *Butler, Rev. Thomas, B.D. Magdalene College
 Butler, Rev. W. M.A. Queen's College; Head Master of the Grammar
 School, Nottingham
 Butler, Rev. W. J. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Wantage
- *Capes, Rev. John Moore, M.A. Combe Down, Bath
 Capper, John L. Wadham College
 *Carline, John, Esq. Architect, Shrewsbury
 Carpenter, Cromwell, Esq. Guildford-street, Russell-square, London
 Carrick, J. L. Queen's College
 Carter, Owen B. Esq. Architect, Winchester
 Case, Rev. G. M.A. Brasenose Coll.; Crick, Daventry, Northamptonshire
 *Chaffers, Rev. T. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Chambers, Rev. Oswald Z. B.A. University College; 10, East Parade,
 Leeds
 Chamberlain, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Christ Church
 Champernowne, Henry, M.A. Trinity College; Dartington, Totnes, *Corre-
 sponding Secretary*
 *Champernowne, Rev. R. M.A. Christ Church; Dartington, Totnes
 Chandler, Rev. I. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Witley, Surrey
 Chandler, The Very Rev. G. D.C.L. New College; Dean of Chichester
 *Chretien, Rev. C. P. M.A. Oriel College
 *Christie, A. J. M.A.
 *Church, Rev. R. W. M.A. Oriel College
 *Churton, Rev. H. B. W. M.A. Brasenose College; Prebendary of Chichester,
 Vicar of Icklesham, Suffolk
 *Churton, Rev. T. T. M.A. Brasenose College
 *Clark, G. T. Esq.
 Clarke, Rev. C. L. S. B.C.L. New College; Lodsworth, Petworth
 *Clarke, Joseph, Esq. Architect, 1, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London
 *Clayton, Rev. Edward, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Stratton Audley, Bicester
 *Clayton, Rev. G. M.A. Warmincham Rectory, Middlewich, Cheshire
 *Clements, Rev. J. B.A. Oriel College; Upton St. Leonards, Gloucester
 *Clerke, the Venerable Charles Carr, B.D. Archdeacon of Oxford, Canon of
 Christ Church, *Vice-President*
 Close, Maxwell C. Christ Church
 *Clough, Rev. A. B. B.D. Jesus College; Braunston, Northamptonshire
 *Coffin, Rev. R. A. M.A.

- *Coker, Rev. John, M.A. New College : Cheltenham
 Coldridge, S. P. Christ Church
 *Coleridge, John Duke, M.A. Exeter College
 Coleridge, Rev. Edward, M.A. Eton College
 *Coleridge, H. J. M.A. Oriel College
 Collins, James, B.A. Balliol College ; Knaresborough
 *Collis, Rev. J. D. M.A. Worcester College ; Head Master of Bromsgrove
 School, Worcestershire
 *Collyns, Rev. C. H. M.A.
 Colquhoun, A. C. Christ Church
 *Combe, Mr. T. University Printing Office, Oxford
 *Conybeare, Rev. C. R. B.A. Christ Church
 *Conybeare, Very Rev. W. D. M.A. Christ Church, Dean of Llandaff
 *Cook, J. E. B.A. Brasenose College ; 52, Wimpole-street, London
 Cooke, Rev. Samuel Hay, M.A. Christ Church ; Cubbington, near Leamington,
 Warwickshire
 *Cooper, Rev. John, M.A. Wadham College ; Dorchester, Oxon
 Copeland, Rev. W. J. B.D. Trinity College
 *Cornish, Rev. C. L. M.A. Exeter College ; Littlemore, near Oxford
 *Cornish, Rev. H. K. M.A. Exeter College ; Bakewell, Derbyshire
 Cornish, Rev. R. K. B.A. Corpus Christi College
 *Cornthwaite, Rev. Tullie, M.A. Walthamstow
 Cotton, Very Rev. J. H. B.C.L. Dean of Bangor
 *Cotton, Rev. W. C. M.A. Christ Church ; New Zealand
 Cotton, Henry, M.A. Christ Church ; Walwood, Laytonston, Essex
 *Coulthard, Rev. R. M.A. Queen's College ; Sulhampstead, Abbas, Berks
 *Courtenay, Lord, D.C.L. All Souls College ; Powderham Castle, Devon
 Courtenay, Rev. F. M.A. Exeter College ; Exeter
 Cox, G. W. Trinity College
 Cranstoun, James, Esq. Architect, Oxford
 Crawley, Charles E. Exeter College
 Croome, James, Brasenose College
 *Cross, J. E. B.A. Christ Church ; Red Scar, Preston, Lancashire
 Crosse, T. F. B.C.L. Exeter College ; Haysford, near Bromley, Kent
 Cundy, Thomas, jun. Esq. Architect, 13, Chester-square, London

 *Dand, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Queen's College ; Bletchington
 Darvell, Rev. J. S. Peckham, London
 Dasent, G. W. M.A. Magdalene Hall
 *Dawson, Rev. George, M.A. Exeter College ; Woodleigh Rectory, Devon
 *Dawson, Rev. Jonathan, M.A. Exeter College ; Leamington
 *Dayman, Rev. E. A. M.A. Exeter College ; Shillingstone Rectory, Dorset
 *Dean, Rev. E. B. D.C.L. All Souls College ; Lewknor, Tetsworth
 Deane, Rev. W. J. B.A. Oriel College
 *Derick, J. M. Esq. Architect, Corn-market, Oxford
 *De Haviland, Rev. C. R. B.A. Oriel College
 De Sausmarez, Rev. H. M.A. Pembroke College
 *De Teissier, Rev. G. F. M.A. Corpus Christi College

- Dimsdale, R. Corpus Christi College
 *Dobson, E. Esq. Architect, Belvoir Terrace, Snenton, Nottingham
 *Dodd, Rev. J. M.A. Queen's College; Vicar of Hampden Poyle, Oxon
 Douglas, S. Oriel College
 *Downe, Viscount, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Bookham Grove, Leatherhead
 Dowson, C. Magdalene Hall
 Drury, Rev. B. J. E. Lincoln College
 *Dry, Rev. W. B.A. Brasenose College; Bolton-le-Moor
 *Dryden, Sir Henry E. L. Bart. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; Canon's
 Ashby, Northamptonshire
 Du Boulay, Francis, Exeter College
 Du Cane, Arthur, St. John's College
 *Dukes, Rev. E. R. M.A. Christ Church
 *Dungannon, Viscount, M.A. Ch. Ch.; Brynkynalt, Chirk, North Wales
 Dunraven, the Earl of, Adare Manor, Ireland
 *Dyke, Rev. William, B.D. Jesus College
 Dymock, T. Biddulph, St. Mary Hall
 Dyson, Rev. F. M.A. Merton College, Chaplain to her Majesty; Tidworth,
 Ludgershall
 Dyson, Rev. Henry J. B.A. All Souls College
- *Eddrup, Rev. Edward Paroissien, M.A. Wadham College
 *Eden, Rev. C. P. M.A. Oriel College, *Auditor*
 *Edwards, Rev. A. B.D. Magdalene College
 *Edwards, Rev. E. B.A. Magdalene Hall
 *Ellacombe, H. N. B.A. Oriel College; King's Bromley Manor, Lichfield
 *Ellison, Rev. H. M.A. University College
 Elwes, Dudley C. C. Esq. Brigg, Lincolnshire
 Escreet, John, Worcester College
 Espin, T. E. B.A. Lincoln College
 *Estcourt, T. G. B. D.C.L. Corpus Christi College; Estcourt, Gloucestershire
 *Estcourt, Rev. E. E. M.A.
 *Estcourt, Rev. M. H. M.A. Newton Rectory, near Tetbury
 *Evans, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Wadham College; Hendon, Middlesex
 Evans, Rev. William Sloane, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge
 *Evans, H. N. Esq. Hampstead, London
 *Evetts, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Corpus Christi College; Clifton Reynes, Olney,
 Bucks
- Faber, Captain, Madras Engineers
 *Faber, Rev. F. A. B.D. Magdalene College; Saunderton, Wendover
 *Faber, Rev. F. W. M.A.
 *Fagan, H. S. Pembroke College
 *Falkner, T. A. M.A. St. John's College
 *Feetham, W. St. John's College
 Field, W. Worcester College
 *Firth, Rev. W. K. S. Exeter College
 *Fleming, Rev. F. Rydal, Ambleside, Westmoreland

Fletcher, Jacob R.

*Fletcher, T. W. Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

*Fletcher, Rev. W. D.D. Brasenose College; Southwell, Notts

*Foulkes, Rev. E. S. M.A. Jesus College

Forbes, Hon. Horace Courtenay, Oriel College

Forbes, John B.A. Exeter College; Sunninghill, Berks

*Fortescue, Rev. W. F. M.A. New College

Foster, F. W. Trinity College

Fowle, Rev. W. H. B.A. Trinity College; Pureton, Bridgewater

Fowler, Rev. C. A. M.A. Oriel College; Walliscote House, Reading

Fowler, H. Exeter College

Fox, Edward, New College

Franks, C. W. Christ Church; 27, Cumberland-st., Portman-square, London

*Freeman, E. A. M.A. Trinity College, *Librarian*.

*Fytche, J. L. M.A. Lincoln College; Thorpe Hall, near Louth, Lincolnshire

*Garnett, W. J. M.A. Ch. Ch.; Bleasdale Tower, Garstang, Lancashire

*Gaunt, Rev. C. M.A. Isfield, Uckfield, Sussex, *Corresponding Secretary*

*Gawthern, Rev. F. S. M.A. Exeter College

*Gibbons, B. J. Wadham College

Gibbons, Sir John, Bart. B.A. Balliol College; Ashford, near Chertsey

*Gibbs, Rev. J. M.A. Clifton Hampden, Abingdon

*Gibbs, H. H. M.A. Exeter College; Clifton Hampden, Abingdon

Gibson, Rev. William Groeme, B.A. Worcester College; Kirkby Misperton,
Pickering, Yorkshire

Gilderdale, J. S. Oriel College

*Gill, W. Esq. Calstock, Tavistock, Devon

*Gladstone, The Right Hon. W. E. M.A. M.P. Christ Church; London

*Glynne, Sir Stephen, Bart. M.A. Christ Church; 13, Carlton Terrace, London;
Howarden Castle, Flintshire, *Vice-President*

Godden, W. W. Worcester College

Godfray, Rev. F. B.A. Wadham College; St. Helier's, Jersey

Gordon, Rev. Osborne, B.D. Christ Church

*Gray, Rev. R. H. M.A. Christ Church; Albert Villa, Southsea, Portsmouth

Gray, R. Exeter College

Green, F. W. Oriel College

*Green, Rev. M. J. M.A. Lincoln College

*Greenhall, Rev. R. M.A. Brasenose College; Stretton, near Warrington

*Gregory, Rev. M. W. B.A. Wadham College

*Gregory, Rev. Robert, M.A. Corpus Christi College; Panton, Wragby

*Grey, Rev. William, M.A. Magdalene Hall; Allington, Salisbury, *Corresponding Secretary*

Griffith, Rev. C. A. M.A. New College

*Griffith, Rev. John, M.A. Wadham College

*Griffiths, Rev. John, B.A. Christ Church

*Guillemard, Rev. H. P. B.D. Trinity College; Barton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh

*Guise, F. E. B.A. Balliol College; Rencomb Park, Cirencester

Gunner, Rev. Edward, B.A. Trinity College; Whiston Rectory, Rotherham, York

*Gunner, Rev. W. H. M.A. Trinity College; Winchester, *Corresponding Secretary*

Guy, F. Barlow, Lincoln College

*Haines, Herbert, Exeter College

Hake, Rev. Robert, M.A. New College

Hale, W. P. Christ Church; Charter-house, London

Hall, Rev. Henry, M.A. Christ Church

*Hall, Robert, M.A. Christ Church; Dean's-yard, Westminster

*Hannah, Rev. J. M.A. Lincoln College; Edinburgh

*Hannam, Henry Jessard, Esq. Burcot, Dorchester, Oxon

Harding, Rev. Joseph L. B.C.L. New Inn Hall; Monkleigh, Bideford, Devon

*Harington, Rev. Richard, D.D. Principal of Brasenose College, *President*

Harris, Rev. Charles, B.A. Wadham College

Harris, S. G. Exeter College

*Harrison, the Venerable Benjamin, M.A. Christ Church; Archdeacon of Maidstone, Canon of Canterbury

*Harrison, J. P. B.A. Christ Church; 11, Chancery Lane

*Hartley, T. L. Esq. Middleton Lodge, Richmond, Yorkshire

Harvey, Richard J. St. John's College

Hawkins, Rev. E. M.A. Pembroke College; Jamaica

Hawkins, Rev. H. S. M.A. Jesus College

Hayne, Rev. R. J. B.A. Exeter College; Pitton, Barnstable

Heath, William M. B.A. Exeter College; Pennsylvania Castle, Isle of Portland

*Heathcote, Rev. W. B. B.C.L. New College, *Vice-President*

Heaton, Rev. C. W. M.A. Jesus College

Heaven, H. G. Trinity College

Helmores, Frederick, Magdalene Hall

Hepburn, Francis Robert, Christ Church

*Hessey, Rev. J. A. D.C.L. St John's College; Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School, London

*Hill, Rev. E. M.A. Christ Church

*Hill, Rev. George, M.A. St. Edmund's Hall; Torquay

*Hill, Rev. R. M.A. Balliol College; Timsbury Rectory, Somerset

Hill, R. H. B.A. Magdalene College

Hillyar, W. Brasenose College

Hobhouse, Rev. E. M.A. Merton College

*Hodges, Rev. F. Parry, D.C.L. New College; Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire

Holden, Rev. Henry, M.A. Balliol College; Uppingham, Rutland

*Holditch, Rev. T. P. M.A. Balliol College; Dingley Rectory, Market Harborough

Holmes, Rev. P. M.A. Grammar School, Plymouth

*Hope, A. J. B. M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, M.P.; Chairman of the

- Ecclesiological Society; 1, Connaught Place, London; Bedgebury Park, Hurst Green, Sussex.
- *Hotham, Rev. William Francis, M.A. All Souls College
- Howard, E. J. B.A. Lincoln College
- *Howell, Rev. William Charles, B.A. Brasenose College; Trowell, Nottingham
- *Howman, Rev. G. E. M.A. Rural Dean: Hon. Canon of Bristol; Rector of Barnsley, near Cirencester
- *Hugo, Rev. Thomas, B.A. Bury, Lancashire
- *Hulse, Edward, M.A. All Souls College
- Hunter, Claudius S. P. Esq. St. John's College
- *Hussey, Rev. Robert, B.D. Christ Church; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, *Vice-President*
- *Hussey, Rev. W. L. M.A. Christ Church; Witham, Essex
- Hutchings, Rev. Robert Sparke, B.A. Christ Church; Belle vue House, Lyme Regis
- Hutton, R. R. Trinity College
- *Ingram, Rev. James, D.D. President of Trinity College, *Vice-President*
- Jackson, Rev. Thomas, M.A. St. Mary Hall
- *James, Rev. Edward, M.A. Christ Church; Canon of Winchester, Alton, Hants
- James, E. St. John's College
- *Janvrin, Rev. James R. M.A. Oriel College; Hannington Burghclere, Newbury
- *Jelf, Rev. Richard William, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Principal of King's College, London, *Vice-President*
- *Jelf, Rev. W. E. B.D. Christ Church
- *Jenkins, Rev. W. J. M.A. Balliol College; Ramsgate
- Jewitt, Mr. Orlando, Engraver, Headington
- *Johnson, M. J. M.A. Magdalene Hall, Radcliffe Observer
- Johnston, Rev. William, B.A. Trinity College; Coffinswell, Newton Abbots, Devon
- *Jones, W. Basil, M.A. Queen's College
- Joseph, Alexander, B.A. Brasenose College; Junction House, Brighton
- *Jowett, Rev. B. M.A. Balliol College
- *Joyce, Rev. J. G. B.A. Magdalene Hall
- *Keen, Rev. E. Swincombe House, Oxon
- Keen, W. Worcester College
- *Kennaway, G. G. B.A. Christ Church; Hooper House, Exeter
- Key, Rev. Henry Cooper, B.A. Christ Church; Tidenham, Chepstow
- *King, Alexander, Oriel College; Southampton
- King, R. J. B.A. Exeter College; Buckfastleigh, Devon
- King, W. Oriel College
- *Kitson, J. F. B.A. Exeter College; Paigutoni, near Torquay

Knollis, Rev. F. M. M.A. Magdalene College ; Brandeston, Norfolk

*Knott, Rev. John W. M.A. Brasenose College

Knowles, Edw. H. M.A. Queen's College ; St. Bees, Cumberland

*Knowles, T. L. Pembroke College

*Lancaster, Rev. T. W. M.A. Magdalene College

*Landon, Rev. J. T. B. M.A. Magdalene College ; Bromley College, Kent
Lane, Rev. S. M.A. Frome Vauchurch, West Batcomb, Dorset

*Laprimaudaye, Rev. C. J. M.A. St. John's College ; Graffham, Petworth

*Latimer, Digby, M.A. Lincoln College ; Headington, Oxon

Latter, A. S. Queen's College

Laurence, W.

*Lea, A. A. Wadham College

Lechmere, E. A. H. Christ Church, *Secretary*

*Leighton, Rev. F. K. M.A. All Souls College ; Harpsden, Oxon

*Le Mesurier, Rev. J. B.A. Christ Church ; Missing, Kelbedon

Lempriere, Rev. William, M.A. Exeter College

Le Strange, Henry L. Styleman, B.A. Christ Church ; Hunstanton Hall,
Lynn, Norfolk

*Lewthwaite, Rev. G. B.A. University College ; Adel, Leeds

Lewis, Henry, Pembroke College ; Highworth, Wilts

*Ley, Rev. John, B.D. Exeter College, *Auditor*

Ley, R. M.A. Brasenose College

*Liddell, Rev. H. G. M.A. Ch. Ch. ; Chaplain to His Royal Highness Prince
Albert, Head Master of Westminster School, *Vice President*

Liddon, H. P. Christ Church

Lingard, R. R. Brasenose College

Lloyd, Thomas Davies, Bronwydd, Caermarthen

Lock, C. R. F. University College

*Lonsdale, Rev. J. G. M.A. Balliol College

Lott, W. B. B.A. Balliol College ; Tracey House, Honiton, Devon

Lowe, Rev. E. C. B.A. Lincoln College ; Ottery St. Mary

*Lucas, William H. M.A. Brasenose College

Lukin, James, Brasenose College

*Lumsdaine, E. L. S. B.A. Oriel College ; Upper Hadres-cum-Stelling, near
Canterbury

Lyall, W. H. Christ Church ; 17, Park Crescent, Portland Place, London

Mackarness, Rev. G. R. B.A. Merton Coll. ; Chilton Folliott, Hungerford

Mackenzie, A. C. M.A. St. John's College ; 12, Southwick Crescent, Hyde
Park, London

Mackenzie, L. M. B.A. Exeter College ; 12, Southwick Crescent, Hyde
Park, London

*Mackie, Rev. J. M.A. Christ Church ; Siddon's House, Regent's Park

*Macmullen, Rev. R. G. B.D.

Majendie, Rev. Henry, M.A. Speen, Newbury

*Major, J. R. B.A. Exeter College ; King's College, London

*Manning, The Venerable Henry E. M.A. Merton College; Archdeacon of Chichester; Lavington, Petworth

Manclarke, R. Palgrave, Wadham College

Margetts, Mr. High-street, Oxford

*Markland, James Heywood, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Lansdowne Crescent, Bath,

Corresponding Secretary

*Marriott, Rev. C. M.A. Oriel College

*Marriott, Rev. J. M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading

*Marriott, Wharton B. s.c.l. Exeter College

*Marriott, William, St. Alban Hall

*Marshall, Rev. Edward, M.A. Corpus Christi College

*Marshall, Rev. Jenner, M.A. Worcester College; Iffley

Marshall, John, Exeter College

*Martelli, Rev. T. C. B.A. Brasenose College; Marchwood, Ealing, Hants

Maskew, H. E. Magdalene Hall

Master, Rev. George S. B.A. Brasenose College; Ellesmere, Salop

*Maude, Rev. J. B. M.A. Queen's College

*Melville, Rev. D. M.A. Brasenose College; Durham University

*Mereweather, Rev. J. D. B.A. St. Edmund Hall; Clifton Vale, near Bristol

*Merewether, Very Rev. John, D.D. Queen's College, Dean of Hereford, *Vice-*

President, Corresponding Secretary

*Merriman, Rev. H. G. B.A. New College; Winchester

*Merriman, Rev. W. H. R. B.A. Brasenose College; Frome

Meynell, H. Brasenose College

*Meyrick, Frederick, B.A. Trinity College

*Meyrick, Thomas, M.A.

*Michell, Rev. Richard, B.D. Lincoln College, Prælector of Logic

*Millard, Rev. James E. B.A. Magdalene College

Miller, Edward, New College

Milman, W. H. Christ Church

Mitchell, Rev. H. M.A. Lincoln College; Bosham, Sussex

*Moberly, Rev. G. D.C.L. Ball. Coll.; Head Master of Winchester College

Monro, Percy, Exeter College

Monson, Hon. W. J. Christ Church

*Moor, Rev. Frewen, B.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading

*Moor, Rev. J. F. M.A. Bradfield, near Reading

*Morrell, F. J. Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford

Morrell, Rev. G. K. D.C.L. St. John's College; Moultsford, Wallingford

Morrell, Rev. T. B. M.A. Balliol College; Sibford, Banbury

*Morris, Rev. T. E. M.A. Christ Church

*Morton, Rev. M. C. M.A. Exeter College; St. Columba College, Stackallan, Ireland

Mount, E. New College

Mountain, Rev. Armine W. B.A. University College

*Mozley, Rev. J. B. B.D. Magdalene College

*Mules, Rev. P. M.A. Exeter College; Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar

*Murley, C. H. B.A. Wadham College

*Murray, C. R. S. B.A. Northfield, Hales Owen
Murray, Rev. F. H. M.A. Christ Church ; Chiselhurst, Bromley, Kent

*Neeld, Joseph, Esq., M.P. Grittleton House, Chippenham, Wilts
*Nelson, Rev. G. M. M.A. Magdalene College ; Boddicot Grange, Banbury
Nelson, John, s.c.l.
Nepean, E. Y. Queen's College
*Neville, Rev. C. M.A. Trinity College ; Wickenby, near Wragby
Neville, W. P. Trinity College
*Newman, Rev. W. J. B.A. Oriel College ; Tankersley, Yorkshire
Newton, C. T. M.A. Christ Church ; British Museum, London
Nicholl, C. J. Worcester College
Norris, W. Foxley, Trinity College
*Northampton, the Marquis of, Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire
*Northcote, Rev. J. Spencer, M.A.

Oldham, R. B.A. Wadham College
*Ormerod, G. D.C.L. Brasenose College ; Sedbury Park, Chepstow
*Orr, Rev. James, B.A. Oriel College
*Oswell, Rev. E. W. M.A. Christ Church ; Hill Side, Hunton Bridge, Watford,
Herts
Ottley, F. Oriel College
Ouseley, Sir Frederick Arthur Gore, B.A. Bart., Christ Church ; 39, Lowndes-
street, Belgrave-square, London
*Owen, E. R. Esq.

Padley, C. B.A. Bulwell House, near Nottingham
*Paget, Rev. F. E. M.A. Christ Church ; Elford, Lichfield
Paget, E. St. John's College
Palin, E. St. John's College
*Palmer, Edwin, B.A. Balliol College
Palmer, F. Merton College
Palmer, R. J. University College
*Palmer, Rev. W. M.A. Magdalene College
Paravicini, Rev. The Baron de, B.A. Worcester College ; South Scarle,
Newark
*Parker, Mr. John Henry, Turl, Oxford
*Parker, Rev. John, M.A. Oriel College ; Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
*Parkins, W. T. s.c.l. Merton College ; 79, Cadogan Place, Chelsea, *Corre-
sponding Secretary*
Parkinson, C. Brasenose College
*Parkinson, Rev. J. P. D.C.L. Magdalene College ; Louth, Lincolnshire
Parry, E. St. John, Balliol College
*Parsons, Herbert, M.A. Balliol College
*Parsons, John, Esq. Old Bank, Oxford
*Patterson, Rev. J. L. M.A. Trinity College
*Pattison, Rev. M. M.A. Lincoln College

- Paul, C. K. Exeter College
 *Paul, Rev. G. W. M.A. Magdalene College
 Payne, Rev. R. B.A. Magdalene Hall
 *Pearson, Rev. C. B. Prebendary of Sarum; Rector of Knebworth, Hertfordshire, *Corresponding Secretary*
 Pearson, G. Worcester College
 *Pearson, Rev. Hugh, M.A. Balliol College; Sunning, Reading
 *Pelly, Rev. T. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Gaston House, near Bishop Stortford
 Pennell, R. L. Christ Church
 *Penrose, Rev. J. M.A. Lincoln College; Rugby
 Perry, Rev. George G. M.A. Lincoln College
 *Petit, Rev. John Louis, M.A. Secretary of the Lichfield Architectural Society; the Uplands, Shiffnall
 Philips, Rev. G. H. B.A. Brasenose College; Mobberly, near Knutsford, Cheshire
 *Phillipps, Sir Thomas, Bart. M.A. University College; Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire
 *Phillips, Robert Biddulph, Esq. Longworth, Ledbury, Herefordshire
 *Phillott, Rev. H. W. M.A. Christ Church; Charter-house, London
 Philipps, F. L. L. Brasenose College
 Pierpoint, M. A. St. John's College
 Pigot, Rev. Hugh, B.A. Brasenose College; Hadleigh, Suffolk
 Pigot, Rev. J. T. B.A. Brasenose College; Rochester
 *Pigott, Rev. G. M.A. Trinity College; Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, Bombay
 Pigott, Rev. W. B.C.L. New College; Wimmering, Portsmouth
 Pigott, G. S. Exeter College
 Plater, Herbert, Merton College
 *Plowman, J. Esq. Architect, Merton-street, Oxford
 *Plumptre, Rev. Frederic Charles, D.D. Master of University College, *Vice-President*
 *Pocock, Charles Innes, Esq.
 *Pocock, Rev. N. M.A. Queen's College
 Pole, H. C. St. Mary Hall
 Polehampton, H. S. B.A. Pembroke College
 *Pollen, Rev. T. H. M.A. Merton College
 Pollen, J. D. B. B.A. Corpus Christi College
 *Popham, Rev. John, M.A. Chilton, Hungerford, *Corresponding Secretary*
 Portal, Melville, M.A. Christ Church; Freefolk, Priors, Overton, Hants
 Portal, G. R. Christ Church
 Powell, T. E. B.A. Oriel College; Laughton, Essex
 *Pott, Rev. Alfred, B.A. Magdalene College; Cuddesden
 *Poynder, E. S. M.A. Brasenose; 52, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square
 *Poynder, T. H. A. M.A. Brasenose College; 52, Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq.
 Price, Rev. B. M.A. Pembroke College
 Prior, H. L. M.A. Trinity College; 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn

- *Pulling, Rev. W. M.A. Brasenose College
- *Pusey, Philip, Esq. M.P. Pusey Furze, Berks
- *Pusey, Rev. Edward Bouverie, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, *Vice-President*

- Randall, Rev. R. W. B.A. Christ Church; Binfield Rectory, Blackwell, Berks
- *Randolph, J. J. M.A. Merton College
- Ranken, G. E. University College
- Rashleigh, J. B.A. Balliol College; Menabilly, Fowey, Cornwall
- *Reay, Rev. S. B.D. St. Alban Hall, Laudian Professor of Arabic, and Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library
- *Rhodes, Matthew John, M.A. Cambridge and Oxford; Cam, Dursley
- Rice, R. J. H. Exeter College
- Rich, J. Christ Church
- Richards, Rev. E. T. M.A. Corpus Christi College; Farlington Rectory, near Havant, Hants
- *Richards, Rev. Henry, B.D. Horfield, near Bristol
- *Richards, John, jun. Esq. Reading
- *Richards, Rev. Joseph Loscombe, D.D. Rector of Exeter College; Chaplain to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, *Vice-President*
- *Ridley, Rev. W. H. M.A. Ch. Ch.; Hambledon, Henley, Oxon
- *Rigaud, Rev. S. J. M.A. Exeter College; Westminster School
- Risley, Rev. W. C. M.A. New College; Deddington, Oxon
- Roberts, Edward, Exeter College
- Robins, C. W. Oriel College
- Robinson, J. Oriel College; Settle, Yorkshire
- *Robinson, Rev. R. B. M.A. Queen's College; Lytham, near Preston
- *Robson, Rev. J. U. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winston, Suffolk
- Rodwell, Rev. R. Mandeville, B.A. Exeter College; Witham, Essex
- *Rogers, F. B.C.L. Oriel College; Eliot Place, Blackheath
- Rolph, J. M.
- Rooke, S. P. Oriel College
- Rouse, W. G. Christ Church
- *Routh, Rev. Martin Joseph, D.D. President of Magdalene College, *Vice-President*
- Rowe, C. H. Magdalene Hall
- Rumsey, A. Exeter College
- Rumsey, L. H. Brasenose College
- *Ruskin, J. M.A. Christ Church; Denmark Hill, Camberwell, London
- *Russell, D. W. Watts, Esq. Biggin Hall, Oundle, Northamptonshire
- *Russell, J. Watts, D.C.L. Ilam Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
- Russell, J. F. Wadham College
- Ryder, J. O. Pembroke College
- *Ryder, T. D. M.A. Oriel College; Hambledon Cottage, Henley-on-Thames

- *Sandford, Rev. John, B.D. Balliol College; Hon. Canon of Worcester, Dunchurch, Warwickshire

- *Saunders, James, Esq. St. Giles's, Oxford
- *Saunders, Rev. C. D. B.A. Wadham College; Tarrant Hinton, Blandford,
Dorset
- *Scott, George Gilbert, Esq. Architect, 20, Spring Gardens, London
- Scott, Rev. John James, M.A. Exeter College; Bishop's Tawton, Barnstaple,
Devon
- Scott, Rev. William, M.A. Queen's College; Christ Church, Hoxton
- Scott, W. H. M.A. Brasenose College; Eton College
- *Sewell, Rev. J. E. M.A. New College
- *Sewell, Rev. W. B.D. Exeter College, *Vice-President*
- Seymour, Henry Danby, B.A. Magdalene College
- Sharp, Mr. Martin R. 12, Wellington-st. North, London
- *Sharpe, J. C. Esq. 19, Fleet-Street, London
- *Shaw Stewart, A. J. Christ Church
- Sibthorpe, Rev. R. Waldo, B.D. Magdalene College
- Simmons, Thomas Frederic, Worcester College
- Simpson, J. C. B.A. Worcester College; Thurnscoe Hall, Doncaster
- Simpson, R. M.A.
- Simpson, T. B. Lincoln College
- *Skrine, Rev. H. M.A. Wadham College; Sunbury, Middlesex
- *Slatter, Rev. John, M.A. Lincoln College; Rose Hill, Iffley
- Smith, Edward, Worcester College
- Smith, H. Percy, Balliol College
- Smith, Rev. T. F. B.A. Magdalene College
- Smith, Rev. J. F. M.A. Brasenose College; Ilfracombe, Devon
- Smith, I. G. Trinity College
- Smith, Rev. R. P. M.A. Pembroke College
- Smythe, Rev. R. G. Trinity College; Aldwick Lodge, near Bognor, Sussex
- Snell, Charles, Trinity College
- *Sneyd, Rev. Lewis, M.A. Warden of All Souls College, *Vice-President*
- Sotheron, T. H. S. B. E. M.A. Oriel College; M.P. for Devizes, Bowden Park,
Chippenham
- Spencer, C. V. Christ Church
- Spicer, Charles W. Esq. the Mansion, Leatherhead, Surrey
- Spilsbury, F. M. Trinity College
- *Spranger, Rev. R. J. M.A. Exeter College; Hursley, near Winchester
- *Stafford, Rev. J. B.D. Magdalene College; Dinton, Salisbury
- Stainton, J. Wadham College
- Stanton, R. B.A.
- Stanton, W. H. B.A. Exeter College; Stratford Cottage, Stroud
- *Stavordale, Lord, B.A. Ch. Ch.; 31, Old Burlington-street, London
- *Stevens, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Oriel College; Bradfield, Reading
- Stillingfleet, A. Brasenose College
- Strange, R. A. B.A. Christ Church; 10, Great Cumberland-street, London
- Sutton, A. University College
- Sutton, Rev. Robert S. M.A. Exeter College; Wilton, Salisbury
- Swainson, Rev. E. C. M.A. Worcester College; Clume, Salop

*Swayne, Rev. R. G. M.A. Wadham College; Oakridge, Chalford, Stroud

*Tate, Rev. Frank, M.A. University College; Kidderminster

Tennison, W. Corpus Christi College

Thomas, R. Goring, Christ Church; Llysnewydd, Carmarthen

Thornton, Robinson, St. John's College

*Thorp, The Venerable Charles, D.D. University College; Archdeacon and
Prebendary of Durham, and Warden of Durham University

Thring, Rev. G. Balliol College; Strathfield, Turgis, Hants

Tidman, A. Lincoln College

Tolfrey, S. Oriel College

Toms, H. W. B.A.

Townend, J. M.A. Oriel College; Ardwick, Manchester

*Traherne, Rev. John M. M.A. Oriel College; Chancellor of Llandaff
Cathedral; Coedriglan, Cardiff, Glamorganshire

*Tudor, Thomas, Esq. Wyesham, Monmouthshire

Tudor, T. O. Exeter College

Tupper, W. G. B.A. Trinity College; 10, Rutland Gate, London

Turbutt, Gladwin, Christ Church; Ogston Hall, Alfreton

Turner, E. T. B.A. Brasenose College

Tweed, H. W. B.A. Exeter College; Romford, Essex

Underwood, W. J. Esq. Architect, Beaumont-street, Oxford

Utterson, Rev. J. S. M.A. Oriel College; Holmwood, near Dorking, Surrey

Vansittart, G. H. B.A. Balliol College; Bisham Abbey, Marlow

*Vaux, W. S. W. M.A. Balliol College; British Museum, London

Venables, F. E. Esq. Wooburn, Beaconsfield

Verity, Charles Felix, Lincoln College

Walcot, Rev. Mackenzie E. C. M.A. Exeter College; Enfield, Middlesex

Waldegrave, Hon. and Rev. Samuel, M.A. All Souls College; Barford St.
Martin, Wilts

Walrond, T. B.A. Balliol College

*Walter, J. B.A. Exeter College; Printing-house-square, London

*Walters, Rev. C. M.A. Magdalene Hall; Winchester

*Warburton, R. E. E. Esq. Arley Hall, Northwich, Cheshire

*Ward, Rev. Henry, M.A. Exeter College; Milton Lislebon, Wilts

*Ward, Rev. John, M.A. Rural Dean, Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire

Ward, H. E. D. University College

Warriner, Rev. George, M.A. St. Edmund Hall; Bloxham Grove, near
Banbury

Watson, Rev. John, M.A. Brasenose College

*Watson, Rev. J. D. Trin. Coll. Cambridge; Guilsborough, Northampton

*Wayte, Rev. S. W. M.A. Trinity College, *Treasurer*

Weare, Rev. T. W. M.A. Christ Church; Westminster

Webber, C. Ch. Ch.; the Deanery, Ripon, Yorkshire

Welby, Montague E. Magdalene College

*Wenham, Rev. J. G. B.A.

Whately, Rev. Henry T. B.A. Christ Church; Bodington, Shrewsbury

Whately, A. P. Christ Church

*Whatman, W. G. B.A. Christ Church; Vinters, Maidstone

*White, Rev. H. M. M.A. New College

*White, Rev. R. M. D.D. Magdalene College; Slymbridge, Dursley

Whitling, H. C. Esq. Architect, Shrewsbury

*Wickham, Rev. E. M.A. New College; Hammersmith

*Wickham, Rev. Robert, M.A. Christ Church; Twyford, Winchester

Wilbraham, R. jun. Esq. Rode Heath, Lawton, Cheshire

Wildbore, Rev. R. Brasenose College; Sidney Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin

*Williams, Rev. David, D.C.L. Warden of New College, Canon of Winchester,

Vice-President

*Williams, Rev. George, M.A. King's College, Cambridge

*Williams, Rev. H. B. M.A. New College

*Williams, Rev. John, M.A. Jesus College; Wigginton, Oxon

*Williams, Robert, jun. M.A. Oriel College; Bridehead, Dorset

Williams, P. New College

Wilson, Rev. H. B.A. Exeter College; Lyme Regis, Norfolk

*Wilson, R. B.A. Magdalene Hall; Balham, Clapham, London

Wilson, James H. Wadham College

Wingfield, H. L. New College

Wood, A. Christ Church

Wood, W. Trinity College

*Woolcombe, Rev. W. W. M.A. Exeter College

Woolley, Rev. John, D.C.L. University College; Head Master of the Northern
Church of England School; Ropall Hall, Fleetwood

*Wordman, S. Esq. Architect, Winchester

Worthington, G. St. John's College

*Wright, Harry, Magdalene Hall

Wrottesley, Rev. C. B.D. All Souls College; East Knoyle, Wiltshire

*Wyatt, Rev. C. F. M.A. Christ Church; Broughton, near Banbury

*Wynne, Rev. J. H. B.C.L. All Souls College

*Wynne, W. W. E. Esq. Ruyton Hall, Shrewsbury

*Wynter, Rev. Philip, D.D. President of St. John's College, *Vice-President*.

Those marked * are members for life, according to Rule XI.

The Secretaries will be obliged by any errors of degrees, residences, &c.
being pointed out to them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY AT ITS SEVERAL MEETINGS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

HILARY OR LENT TERM.

MEETING, FEB. 10TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

New Members admitted:—

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER, M.A., Trinity College; Corresponding Secretary, Winchester.

T. L. BUCHANAN, S. Alban Hall.

H. H. PARRY, Jun., Balliol College.

JAMES LUKIN, Brasenose College.

JAMES CROOME, Brasenose College.

THE President, on taking the chair for the first time, briefly thanked the Society for the distinction conferred upon him in his election to that office for the present year.

The President then read a numerous list of candidates for election at the next meeting, and the list of purchases and presents; among the latter was a very excellent rubbing of the celebrated brass at Chartham, presented by Mr. Norris, of Trinity College; and a specimen of the new anastatic process of engraving, presented by Mr. Haines, of Exeter College. By this method fac-similes of drawings may be multiplied to any extent at a much cheaper rate than any other mode of engraving.

Mr. Freeman, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee, in which that body impressed upon members the

necessity of a speedy payment of arrears of subscriptions, of which a considerable amount was due to the Society. They remarked also on the comparatively small sale of the Society's publications; observing that, though some might be not quite equal to the present state of architectural knowledge, none were without their use, and that the circumstance of so large a stock remaining on hand necessarily hindered the Society from proceeding with other publications befitting its present more advanced condition. They alluded to the contemplated catalogue of the Society's brasses, the list of subscribers to which is now open, and to which they directed the attention of members; and requested their assistance in the work on which the Librarian was engaged, of making a complete catalogue of the whole of the Society's property; and announced the election of the Rev. J. M. Lowe, Vicar of Abbots Bromley, as Corresponding Secretary for the Diocese of Lichfield.

The President then, having quitted the chair, which was taken by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, proceeded to read a paper on "the Church of All Saints at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, and the sepulchral crosses of early date discovered during the late repairs."

The object of this paper was to give some account of a large number of incised monumental slabs, or grave-stones, which had been found about four years ago, in the course of some extensive repairs in the parish church of Bakewell, together with fragments of stone, with the interlacing bands or knots, and scrolls carved upon them, which are usually considered characteristic of the so-called Runic crosses; one of which is still remaining in the churchyard. These remains were chiefly found in the walls and foundations of the north transept, and in the foundations of the tower piers. It was shown there was good reason to believe that those parts of the church had been built very early in the twelfth century, and consequently that a considerable number of these monu-

mental crosses belong to the eleventh and commencement of the twelfth century. One Runic, or more probable Saxon, remain was referred to a much earlier period, probably the tenth century. Some time had elapsed before these interesting remains attracted notice, and a large number had been used, with other old materials, in the foundations of the new walls. More than seventy incised slabs however have been preserved, together with about ten head-stones. About fifty of these are now placed in the church porch. It forms by far the largest collection existing in any church in England. The designs are very varied, some of them probably unique examples. A considerable number are marked with the emblem of the trade or office of the deceased, such as swords, shears, keys, hunting-horns, &c. Among them also are probably some of the oldest examples of head-stones. It is evident these memorials were in more general use among all ranks at that period, than we are apt to suppose, at least in that part of the country. And the examples which have been preserved enable us to trace out very satisfactorily the gradual progress of the art of design, from the simple intersection of two straight lines, to the delicate and elaborate forms introduced in the early part of the thirteenth century.

Many particulars of interest were also noticed in a brief description of the church, which presents some remarkable examples of the intermixture of different styles. This paper was illustrated by numerous drawings.

The Chairman, having thanked the President for his most interesting paper, called the attention of the Society to the interlacing ornament upon the so-called Runic crosses, to which allusion had been made. Mr. Petrie had refuted the popular notion that this ornament, so common in Ireland, is of Danish origin, by adducing instances of its existence upon monuments of a date previous to the earliest irruption of the Danes into that country.

Mr. Jones observed, that the Celtic origin of the ornament in question was somewhat confirmed by the fact of its ordinary occurrence in Wales. He also remarked that it might be found on some of the numerous crosses at Iona.

The President said that it was not found on such of the crosses at Iona as he had seen drawings of.

MEETING, FEB. 24TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

Rev. WILLIAM DYKE, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College.
 Rev. T. H. POLLEN, M.A., Fellow of Merton College.
 Rev. C. W. HEATON, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.
 Rev. T. B. MORRELL, M.A., Balliol College; Sibford, Banbury.
 BERIAH BOTFIELD, B.A., Ch.Ch., M.P., 9, Stratton Street, London.
 T. L. Carrick, Queen's College.
 JOHN CHECKLEY, Lincoln College.
 C. E. CRAWLEY, Exeter College.
 H. S. FAGAN, Pembroke College.
 C. H. ROWE, Magdalene Hall.
 T. B. SIMPSON, Lincoln College.
 W. TENNISON, Corpus Christi College.
 MONTAGUE E. WELBY, Magdalene College.

Mr. Lowe read the Report of the Committee as follows:

“The very scanty attendance of members at the last meeting, occasioned by the unusual severity of the weather, renders it necessary for the Committee to refer to one or two points touched upon in the last Report.

“The Committee regret to find that the financial affairs of the Society are not in a flourishing condition; but when it is stated that at least two-thirds of the balance due from the Society to the Treasurer is occasioned by the large amount of arrears on the

part of non-resident members—it will be seen that present inconvenience is the result of past irregularity—and that for the future the steady increase of members, and the strict enforcement of their rules, will relieve the Society from the necessary embarrassment resulting from expenses incurred on the faith of pledges which have been only irregularly fulfilled, or in some cases not at all.

“The Committee have determined upon suspending the publication of the Terminal Reports; and it is now under deliberation whether their place may not be better supplied by a volume published from time to time containing such papers read at meetings as it may be judged well to print. It is hoped that in some case, this may be found to stimulate members to greater diligence in furnishing and elaborating papers.

“The only publication now in hand is the Catalogue of Brasses, to which the subscriptions continue to increase. It would much facilitate operations, if members would be prompt in inserting their names as subscribers. It may be mentioned that the anastatic process of engraving will be employed in illustrating the work, by which the beauty and utility of the book will be augmented without any proportionate increase of expense.

“The Committee have, since the last meeting, drawn up a series of instructions to the Corresponding Secretaries, a body of members through whose ability and diligence much good and a more extended influence may be expected to accrue to the Society. The Rev. W. Gresley has been added to the list as corresponding secretary in the diocese of Lichfield.

“The annual Report of the Society is now in the hands of members. It is hoped that next year's Report will contain a complete and scientifically arranged catalogue of every part of the Society's property. The assistance of members is invited for this purpose; and especially for the arrangement of the Seals, which has not yet been commenced.

“Among the presents received since the last meeting, the Committee would draw especial attention to an interesting drawing of a figure accidentally discovered during the late restoration of Barnsley church, near Cirencester—presented by the Rector, the Rev. G. Earnest Howman, to whom the Society's best thanks are due. The figure was discovered on the eastern jamb of the north window of the chancel, and has been supposed to represent

S. Christopher; but from the legend "Ecce Agnus Dei," the book in the left hand, and the dress, we should be inclined to think it a representation of S. John Baptist.

"Another interesting example of fresco-painting has been received from the Rev. E. Gunner, being the representation of a painting discovered a few years ago above the chancel arch of Rotherham church. This example is well worthy the study and attention of members who are engaged in the study of ancient polychrome."

Report of the Dorchester Sub-Committee:—

"The third and fourth portions of the work at Dorchester, consisting respectively of the east end of the church, and the eastern part of the chancel roof, are now on the eve of completion: and the result reflects the highest credit both on Mr. Butterfield, and upon Mr. White, the mason, and Mr. Castle, the builder, by whom these portions have been severally executed. The eastern extremity of the edifice is now restored to its original magnificence, the gable having been raised to its proper height and pitch, while the great window, before so mutilated, has at length, through the skill and ingenuity of the architect, returned to its primitive grandeur. The elevation of the gable has necessitated a corresponding change in the pitch of the roof, which has accordingly been raised to the extent of about nineteen feet from the east wall, and, in consequence, presents so singular an appearance when viewed from the northern or southern side, as absolutely to require a further extension of the elevation at the earliest possible opportunity. The roof, which is of most noble proportions, is supported by strong oaken principals, thirteen in number, placed at small intervals, the interstices being left open for the present at all events. These parts of the work have involved the following expenses:—

	£	s	d
Mr. S. Castle (Contract for Roof)	366	14	0
Mr. G. P. White (East Window, &c.)	177	0	0
Charge for Scaffolding, amounting probably to	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	558	14	0
Estimated balance	22	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		
	£581	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

“To meet this the following funds are in the Treasurer’s hands :—

In the bank	550	7	0
From the Offertory at Dorchester	15	4	4½
From the Alms-box at Ditto	15	0	0

£580 11 4½

“But the balance in favour of the restoration fund, though it will in course of time be augmented by the annual subscriptions, will be insufficient to meet further necessary expenses. The charge of the architect, as unknown, has not been estimated. The glazing of the east window, which it is most desirable not to delay, will occasion a considerable expense. The wheel in the upper portion of the window is to be filled with painted glass, the subscription raised in Oriel College having been applied to this purpose, and much old glass remains, though in a very mutilated state. It is, however, thought desirable to make the work complete, by filling such parts of the window as are not already provided with stained glass, with figured quarries, if indeed the subscriptions shall be such as to enable the Society to do so. But in any case the lead and iron bars, together with the expense of fixing the glass, will require a considerable outlay. Under these circumstances the Sub-Committee feel called upon to make a further appeal to the liberality of members of the Society, and others, in behalf of the good work now in hand, and at the same time to express their assurance, that if anything can justify the past and invite us to further expenditure, it is the remarkable improvement in the present appearance of that glorious fabric, and the still greater improvement which it promises.

“The Sub-Committee have also to lament that the pavement of the sacarium must be indefinitely delayed unless further subscriptions are forthcoming: it is at present in a most unseemly state.

“The north aisle of the quire is almost in a dangerous state.

“The Sub-Committee will not particularize further; but they hope that they will not be thought to be transcending their province if they mention again with warm admiration the sacrifices and exertions made by the Perpetual Curate, Churchwardens, and Parishioners of Dorchester; and their disappointment at the small encouragement given to the undertaking by the county generally.”

A Lecture was then delivered by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, being the first of a series on the "Application of Greek Philosophy to the Study of Gothic Architecture." The present one chiefly treated of the application of the Platonic Philosophy. The Secretaries greatly regret that the extemporary character of these lectures prevents them giving such an abstract of them as would be desirable.

The President thanked Mr. Sewell for the very interesting paper which the Society had just heard. In connexion with the questions which arose out of Mr. Sewell's remarks, he observed, "that it was generally found that in Grecian Architecture a column composed of many small stones was unsatisfactory in appearance, while in Romanesque and Gothick, the objection was so far from holding, that pillars of few large stones had a less pleasing effect. He threw this out as a suggestion, an examination into the causes of which might prove an interesting subject of investigation."

Mr. Marriott, of Exeter College, "considered this to be an excellent exemplification of Mr. Sewell's theories; the principle of Grecian Architecture being merely simplicity, which consequently rendered as small a number of component parts as possible desirable; while that of Gothick being plurality in unity, a greater number of such parts promoted the developement of the idea."

Mr. Freeman observed, "that the solution of the difficulty might be easily found in the constructive principles of the two styles. The Grecian column was simply a post supporting a weight, and retained a separate existence both physically and in idea; consequently as near an approach as possible to the unity of the original timber-post was sought after, and a monolith pillar was the most perfect. In Romanesque, and still more completely in Gothick, the pier had no such separate existence, but is simply the piece of wall between two arches, and was treated as such. Hence of all the forms which it assumed, the columnar

was the least satisfactory, and gradually went out of use. Connected with this would be a question, why Romanesque columns were found so invariably shorter than their Grecian originals, even in those specimens where this is not carried so far as to be actually a deformity. He thought that, the entablature and the arch answering to each other in their respective principles of construction, the highest point of each should be taken as the standard, and the room required by the curved form of the latter be taken out of the height of the pillar, a process which he thought would nearly give the proportions of the lighter and more graceful Romanesque columns. The Grecian orders, when used in their full proportions as supports for arches, were, he thought, seldom satisfactory, especially when the arch was further cut off from the column by an useless and unmeaning piece of entablature, belonging to another constructive system."

The Meeting, which was the most largely attended Ordinary Meeting ever remembered, dissolved shortly after.

MEETING, MARCH 10TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. E. S. FOULKES, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College.

F. A. BAKER, Wadham College.

R. T. BRANSON, Pembroke College.

R. B. BRIEN, Balliol College.

FRANCIS DU BOULAY, Exeter College.

A. S. LATTER, Queen's College.

JOHN MARSHALL, Exeter College.

HERBERT PLATER, Merton College.

The President then read the list of candidates for election at the next Meeting, and of the presents and purchases received since the last.

Mr. Freeman then read the Report of the Committee, which was as follows :

"The attention of the Committee has been of late chiefly directed to the publications of the Society. The list of Subscribers to the Brass Catalogue is such as to warrant the hope that the Society will soon be enabled to bring out the work, which will be done as soon as 150 copies shall have been subscribed for, the present number being 122. It is, however, much to be wished that this point may be certainly decided during the present Term, and that consequently members wishing to subscribe will no longer delay adding their names to the list. The vexatious mode of publishing by subscription would not have been adopted, had not the funds of the Society been in such a state that it can scarcely afford to run any risk whatever.

"The copyright of the former publications, together with the wood-cuts, have been transferred to Mr. Parker on terms highly advantageous to the Society. The Committee feel it their duty to make this publick acknowledgment of the very liberal conduct of the Publisher, which alone has rescued the Society from the difficulties into which it would otherwise have been involved by the great loss on some former works. The Committee hope that the sale may still, under their new proprietorship, be such that Mr. Parker may have no cause to regret his liberal treatment of the Society on this occasion.

"The Committee are also at present engaged in drawing up a scheme for future publications.

"The number of the Corresponding Secretaries has been further increased by the addition of the Rev. J. R. Woodford, a leading member of the Bristol Society, and of Mr. Parkins of Merton College. The name of the latter gentleman must be familiar to every member, as having deserved the grateful recollection of the Society, on account of his valuable services during the two periods in which, while resident in the University, he so ably discharged the office of Secretary."

A Lecture was then delivered by the Rev. William Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, on "the application of certain principles of Greek Philosophy to the study of Architecture:" continuing the subject with regard to the philosophy of Aristotle.

Mr. Jones called the attention of Members to the "Manchester Card," recommended by the *Ecclesiologist* for clearing whitewash from mouldings, &c.

The Meeting, which was numerously attended, shortly after separated.

Mr. Freeman then read the instructions, which had been mentioned in the report at the last Meeting as having been issued to the Corresponding Secretaries.

TRINITY OR ACT TERM.

MEETING, MAY 5TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new members were admitted :—

F. ADAMS, Exeter College.

H. MEYNELL, Brasenose College.

F. PALMER, Merton College.

The President then read the list of candidates for election at the next meeting, and of presents and purchases.

The Librarian read the Report of the Committee; it mentioned several applications for advice with respect to monumental memorials for churchyards, and suggested to members the investigation of ancient examples of simple and appropriate forms, alluding to those discovered in Bakewell churchyard, of which an account has recently been communicated by the President. It adverted to the restorations now in progress at Dorchester abbey-church, Oxfordshire, and solicited aid for the replacing the ancient stained glass in the east window, and filling the new portion of the new window with new glass. It then announced that in the room of Mr. Lowe, who has left Oxford, the Hon. G. F. Boyle, of Christ Church, has been appointed Secretary.

The Rev. W. Sewell, B.D., Vice-President, delivered a lecture on the Corruption of Greek Architecture, prefatory to the introduction of Gothick.

The President and Mr. Patterson confirmed some remarks in Mr. Sewell's Lecture.

A Letter was read from the Rev. G. Williams, of King's College, Cambridge, calling the attention of the Society to the appeals made in the *Ecclesiologist* of November and April, for aid to the orthodox Patriarch of Antioch, in his efforts to restore some of the ancient churches of his Patriarchate to Christian worship.

MEETING, MAY 26TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Rev. HENRY MAJENDIE, Vicar of Speen, Berks.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Exeter College.

ARTHUR DUCANE, St. John's College.

JAMES H. WILSON, Wadham College.

RICHARD J. HARVEY, St. John's College.

The President then read the list of candidates for election at the next Meeting, and of the presents and purchases.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, Secretary, read the report of the Committee, chiefly commenting on the presents received, which were unusually numerous, including a large number of impressions of brasses, both ancient and modern. It is also stated that Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, of Christ Church, had been elected to the place on the Committee rendered vacant by the election of Mr. Boyle as Secretary.

The President then read a communication from J. H. Markland, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, on several features in the Abbey Church of Bath, especially the

bases of pillars of earlier date in the foundations at the east end, which, from the numerous fragments of Roman antiquity found in the city, have often been attributed to that people, but which he shewed should rather be considered as fragments of one of the two Romanesque Cathedrals, bearing date respectively 1088 and 1140, which preceded the present building. The present Church, Mr. Markland observed, possesses a peculiar interest as being the last building of any magnitude erected in this country in a style purely Gothick, and being almost the only Cathedral which remains in the state in which it was originally designed. The Church was begun by Bishop Oliver King, who was translated from Exeter to Bath in 1495, and the work was completed after his death in 1502 by the Priors of Bath. A beautiful monumental Chapel was in course of erection as a memorial of the last Prior—Bird, when the labours of the sculptor of that chantry were arrested, either by the impoverished state of the Prior's funds, or by the surrender of the monastery, and this cherished work of years had to be abandoned at the very moment that it was ripening to perfection; such disappointments to artists and sculptors must not have been unfrequent at that memorable period. Mr. Markland noticed the works executed in 1833. The building was then judiciously thrown open externally, but whether pinnacles should have been placed on the tower and other portions of the fabric may be questioned. The changes internally, having taken place before Church-arrangement was well understood, are open to great objection, but they supplanted much that was decidedly bad, brought to light several concealed features of antiquity, and many monuments which had been stuck like handbills upon the pillars were removed. Prior Bird's chantry was restored in a most creditable manner. These improvements were effected at the instance of the late Corporation of the city.

Mr. Markland also brought under the notice of the Society some peculiarities in the churches of Swainswick, Somersetshire, and Little Addington, Northamptonshire, in both of which the lower part of the towers may be said to be obtruded into the nave. This, which has been styled "a beauty of infrequent occurrence^a," is also found in the church at Nun Monkton, Yorkshire.

Mr. Lechmere exhibited some drawings of stained glass remaining in the priory church of Great Malvern, which, when perfect, represented King Henry VII. and his Queen, Prince Arthur, Sir Reginald Bray, Sir John Savage, and Sir Thomas Lovell. The inscription beneath, as being erected during the lifetime of the persons commemorated, commences with "Orate pro bone Statu" instead of "Orate pro animabus." The only figures remaining in a perfect state are those of the Prince and Sir Reginald Bray, who are both represented kneeling at low desks, which are usually called faldstools, and have been figured as such, though Mr. Lechmere expressed some doubt as to that being their correct designation.

The Rev. Henry Thompson, M.A., Corresponding Secretary, read a paper on the parish church of Wrington, Somerset, one of the finest village churches in England, and an admirable example of the rich and elegant style of Perpendicular prevalent in that county. The tower, especially, is, perhaps, unsurpassed for harmony of composition and delicacy of detail. The manor and church being formerly dependencies of the abbey of Glastonbury, there can be little doubt but that the present fabric is owing to the munificence of that house. The exact date is uncertain; but from traces of an earlier roof remaining against the tower within, it would seem that the latter was built before the present nave. The chancel is, for the most part, a relic of an earlier building, and is much inferior in size and richness. The east window is transition Decorated, from geometrical to flowing tracery.

^a Archæological Notices of Northamptonshire Churches, p. 107.

Mr. Freeman made some remarks corroborating Mr. Thompson's statement on the great merit of Wrington church, with which he was well acquainted. He alluded to other Somersetshire churches, which were much spoiled by the retention of the smaller and earlier chancels, instancing Gatton, where the effect of a most lofty and magnificent nave is much deteriorated by the low arches of a preceding building remaining under the central tower. This church was remarkable for a west front far surpassing the usual parochial model, even when the church is large and of the cross form.

Mr. Lucas exhibited his models of the proposed restoration of William of Wykeham's monument. Considerable difficulty had been experienced in ascertaining how to supply the loss of some of the figures in the niches around the sides of the tomb; he had at length inserted angels bearing shields. The models are painted and gilded.

MEETING, JUNE 9TH, 1847.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

F. E. VENABLES, Esq., Wooburn, Beaconsfield.

H. E. D. WARD, University College.

SLADE BAKER, University College.

H. S. POLEHAMPTON, B.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.

W. W. GODDEN, Worcester College.

The Rev. HARCOURT SKRINE, M.A., Wadham College;
Sunbury, Middlesex.

The President read the list of presents and purchases, and of the candidates for election at the next meeting. Among the presents was a drawing presented by the Rev. John Barrow, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, of an Altar-cruet found at Sherborne Priory, near Basingstoke,

and now in the possession of Queen's College. Its form is singular, being an octagonal pyramid, truncated, with a handle and long spout united to the vessel by a quatre-foiled circle.

Mr. Freeman, Secretary, read the Report of the Committee, announcing that the immediate publication of the Brass Catalogue had been determined on, and calling attention to a new work on the difference of style in ancient Glass Painting, presented by the Treasurer.

A Lecture of very great interest was then delivered by the Rev. George Williams, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on the Church of S. Mary, at Jerusalem; originally erected by Justinian, and afterwards during the Crusades used again as a Christian church by the Templars, but now desecrated, and converted into a mosque. In the course of his lecture Mr. Williams elucidated several difficulties connected with the temple area, and other questions relating to the topography of the Holy City. He concluded by stating that the present orthodox Patriarch of Antioch was soliciting funds for several objects connected with the support of the Church among his poor and persecuted, but faithful flock, and held this up as a fit object for the consideration of all western Christians wishing to manifest their sympathy with the suffering Churches of the East. Mr. Williams' lecture was fully illustrated by very beautiful drawings and plans.

Mr. Wayte, as Treasurer, expressed his willingness to receive any contributions from members or others for the use of the Patriarch of Antioch.

After some remarks by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A., corroborating some of Mr. Williams' statements, the President called attention to the diligence and accuracy of research manifested by the lecturer, recommending his line of investigation, in comparing original documents with the present features of the locality, to all who may be engaged in similar inquiries.

The meeting, which was one of the most largely attended ever remembered, then separated.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THIS Meeting was holden in the Society's Room, Holywell, on Tuesday, June 15th ; the Chair was taken by the Rev. the Master of University College, President.

After a few preliminary remarks, the President alluded to the presence of one of the newly appointed Colonial Bishops, who had expressed his desire to be admitted a member of the Society. He then, in the name of the Committee, proposed the Rev. Robert Gray, M.A.^b, of University College, Bishop elect of Cape Town, as a Patron of the Society. The proposal was carried by acclamation.

The Bishop elect returned thanks to the Society for the compliment which it had conferred upon him, stating the great pleasure he had in becoming connected with the Society, and his hope that its aid might be productive of very beneficial results in his newly-formed Diocese, in which the number of Churches erected up to the present time was exceedingly small.

The Society then proceeded to ballot for ordinary members, when the following gentlemen were elected :—

FRANCIS ASHPITEL, Brasenose College.

EDWARD JAMES, S. John's College.

The Rev. J. T. PIGOT, B.A., Brasenose College ; Rochester.

ROBINSON THORNTON, S. John's College.

The Hon. G. F. Boyle, B.A., Secretary, was then called upon by the President to read the Annual Report of the Committee, which was as follows :—

“ It is as usual with feelings of congratulation for the past, and of a good hope for the future, that the Committee are able to lay before the Society their Eighth Annual Report. If the past year has not been distinguished by any occurrence so remarkable as the

^b Now D.D.

change of place, which allowed us at the last Annual Meeting to meet, for the first time on such an occasion, on our own ground and with our own collection displayed around us, the steady progress which enables us to trace at almost every time of our assembling the beneficial effects of that change, should be a still greater subject of mutual congratulation than the single more conspicuous event of the change itself. The more numerous attendance at our meetings, the far greater use made by members of our library and collection generally, we may even add, the steady increase of our own numbers, and the more frequent visits of distinguished persons not resident in the University, all more or less trace their origin to the change which provided the Society with a dwelling-place worthy of itself and of its objects. The Committee would fain hope that it may long remain devoted to so good an end, and that each year that witnesses the Society assemble in it at this annual period of academical festivity, will enable them to speak of greater efficiency and a more enlarged sphere for promoting the cause to which the energies of the Society are devoted.

“The circumstances of the last Annual Meeting must be fresh in the mind of every one who was present on that most interesting occasion. The first Annual Meeting held in our own room will long be remembered on account of the presence of so many eminent champions of Church Architecture and Church Restoration, and the eloquent discourse which it was our privilege to hear from one of the foremost among them. If our present meeting is less rich in attractions of that kind, the further interest which accrued to the former from the personal addition to our list of Patrons of a venerable and illustrious Father of the Church, is far from being wanting on the present occasion, when we are honoured with the presence of one of those eminent persons who are about to proceed to foreign shores with the same holy commission, and to whom we may venture to hope that our Society, or at least the principles it advocates, may be found no mean auxiliary in enabling them to enrich their new and more exalted spheres of duty with temples which may be no unworthy daughters of the glorious edifices which they are so soon to leave behind.

“The efficiency of the Society has been increased, during the last twelve months, by the institution of the office of Librarian, and the constant additions to its property had rendered expedient the appointment of an officer who might be enabled to give his

undivided attention to the care of the library, and to the arrangement of the numerous presents received at almost every meeting of the Society. The Committee would particularly direct attention to the important additions made during the last year to their collection of Monumental Brasses, especially as they will materially increase the value and interest of the Catalogue which they propose publishing, and the thanks of the Society are chiefly due to Viscount Downe, and to the Rev. J. H. Wynne, of All Souls. A number of works have been presented by members, bearing upon several important branches of Ecclesiological science; and the Committee have also especially to notice the valuable present lately received of six volumes of Heraldick MSS. presented by the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College. The Society continues to receive reports of the proceedings of various Architectural Societies in different parts of the kingdom.

“Considerable benefit has been derived from the election of three Vice-Presidents in addition to those members who are to be *ex officio*; and the Society will concur with the Committee in acknowledging their obligation to one of their number, the Rev. William Sewell, for his interesting and valuable lectures on the various points of contrast between Gothick and Grecian architecture. It could not fail to be interesting to members, whose studies in this University are so especially directed to the works of the most eminent Greek philosophers, to learn how completely that style of architecture, the study of which it is our object to promote, is in fact the realization of those ideas of the beautiful, of which the writings of Plato and Aristotle give us their conception, but to which the buildings of their own age, however worthy of admiration, failed to correspond.

“The publications of the Society are about to be placed on a different footing, and the present agreement with the Publisher terminates in September next. The Committee would take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr. Parker for his liberal conduct on several occasions, and for the interest which he has uniformly manifested in its welfare. Henceforth the Society’s publications will be divided into two classes; the first will consist of papers read at meetings, and published from time to time at the discretion of the Committee, in a series, each number of which is complete in itself, and of these a volume may be made up either at the end of every year, or at any other period.

The second will consist of larger works of archæological interest, or of small hand-books for practical use in restorations. The annual report, with the rules, list of presents received, and catalogue of members, will continue to be published, and will relate all the details of the several meetings. The terminal reports will no longer contain the substance, or give an analysis of the papers read at each meeting, but they will be reserved for insertion in the volume above mentioned. A number of subscribers' names has been received, sufficient to induce the Society to commence the publication of their Brass Catalogue, but it is most desirable that persons wishing for copies should communicate their names to the Secretaries or to the Publisher, as a further guarantee to the Society against any risk, and because after the appearance of the work the price will probably be raised to non-subscribers. The Committee would take this opportunity to acknowledge their obligation to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Haines, who has spared neither time nor trouble in his endeavour to impart the utmost value and interest to the work.

“The improvement which is gradually taking place in the style of new churches, though we must still confess that much is yet lacking even in the best examples, renders it difficult to enumerate the best specimens which have been erected during the past year. Though few can be found in which some improvement might not be made, we seldom now meet with a church erected by an architect of reputation which has not some point upon which we can rest with satisfaction as an advance in some respect or other upon preceding structures. One example, however, as closely connected with ourselves, cannot be passed over in silence; the Committee allude to the chapel recently added to the Episcopal Palace in this diocese. Of the share in this good work which belongs to the founder, it becomes them not to speak; as regards that of the architect, without at all pledging themselves to any approbation of every feature either within or without, they cannot but mention with honour the general beauty and propriety of the structure. Some portions seem open to criticism, but it should be remembered that it belongs to a class of buildings for which, on several accounts, it would appear more difficult to frame a satisfactory design than for an ordinary parish church.

“Another work, still more interesting, and even more difficult, the rebuilding of the chapel of one of our principal Colleges, is

speedily expected among us. On no work can the Society—we may say the Church in general—look with greater interest; the structure and arrangement of a College chapel is a most difficult question. Among all the Colleges of our two Universities, it is remarkable how few really satisfactory models are to be found; all of any merit in Oxford being imitations of one design, and the sister University affording only that one magnificent creation of royal bounty which can hardly be proposed for imitation in the present day. With this paucity of models, and the altered circumstances of Colleges since their first institution, the erection of a new chapel in Oxford is one of the most important experiments which our age has seen, and one to the result of which all lovers of Ecclesiastical art will most anxiously look.

“To turn from works of original conception to the even more fascinating task of preserving and restoring the relicks bequeathed to us by ancient piety, the first instance of restoration which claims the attention of the Committee is that in which the Society is more deeply interested than in any other, that of the abbey church of Dorchester. A portion of the work, considerable in itself, but small in proportion to the magnitude of the whole undertaking, has been completed; the sacrarium has been restored to a state of safety and decency, and the wonderful east window again shows itself in all its splendour. But it is with great pain that the Committee announce that the works are now standing still from want of funds to continue them; and that, even in what has been done, the same cause has prevented the roof from being constructed in the splendid and elaborate manner which befits so magnificent a quire as that of Dorchester; though it is fair to state that, plain as it is, it is of a character which will admit of any extent of future decorations. The work was commenced with small actual prospect of even so much as is now completed, but in reliance on the bounty of the Church in general to forward such an undertaking, and in the same confidence the Committee trust that they have only to make the interruption known, and means will be supplied of proceeding further. The idea that what has been already done is all that they may hope to do for a church which has of late occupied so large a share of their attention is one which they cannot as yet bring themselves to entertain.

“Another work of restoration, more removed from us in locality, but not less interesting in itself, and carried on partly by the ex-

ertions of members of our own Society, partly by the capítular body and individuals resident on the spot, has been commenced in a still more venerable seat of early Christianity, the cathedral church of S. David's. It would ill become the promoters of either to feel jealousy of the other; the Committee would rather hope that equal success may crown two undertakings which thus equally deserve it. Nor is this the only cathedral in which restorations of great extent and merit are being carried on. The magnificent churches of Ely and Hereford stand in need of the liberality of the Church in general to second the zealous efforts of their chapters; and another work, in some respects of even greater interest, has been commenced at S. Patrick's in Dublin, which is doubly valuable, when it is considered that the cathedrals and other churches of Ireland have fallen into a far greater state of degradation even than our own. Nor can the Committee omit to mention a work on a smaller scale, but which as having arisen under our own eyes and almost entirely by the labours of members of our own body, naturally challenges a large share of their attention. They allude to the alterations in S. Thomas' church, and the addition of the new aisle. The latter is certainly one of the most beautiful objects of modern erection in the whole City; and the older part of the building has assumed in its arrangements the most correct and ecclesiastical appearance of any parish church in Oxford. If the restoration has not been extended to every feature of the church, it has been from circumstances which its authors could not control; they have been unavoidably hindered from doing every thing that was desirable, but all that has been attempted has been well done, and we may hope that the rest may one day follow.

“ In the external relations of the Society, the chief feature deserving of notice has been the working of the system of Corresponding Secretaries, mentioned at the last Annual Meeting as having been commenced immediately before that time. During the past year, several other names have been added to the list, and instructions have been issued to them as to the manner in which they may best promote the interests and aims of the Society in their respective districts. The Society was never intended to be a merely local one, but rather as a centre of co-operation and communication among all persons interested in the subjects for whose promotion it is instituted, who are members of, or otherwise

connected with the University of Oxford. Like the University itself, the Society has its home, its local centre of government and assembly, but like the University too, it would extend its members and its influence as far as possible. The Corresponding Secretaries have been instituted in order to afford a more ready means of communication between remote districts and the academical centre. The system is yet in its infancy, but even already has not been without fruits. At the last meeting but one papers were communicated by two Corresponding Secretaries on the antiquities of their own places of residence, one of them bringing before us one of the most beautiful parish churches in the whole kingdom; and at the last meeting the receipt of a large addition to our collection of Monumental Brasses marked the interest taken in our proceedings by a third.

“During the last year a new Architectural Society has arisen in the University of Cambridge, which the Committee would fain hope may soon be able to occupy the place of late so honourably and energetically filled there by the Ecclesiological, or, as it still seems hard to refrain from calling it, the Cambridge Camden Society. With this Society the Committee have felt themselves bound to enter into the same alliance as with the provincial societies, the more so as the field it occupies is nobler and more promising. The Committee would hope that, with this Society, and our own, and the Ecclesiological Society occupying the three great centres, the two Universities and the metropolis, and connected by friendly ties among themselves, a system of co-operation may be obtained which will render it quite unnecessary for any student of Church Architecture and the kindred arts to subject himself to the disadvantage of carrying on his pursuits alone.

“The mention of the sister University naturally leads the Committee to notice the late visit of one of its members, and the very valuable paper read by him at our last meeting. But it must not be forgotten that the individual referred to, although not belonging to our University, was yet one of the earliest members of our Society, and this, as well as the subject of the paper, a church in so distant a land, may serve to show how little the aims and objects of the Society are confined to a particular locality. In connexion with this subject may be mentioned an application which has been received, which will be of the greatest interest to all who sympathize with our suffering brethren in the East. The

Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch has with great difficulty obtained permission from the Mahometan government to rebuild the ruined church of S. Nicolas at Damascus, and solicits the contributions of Western Christians to aid his impoverished yet faithful flock in this design. The Treasurer of our Society has expressed his willingness to receive any contributions from members or others for this purpose. Within our own University, the disposition on the part of the Society to enter into friendly relations with bodies having in any degree kindred objects, has been shown by the relations entered into with the Motett Society, whose meetings have been permitted to take place in this room. The end of the two Societies, dissimilar as they may appear, have a point of connexion, as being the cultivation respectively of two of the highest of arts, and these two the most capable of being immediately devoted to the highest purposes; and the Committee would hope that an amicable relation may long continue to exist between the two Societies, cemented as it is by the circumstance of their having one of their principal officers in common.

“The Committee, in conclusion, would especially call the attention of members to the opportunity afforded them by the Long Vacation, for the preparation of papers, and of short notices on any churches they may happen to become acquainted with, and for promoting the objects and interest of the Society. The perusal of the reports of the several meetings, even during the last twelve months, could not fail to show what various objects of interest claim our attention, and how every subject brought under our notice might be illustrated by additional examples. It is almost needless to remind members of the great value attached to sketches of the painted glass and tracery of windows, to drawings of ancient church plate, to rubbings of monumental brasses, to examples of tomb-stones, and to peculiarities in detail, or characteristic features in the style of churches throughout the different parts of the kingdom. A new subject for investigation and research has been brought before the Society during the past year, the theory of Ichnography, to which our attention was directed by Mr. Burgon, and the more numerous and accurate measurements of ancient churches we can collect the more materials shall we possess either for its proof or refutation. The Committee would impress upon members that to a Society such as our own collections of precedent are of much the same value as

experience to an individual, and the more closely we desire to imitate and to follow ancient examples the more shall we appreciate the value of an intimate acquaintance with the details of the churches and edifices of our ancestors."

The Report was then put from the Chair, and unanimously received by the Society.

The President stated in addition that the Committee had decided that, during the approaching meeting of the British Association, the Society's Room would be open to the inspection of all members of that body on presenting their Association tickets.

A paper was then read by Mr. E. A. Freeman, B.A., Secretary, on the Origin and Progress of Romanesque Architecture. He apologised for one of the officers, and not some more distinguished person being called upon to address the Society at its principal meeting;—this had originated in an unavoidable misapprehension on the part of the Committee, who had been led to suppose, till it was too late to apply for a paper in any other quarter, that Mr. Williams would have been able to read his lecture on S. Mary's Church in Jerusalem at the Annual Meeting, instead of at the last ordinary one. Mr. Freeman then proceeded to trace at some length the progress of Romanesque from the early Basilican forms to that which he considered as most nearly approaching to an ideal perfection, the Norman style of England and Northern France. He contended that the Romanesque was a distinct and perfect style, possessing such an ideal perfection, grounded upon its own mechanical and æsthetical principles, and that it was therefore not to be considered either as a corrupted Classical or an imperfect Gothick. Mr. Freeman concluded with the following remarks:—

"The comparison of the moral teaching of the two great forms of Christian Architecture, the Romanesque as being the language of the Church under persecution, the Gothick of the same Church in her days of worldly triumph, each showing forth the lessons and warnings needed by their respective periods, I had the honour

of drawing out at length before the Society on a former occasion, and I will not trouble my hearers with its repetition. But I may perhaps be allowed to recant an inference which I have elsewhere drawn from that theory, namely, that under certain circumstances of the Church, supposed to be analogous to those of the Romanesque period, the revival of that style would be desirable, as that expressing the lesson most needed under such circumstances. A very able writer, and a personal friend of my own, has stated that this opinion leads to Pantheism; I must confess that I do not see how; but I do not hesitate to express my present belief that the inference above mentioned fails in forgetfulness of the greatest law of such symbolism as I seek to maintain, namely, its unconsciousness. The ancient architects did not sit down deliberately to express the circumstances of the Church in the temples which they reared to her service, but simply built in the best manner that they knew, and those circumstances working in their minds produced an unconscious expression of the spirit and temper of the age. This did alike Walkelyn, and Poore, and Walsingham, and Wykeham; to imitate our Romanesque architects by copying their works would not be to imitate their spirit; we best tread in the steps of the founders of Caen and Romsey, by building in the best style we know of, and leaving the peculiar expression of our own wants and circumstances to be wrought out by their own unconscious operations, which in a really good building, the work of a devout and thoughtful mind, will be sure to evoke them. While I most strongly protest against unnecessary alterations in the monuments of antiquity, while I would religiously preserve every stone of Romanesque work at Peterborough and Southwell and Northampton as among the most precious relics of the past, endeared to us by some of the noblest and holiest of historical associations: in new erections we must take the most perfect style, and that alone. When we have well learned the principles and details of ancient art, especially by restoring to their original glory the monuments which they have bequeathed to us, we shall be able to design, to develope, to improve for ourselves, and rear temples to which Worms and Cologne, and S. Omens alike must yield. When our ancient churches again stand forth perfect and undefiled, when our village churches show on their walls the living picture instead of the dull whitewash, and their chancels exhibit the stalls of clerks instead of the cur-

tained and cushioned pew of the spoiler; when our cathedrals and abbeys are again all glorious as of old; when the renovated pile of Dorchester shows in wall, and window, and roof, and pillar, the beauty of three ages past; when its more glorious daughter, the church of the great Remigius and the greater S. Hugh, rears again its triple spires to crown its lordly height with yet more soaring majesty, and when the angels' quire within glitters anew in vault, and capital, and window, with azure and gold and ruby; when Carlisle, and Bristol, and our own S. Frideswides rejoice again in the fair proportions of their once sumptuous naves; when the three estates of England have learned that the church and college of S. Stephen would form no useless addition to the ancient Hall of Justice and the new Council-Chamber of the Senate; when its more glorious neighbour, overtopped by the world's pomp without, shall be restored to purer holiness within, and the royal abbey of S. Peter, the shrine of S. Edward, the tombs of our mightiest princes, shall rejoice at the idols of the heathen and the fulsome praises of the unworthy swept for ever away from their sacred precincts; then let us go forth to the waste places of our land, where no spire has yet pointed heavenward, and no choral strain has waked the echo of the wild wood or the crowded street, or where the hand of sacrilege has swept away the once holy and beautiful temples of the Most High. Then shall Oseney, and Godstow, and Abingdon, and Reading, and S. Edmundsbury, and fair Lichfield's prouder sister, rise from their ashes in grace and majesty that Poore and Wykeham never knew. The three towers shall again point out from far the holy seat of worship, and the joyful bells again call the faithful to its daily rites; within, the tall clustered pillars shall rear aloft the soaring arch and the airy window above, and the vault spring from the rich pavement to a height rivalling Beauvais or Cologne. And all, glass, and oak, and ashlar, shall glitter with every gorgeous hue, rich diaper shall cover every vacant inch of wall; each light of the tall window shall blaze with the pictured deeds of Saints; and the azure vault shall gleam, like the shield of Tydeus, with all the stars that gild the firmament. Beyond, the four mighty piers shall uplift the glorious lantern into a yet more boundless height, and below, the chancel-screen, carved, and painted, and gilded, shall fence off the sumptuous quire. There shall the stalls show forth

in sculptured misereres and soaring canopies a richer beauty than Amiens itself: there shall the tombs of holy Bishops and mighty warriors speak of their deeds only by the blazoned shield, the staff and mitre, the sword and helmet; each glance of the sleeping faithful fixed on the all-glorious Altar, reared far aloft on the gradual ascent of steps and pavement, themselves glittering with rich tints and deep enamel; and far above, the slender pillars of the gorgeous apse shall cluster around the holiest of all, like those that guard the resting place of the royal Confessor, kindled to fresh life in tenfold majesty. The cold antiquary or the busy statesman may smile on our aspirations as a mere fevered dream; but the true son of the Church deems otherwise; let us work on in humble faith, and hope, and reverence; and when we are sleeping in the dust, our effigies perchance adorning these very walls, our posterity may, as they enter the gorgeous buildings they shall rear and dedicate, remember that their fathers pointed out the way which it was not granted them to tread, and behold the glories of the promised heritage though themselves might not enter therein."

MICHAELMAS TERM.

MEETING, NOV. 4TH, 1847.

The Rev. W. B. Heathcote in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

H. P. LIDDON, Christ Church.

J. E. BOWDEN, Trinity College.

The Treasurer read the Report of the Committee and the list of presents.

The attention of the Society was directed to the change in the Officers and Members of the Committee which is to ensue in the present Term, and the five following gentlemen were proposed in the room of those Members of Committee who retire by rotation :—

The PRINCIPAL of Brasenose College.

The Rev. T. BUTLER, of Magdalene College.

The Rev. H. ELLISON, of University College.

Mr. LINGARD, of Brasenose College.

Mr. GUY, of Lincoln College.

The provisions of the Rule which regulates the nomination of other Candidates in the place of those named by the Committee, were then recapitulated to the Society, and the Report alluded to the election of a President from among the Vice-Presidents, and of two Auditors, not members of Committee, which will take place at the same meeting.

The Committee had much gratification in announcing that the work on Monumental Brasses is nearly through the press, and of acknowledging their obligations to Mr. Evans of Hampstead, Mr. Manning, President of the Cambridge Architectural Society, and to Mr. Nicholls, the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and to several other gentlemen for the assistance they have afforded.

The Committee had received the names of two hundred subscribers, and the report ended by calling the attention of Members to the Hand-book of Ecclesiology, published by the Ecclesiological Society.

Mr. Jones, on behalf of the Dorchester Sub-Committee, announced the near completion of the restoration of the sacarium of the Abbey Church. The painted glass, however, was not yet fixed in the window.

Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, of Christ Church, read the first part of a paper, illustrated by plans and drawings, "On the Architectural and Ecclesiological Antiquities of the Cathedral of Basle."

Mr. Lechmere commenced, by briefly enumerating the leading events in the early history of the cathedral, which was founded by the Emperor Henry II., in the year 1010. He then proceeded to trace the remains of the earliest and most curious portions of the building, referring at the same time, for collateral evidence, as to date, &c., to the

few muniments which still survive the general wreck of the archives once belonging to the cathedral.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is cruciform, and consists of a nave, decidedly the earliest portion of the edifice; two aisles on each side; two transepts, or cross aisles, and two towers at the west end.

The prevailing style which characterises the earlier portions of the cathedral is the early Romanesque, while the later additions are of the Middle and Third Pointed periods. The porch of S. Gall which terminates the northern transept, is singularly remarkable from its resemblance to works of a much earlier date. The tympanum and lintels are adorned with sculptures, representing the last Judgment, and the parable of the wise and foolish Virgins. On each side of the doorway is a series of three square-headed niches, supported by small pillars and entablatures. The details of this porch retain in a remarkable degree traces of classical proportion. Over the porch is the circular window called the Wheel of Fortune. It is a large wheel composed of sixteen spokes, set at equal distances round the inner rim of the fellow, and the external rim of the nave, which is voided and filled with glass. Eight persons in different attitudes are represented in the act of endeavouring to grasp the short spokes which project from the outer rim or fellow of the wheel, and Fortune, represented by a crowned figure, is presiding over the fate of her victims.

Circular windows are comparatively common, and found in every variety of Gothic Architecture, from the earliest to the latest period, but the *Rota Fortunæ* is with one or two exceptions peculiar to foreign churches. It appears at San Zeno at Verona, and S. Stephen at Beauvais, both of Romanesque date, and representations of it are found on the marble pavement of the Duomo of Sienna. Underneath the choir is a spacious crypt, which, like that at York cathedral, is entered by steps from the transepts. The piers are quadrilateral and of late Romanesque, or

rather transitional work, as is evident from the occasional appearance of the Pointed arch. The ribs are somewhat similar to those in the crypt of Iffley church. The vaulting spaces are filled with frescoes now partly obliterated. Against the south wall is an ancient bas relief representing our Saviour and the twelve Apostles, disposed in pairs in round headed niches of Byzantine character. The crypt was formerly used as a mausoleum of the Margraves of Baden.

Mr. Lechmere then proceeded to a minute description of the west front, the towers and their details, and other portions of the buildings, and concluded with some general remarks relative to the architectural character of the edifice.

The Chairman returned the thanks of the Society.

Some conversation arose respecting the date of the cloisters. Mr. Portal, of Christ Church, noticed two Romanesque churches in Sicily, one at Morreale, near Palermo, the cloisters attached to which are supported on double columns of marble, richly inlaid with mosaic work, and the interior of the building itself is likewise decorated with marble and mosaics; the other, the chapel attached to the palace of the Viceroy, which is also inlaid with mosaics, and in common with most of the Sicilian churches is rich in the splendid agates peculiar to that country.

SECOND MEETING IN MICHAELMAS TERM, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1847.

THE President read the names of the candidates proposed, and the following gentlemen were elected :—

The Very Rev. the DEAN of BANGOR.

The Rev. W. J. E. BENNETT, Christ Church; St. Paul's, Wilton-place, London.

A. P. WHATELY, Christ Church.

J. D. LLOYD, Bromwydd, near Carmarthen.

Rev. C. A. GRIFFITHS, New College.

A. BRODERICK, Exeter College.

JOHN ESCRETT, Worcester College.

The President then read the list of presents, and a letter from the Rev. G. Lewthwaite, which accompanied the present of some casts of the capitals and mouldings of the chancel-arch in Adel church, Yorkshire.

The President read the names of the following gentlemen, who are proposed as Vice-Presidents:—

Rev. ROBERT HUSSEY, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Rev. W. B. HEATHCOTE, New College.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of HEREFORD.

The Report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary: it alluded to the progress made in the work of restoration at Dorchester abbey church, and mentioned that the altar is the gift of an unknown benefactor, and that the good effect of the chancel has been much enhanced by the offering of some hangings to serve as a redos, and that the restoration of the east window is now complete. The Committee expressed a hope that the elevation of the chancel-roof further to the westward would not be prevented by the want of the necessary funds. The report next directed the attention of Members to the proposed restoration of the colouring in the sacrum of Swincomb church, Oxfordshire; and concluded by recapitulating to Members the Rules to be observed in the election of a President and Members to serve on the Committee.

A communication was then read by the Secretary from the Rev. C. Pearson, Corresponding Secretary, describing nine churches in Hertfordshire, in the neighbourhood of Knebworth.

The question of the best mode of warming churches was then brought before the Society by the President.

The Rev. W. Sewell stated some of the objections which can be urged against warming by stoves: he alluded to the irregularity of the temperature which they diffused, and to the danger of fire which they are found to involve, and was anxious for information on the use of braziers.

The President observed that the best mode of warming churches is an important practical question of some difficulty. He mentioned the disadvantages attending the use of charcoal in braziers, especially the dust which they permit to escape.

The Rev. T. Chamberlain spoke favourably of the result in S. Thomas's parish church of the introduction of moveable stoves, nearly on the Ecclesiological Society's plan. They are intended for coke.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson suggested that an arched wire covering might repress a good deal of the dust: that in some churches openings might be made in the floor in a style appropriate to the encaustic tiles, and underground pipes might be introduced; but that an objection to this mode of conveying heat is, that it can only be introduced with advantage into new churches, and entails much expense. Mr. Patterson mentioned the success which had attended the introduction of braziers into two churches with which he was acquainted.

The President mentioned the introduction of an ornamental chimney into Merton College, and a pinnacle at Abingdon pierced to admit of the escape of smoke.

The Rev. W. Sewell exhibited an interesting ancient chest, consisting of stamped leather, adorned with sacred monograms, and some lines in German, massively bound and ribbed in steel.

SPECIAL MEETING, NOV. 24TH.

THE first business laid before the Society was the election of a President for the ensuing year.

The Rev. The Master of University College, on being re-elected, returned thanks to the Society for the mark of confidence they had shown towards him, but regretted that circumstances would unavoidably prevent his filling the office of President during the ensuing year. The Rev. The Principal of Brasenose was then elected.

The Master of University addressed the meeting in resignation of his office amidst great applause: he briefly reverted to the origin of the Society, and remarked that from the time of its formation might be dated the increased interest felt in Church Architecture, which has led to the rise of many similar Societies in various parts of the kingdom. He observed that the previous neglect and deterioration of Ecclesiastical Architecture was by no means confined to the English Church, but was prevalent as well on the Continent as in this country. He concluded by expressing his hope that the study of Gothic Architecture would never degenerate into a mere antiquarianism; and he trusted that all who engaged in it would ever view, as Members of the Church of England, the questions of church arrangement which it brings before them.

A vote of thanks to the President for his able conduct in that office during the past year was proposed by Mr. Wayte, of Trinity College, and seconded by Mr. Jones, of Queen's College. The President briefly returned thanks.

The following gentlemen were then declared duly elected to serve on the Committee:—

The Rev. J. BUTLER, Magdalene College, B.D.

The Rev. H. ELLISON, University College, M.A.

R. R. LINGARD, Brasenose College, B.A.

F. B. GUY, Lincoln College.

The Rev. John Ley, of Exeter College, B.D., and the

Rev. C. P. Eden, M.A., of Oriel College, were elected to serve as Auditors during the following year.

On the proposal of the President, the Society proceeded to elect as Vice-Presidents—the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, of New College, B.C.L.

DEC. 1ST,—LAST MEETING IN MICHAELMAS TERM.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society :—

- R. L. PENNELL, Christ Church.
- A. BAILEY, Christ Church.
- R. DIMSDALE, Corpus Christi College.
- A. S. STEWART, Christ Church.
- HON. W. J. MONSON, Christ Church.
- H. FOWLER, Exeter College.
- W. FIELD, Worcester College.
- E. PALIN, S. John's College.
- W. AUBREY, Exeter College.
- G. BENGOUGH, Oriel College.
- W. MARRIOTT, S. Alban Hall.

The presents received consisted of rubbings of Brasses presented by Mr. Lingard, of Brasenose College: Mr. Stillingfleet, of Brasenose College: Mr. Whately, of Christ Church. A drawing of a fresco, which formerly existed over the porch of Ampthill church, Bedfordshire, was exhibited to the Society by Mr. T. W. Burgon, of Oriel.

The Report of the Committee was then read. It announced the re-election of Mr. Wayte as Treasurer, the election of Mr. Lechmere to the office of Secretary, and the re-election of Mr. Boyle. It also mentioned that the Committee had requested Mr. Freeman to undertake the office of Librarian, and that the Rev. J. L. Patterson and

Mr. Cox, of Trinity College, had been elected to serve on the Committee. The valuable services of the late President, The Rev. the Master of University, were next acknowledged, and the efficiency of those who had filled the several offices of the Society during the past year : and the Report concluded by recommending Members to turn the approaching vacation to the best account by visiting churches, by the composition of papers, and by otherwise promoting the ends and objects of the Society.

The Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter College, read some communications relative to the best mode of warming churches ; stating that the use of braziers as church-grates was prejudicial to health, as the vapours arising from them were liable to produce hæmorrhage of the lungs, in persons of delicate constitutions, in the opinion of many medical men. He observed that their use has likewise the effect of tarnishing and otherwise defacing gilding and polished metal work.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, of Trinity College, spoke in favour of the use of braziers, and stated that their adoption had in several cases been attended with success, especially in S. Thomas's Church, Oxford, where they had been employed for the last two years.

Mr. Haines, of Exeter College, then read a paper on "Monumental Brasses, and Ecclesiastical Costume." It mainly consisted of selections from the early portion of his introduction to the Society's "Manual of Monumental Brasses," which is on the eve of publication. He traced the origin of these memorials, and the progress of their introduction into England, referring in the course of his paper to various collateral points illustrative of the great interest and diversified character of the study of this peculiar class of monuments. Mr. Haines concluded with a sketch of the various classes of ecclesiastical and academical costume ; also selected from the Society's Manual. It may as well be mentioned that the list of subscribers for this work has been recently closed.

Some conversation then arose respecting the posture of figures, and the representation of various animals occurring on monumental brasses, in which the Rev. W. Sewell, Mr. Haines, and Mr. Lechmere took part.

Mr. Jones and the Rev. J. L. Patterson referred to the connexion between sepulchral monuments in stone and brass.

Mr. Lechmere quoted some singular instances of testamentary directions for the erection of tombs, selected from ancient wills.

REPORT OF THE DORCHESTER SUB-COMMITTEE
FOR 1847.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to superintend the restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church have to announce that since the last Annual Report of the Oxford Architectural Society was issued, in Michaelmas Term, 1846, the work has proceeded satisfactorily, though from lack of funds it has not been so extensive as was wished. Still the worthy restoration (as far as materials and workmanship go) of the entire Sacarium of that very large building, is a result which the Sub-Committee deems worthy of no slight congratulation to the Society. Many of the Society's Members will recollect that the east window, which is both a very interesting and certainly the most important feature of the church, was obscured by a low plaster ceiling under a roof of low pitch: to accommodate the east gable to this roof the whole of the upper part of the window, including almost the entire tracery from the springing of the arch, and the arch itself, had been destroyed. The re-erection of this gable, window arch, and tracery, from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, of course necessitated a new roof. The funds at the Sub-Committee's disposal prohibited them from attempting more of this than the part which covers the Sacarium, which is now duly surmounted with a noble open oak roof. The Society will appreciate the expense of restoring so large a building, when it is mentioned that this portion of the roof, scarcely exceeding twenty feet in length, was erected at a cost of more than £260. The next task was the filling the restored window head with stained glass. The Society has to thank the zeal and self-denial of some of their junior Members, Members of Oriel College, for enabling them to accomplish this portion of the work; the whole of the

large wheel in the head of the window has been filled with stained glass at the expense of these gentlemen. The glass represents a Majesty, and is from the designs of Mr. Butterfield. It is executed by Mr. O'Connor, and the Sub-Committee are pleased to be able to instance it as a highly successful work of that talented artist. The circumference of the circle is twelve feet, and the cost of the glass £74. The stained glass at the back of the unique sedilia has been carefully cleaned and replaced. That which was scattered at the lower part of the east window has been re-arranged and fresh set by Mr. O'Connor, and the remainder of the window filled in with Powell's plain thick stamped quarries. It is hoped that this will gradually be replaced by stained glass. The compartments of the tracery vary in size, and perhaps it might be in the power of some Members of the Society to fill some of them, either individually or by combinations for the purpose. The cumbrous and hideous Grecian reredos which once disfigured the church having been removed, the liberality of one of the churchwardens has supplied its place by ample crimson hangings, which surround the whole Sacramentum, except the part occupied by the sedilia, which are furnished with crimson cushions. The munificent donor of the Altar, a very handsome oak frame with stone slab, and its vestments, has also given an ample foot-pace paved with encaustic tiles, which have the best effect. The Sacramentum yet wants colour, and the old Altar rails are still used, but the Sub-Committee believe that these works, with the restoration of the north and south windows and sedilia, have gone so far to exhibit the beauty of the Sacramentum in its original condition, that the remaining accessories will in due time be afforded by those who love and appreciate such works of restoration. They have further to record their conviction that Mr. White, the contractor for the masonry and carving, and Messrs. Castle, the contractors for the timber and wood-work,

have executed their respective works in the most satisfactory manner, with equal skill in the use and liberality in the choice of their materials. The Sub-Committee wish they could speak of the state of their funds with equal satisfaction, unfortunately their liabilities are hardly covered by their assets at this moment. They believe, however, that the payment of annual subscriptions for the present year will affect this, but they look to those who either have not yet contributed, or have not announced their intention of again contributing to the restoration fund, to enable them to continue their work. They would remind all who take interest in it, that they have never ceased from the beginning to state that it could only be hoped to accomplish so large a work as that which they have in hand, by steady perseverance both in contributing ourselves, and in urging others so to do. The admirable example set to all by the parish of Dorchester in this respect receives more weight from month to month by their offerings steadily persevered in for now nearly three years. The Sub-Committee would fain hope that a like sober spirit of pious and consistent liberality animates many of the other contributors to this work, and that their contributions and exertions, persevered in this year and for years to come, will demonstrate that they are not influenced by mere diletantism, by the fashion of a day or the charm of novelty, but regard themselves as in some sort bound to continue a work begun, they are assured with more worthy, more solid, and therefore more abiding motives. If this appeal be only moderately met and responded to, the Sub-Committee trust that the advanced spring will find works re-commenced in Dorchester church, perhaps the north Choir aisle rescued from almost impending ruin.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED
BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRE-
TARIES.

THE Oxford Architectural Society, although its meetings and collection are necessarily confined to a particular locality, never designed that its operations should be, like those of merely Local Societies, limited by the bounds of a single city, county, or diocese, but that, considering Oxford as the main ecclesiastical centre of a large body both of clergy and laity, its operations should be at least co-extensive with the influence of the University whose name it bears, and its members in all parts be in active communication with the academical centre. For the better furtherance of this object the Committee, with the sanction of a General Meeting, have appointed Corresponding Secretaries in the several dioceses of England and Wales; and intend gradually to increase their number, until no neighbourhood shall be without an efficient representative of the Society.

The object of the Society is the promotion of the study of Architecture, with an especial practical reference to the building and restoration of churches. Its main view thus is that of Church Architecture considered as an art, with however a due reference to its sacred end. It is therefore in its essence neither Ecclesiological nor Archæological, though its functions naturally trench more or less on both these provinces. Thus, although purely ritual considerations do not come within its scope, no art which tends to heighten architectural effect, or add new splendour to ecclesiastical buildings, is foreign to its purpose: the arts of the painter and the sculptor, wood work, metal work, needle work, come entirely within the limits of its pursuits. On the other hand not only is every kind of antiquarian knowledge which can throw light upon the history of buildings, their founders, or the foundations attached to them, always highly acceptable; but from the great importance of sepulchral remains, and the constant connexion which has prevailed between Church Architecture and Heraldry, genealogical and heraldic enquiries form also a part of its studies. These last it is more incumbent upon the Society

not to neglect, as the Heraldic and Genealogical Society which formerly existed in the University has been for some years absorbed into the Architectural Society. But all these pursuits are regarded as altogether subsidiary to the great end of the Society, the practical study of the science of Architecture.

The chief means by which the Society seeks to promote this end are ; 1st, the formation of a collection in Oxford, which is already of considerable extent, of architectural and other kindred books, drawings, engravings, casts, models, impressions of brasses and seals, and specimens of every kind bearing upon the subject of its studies ; 2ndly, holding periodical meetings at Oxford ; 3rdly, the issuing reports and publications from time to time. In all these respects the Committee consider that the Corresponding Secretaries may render most essential service to the Society and to the cause of Church Architecture in general. It is hoped that by their means the interesting features of their respective neighbourhoods may be brought to the knowledge of the central body in Oxford ; that descriptions and drawings of as many churches and details as possible, with whatever notices can be obtained of their history and their present and former condition, may be from time to time accumulated in the Society's collection, which will be available both for the private study of individual members and for the illustration of future publications.

The Committee would particularly request drawings and notices of any valuable examples which are less generally known, or which have not been hitherto engraved. Measured drawings and ground-plans are especially valuable, particularly of churches calculated to serve as models for modern imitation.

The Committee hope farther that by means of their correspondents in different neighbourhoods, they may receive information of any ecclesiological news, the erection of new churches, the restoration, alteration, or demolition of old ones. In many cases it might be hoped that the influence of the Society, whether emanating directly from head quarters, or from its representative on the spot, might avail to effect the improvement of many a new design, or stay the prospect of destruction or badly conducted restoration among the monuments of antiquity. The Committee is always willing to give advice, to the best of its power, upon any designs which may be submitted to it ; and it is supposed

that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of bringing many more such under its notice.

The Committee finally look to them for the general extension of the Society's reputation and influence in their respective neighbourhoods. The existence and exertions of such officers will serve to shew that the Society is not merely a local body, but one which merits the support of every one interested in Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities, especially those to whom the University of Oxford may be endeared by old associations. They think it not improbable that the Corresponding Secretaries may be the means of obtaining the Society many new members and making its purposes more generally known; and thus, they would hope, of doing much to promote the great end for which the Society is formed. Any suggestions which may occur to any Corresponding Secretary as likely to promote in any way the efficiency of the Society, will be at all times thankfully received. The Secretaries of the Society are the ordinary channel by which these and all other external communications are received, but the rule which gives every Corresponding Secretary the power of attending the meetings of the Committee, will give him, whenever he may happen to visit Oxford, an opportunity of personally communicating his views to the whole of the ruling body.

The Corresponding Secretaries have been, for the convenience of arrangement, appointed as for the several dioceses in which they are ordinarily resident. It is hoped, however, that this will not be understood to tie up their exertions and influence within any artificial boundaries; but that they will not at any time or place where they may happen to be forget how much they may always do for the interests of the Society and of the cause which it endeavours to promote.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY IN 1847.

- Ancient Armour, Chart of, London, 1847. *Presented by the Rev. T. Chamberlain, M.A., Christ Church.*
- Aubrey (John, F.R.S.) Natural History of Wiltshire, edited by John Britton, F.S.A. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society. London, 1847. *Presented by the Editor.*
- Glass Painting, Hints on, by an Amateur, Oxford, 1847. *Presented by the Treasurer.*
- Monumental Brasses, List of, London, 1846.
- Rouse (R.) Heraldic MSS. 6 vols. *Presented by the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, Magdalen College.*

PAMPHLETS, SERIAL WORKS, &c.

- Antiquaries, Proceedings of the Society of, Nos. 4—6.
- Bristol and West of England Architectural Society, Report for 1847.
- Britton (John) Architectural Notes on Gloucester Cathedral.
——— Essay on the Ancient Gate-Houses of Norwich.
- Ecclesiologist, Nos. 55—63.
- Fine Arts Journal, No. 71.
- Gailhabaud (Jules) Ancient and Modern Architecture, parts 70—82.
- Glasgemälde in der Pfarrkirche der Vorstadt Au, München, parts 1—6.
- Heideloff (Carl) Ornaments du Moyen Age.
- Lasteyrie (F. de) Histoire de la Peinture sur Verre, parts 23, 24.
- Lincolnshire Architectural Society, Third Report of, 1846.
- Moyen Age Monumental et Archeologique, parts 60—69.
- Northampton, Churches in the Archdeaconry of, parts 7—10.
Presented by the Northampton Architectural Society.
- Nürnberg's Gedenkbuch, Title &c. to vol. i. and Nos. 14—16 of vol. ii.
- Norwich Archæological Society, Original Papers, parts 1—3.
- Phillipps (R. B., M.A.) Letter to the Landowners of the Diocese of Hereford. *Presented by the Author.*
- Sharpe (Edmund, M.A.) Architectural Parallels, parts 8—10.

- Roriczer (Mathias) Das Büchlein von der Fialen Gerechtigkeit.
 Warwickshire, Churches of, No. 8. *Presented by the Rev. S. H. Cooke, M.A., Christ Church.*
 Yorkshire Architectural Society, Fifth Report of.
 ——— Churches, No. 14, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS DRAWINGS.

(The references are to the Society's Portfolios.)

- I. B 6, 6. Norman Doorway, St. Bees, Cumberland.
 I. B 9, 10, 11. Norman Capitals, St. Bees, Cumberland.
 I. C d 1. Font at St. Keas, Cornwall.
 II. A 4. Altar Candlestick and Altar Cross.
 II. A 5. Paten, Wymondham, Norfolk.
 II. A 6. Silver-gilt Chalice, St. Sampson's, Guernsey.
 II. A 7. Altar-Cruet, St. Apolline, Guernsey.
 II. A 8. Altar-Cruet from Sherborne Priory, near Basingstoke.
Presented by the Rev. J. Barrow, M.A., Queen's College.
 II. B 1. Portraiture of Thomas Silkstede, Prior of Winchester, at
 a faldstool, circa 1489.
 II. I 18—20. Floor crosses, Warcor, Westmoreland.
 II. I 21. Tomb of Baptist Castillion.
 I. D c 14. East Window, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxon.

ENGRAVINGS.

ANCIENT CHURCHES.

- R 4. Adel, Yorkshire, S. W.
 P 38. Clay near the Sea, Norfolk, S. W.
 P 40. Falkingham, Lincolnshire, proposed restoration of the
 interior.
 M 47. Icklesham, Sussex, N. E. *Presented by the Rev. H. B. W. Churton, M.A., Brasenose.*
 M 46. Llandaff Cathedral, West Front.
 Southam Church, Warwickshire, S. side. *Presented by the Librarian.*
 P 39. Swineshead, Lincolnshire, Interior of Chancel.
 M 47. Wellow, Somerset, as restored, S. E.
 M 48. ————— Interior.

MODERN CHURCHES.

Bermondsey St. Paul,	Architect, S. S. Teulon.
Brothertoft . . .	. S. Lewin.
Horncastle . . .	. Ditto.
Langton . . .	. Ditto.
Priestwood, Bucks .	. E. B. Lamb.
Rye Harlow . . .	. S. S. Teulon.

ANCIENT BUILDING.

Llantrythid Place.

MODERN BUILDINGS.

Presented by the Architect, S. S. Teulon, Esq., F.I.B.A.

Cantley National Schools.

North Creeke Rectory, Norfolk.

St. Mary's Lodge, Hastings.

St. Michael's Schools, Pimlico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Armorial Bearings at Court rhyd hîr, near Neath.

Seal of Cottingham Monastery, Yorkshire.

——— with inscription "Non Sine Causâ Gladium Portat."

MONUMENTAL REMAINS.

Brasses of Henry Robinson (Bishop of Carlisle) and Henry Airay, successively Provosts of Queen's College. See Report for 1841, p. 34, and Manual of Monumental Brasses, p. 182.

STAINED GLASS.

2. 16. Figure of Prince Arthur from Malvern Priory Church.

Presented by E. A. H. Lechmere, Esq., Ch. Ch., Secretary.

PAINTINGS.

16. Fresco, Rotherham Church, Yorkshire. *Presented by the Rev. E. Gunner, B.A., Trinity College.*

CASTS.

A set of the Chancel Arch of Adel Church, Yorkshire. *Presented by the Rev. G. Lewthwaite.* A description will be given in the Catalogue of Casts.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1847.

Subscriptions and Compositions received in 1847				£.	s.	d.
W. T. Parkins, Esq., S.C.L., Merton College.	Donation	-	271	11	0	
J. Harding, Esq., D.C.L.	Donation	-	5	0	0	
Motett Society.	Use of Room	-	1	0	0	
Sundry Receipts	-	-	7	10	0	
	-	-	1	6	4½	
Balance due to Treasurer	-	-	286	7	4½	
	-	-	243	14	6½	
	£530	1	11			
<hr/>						
Gas Company for Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Messrs. Wall and Thomas, Painters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Prentice, Ironmonger	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Cowley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Stone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Curtis, Bookbinder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk's Salary	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk's Bills for Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. J. H. Parker, balance of Publication account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. J. H. Parker for Books	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. I. Shrimpton, Printer	-	-	-	-	-	-

These accounts were audited and approved by us, Feb. 23, 1848.

JOHN LEY, }
C. PAGE EDEN, } Auditors.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE OXFORD SOCIETY



FOR
PROMOTING THE STUDY
OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.
EASTER & TRINITY TERMS, 1846.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING, MAY 6TH, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

P. Williams, New College.
C. R. De Haviland, M.A., Oriel College.
Digby Latimer, M.A., Lincoln College.
J. Robinson, Oriel College.
R. A. Rawstorne, B.A., Brasenose College.
C. V. Spencer, Christ Church.
J. Rich, Christ Church.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

PRESENTED BY

Fifty copies of an engraving of the Guesten Hall, Worcester, as proposed to be restored.	Rev. W. Digby, Canon of Worcester.
Archæologia Cambrensis, No. II.	By the Editors.
A rubbing of the large memorial Brass of Alan Fleming, Newark Church, Nottinghamshire.	A. Sutton, University College.
Second Report of the Northampton Architectural Society.	By the Society.
Two Engravings of Stratford-on-Avon Church.	E. C. Lowe, Lincoln College.
A tabular view of the dates and styles of English Architecture.	The Author.
Rubbings of two Brasses in Cobham Church, Kent.	Charles Robins, Oriel College.
Northamptonshire Churches, No. I.	The Northampton Architectural Society.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Gailhabaud's Ancient and Modern Architecture, Nos. 43—45.
Collectanea Topographica, Nos. 23—32.
Sharpe's Architectural Parallels, No. 5.
Moyen Age Monumental, Nos. 57 and 58.
The Ecclesiologist, No. 11.

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee:—

“Since our last meeting, with the exception of some applications for advice, the operations of the Society, as a body, have been confined to the restoration of Dorchester Church. The progress there is such as will, it is hoped, give satisfaction to any of the contributors, or others, who may visit the Church during the progress of the works. Besides the great South Window and Sedilia, which were completed with good effect last term, the Jesse Window has been entirely restored, with the exception of the images of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin, which were completely destroyed, and must be replaced by new figures, now in the hands of the sculptor, Mr. Thomas, of London. The east window of the Chancel is, at this time, in progress. The most encouraging of all the marks of sympathy with the undertaking, which the Committee have yet received, is a communication recently made by some members of Oriel College to the following effect:—‘The plan suggested, in the last printed circular, respecting Dorchester Church,—viz., that individuals should select some portion of the Church for their own exertions, has been adopted by several members of Oriel College, who have commenced a terminal subscription, amounting to about 80*l.* a-year, by which they hope to restore the west end of the south aisle, including the elegant buttress at the south-west angle of the same, together with the porch and window over it; the estimate whereof is about 180*l.*’

“The plan thus agreed upon will be carried into execution immediately, and it is hoped that this example of liberality will incite others to take up so good a work in the same spirit.

“The Committee have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Society to an offering of gratitude from the junior members of Lincoln College to their chapel, in the shape of a handsome brass eagle-desk of the value of nearly 80*l.*, which is about to be executed under the direction of Mr. Butterfield, architect. The design for this praiseworthy gift is exhibited to-night. The Rev. J. L. Petit has kindly executed two etchings to illustrate the paper which he read before the Society last term, and which it has been resolved to publish.

“In order to carry out the new rule respecting local or corresponding secretaries, the Committee request members to recom-

mend persons able and willing to serve this office in different dioceses.

"Among the presents received, those worthy of especial notice are the large brass of Alan Fleming in Newark Church, presented by Mr. Sutton, of University College, and fifty copies of an engraving of the Guesten Hall, Worcester, from the Rev. W. Digby, canon of Worcester, which have been distributed among our most active resident members."

Mr. Parker stated that the engraving of the Guesten Hall at Worcester had been made and distributed in the hope of promoting its restoration. Its condition now is miserable.

Mr. Freeman, of Trinity College, read a Paper on "The Antiquities of Purton Church, Wilts, with Notices of some of the neighbouring Churches."

The mention of St. Sampson's Church, Cricklade, led to some discussion as to the history of the saint to whom the Church is dedicated. Mr. Jones, of Queen's College, observed that there were two Welch saints of the name, whose lives and dates were sometimes confounded.

After some further discussion of the Churches in the neighbourhood, the Meeting dissolved.

MEETING, MAY 20, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

George Buckle, M.A., Oriel College.
Charles Felix Verity, Lincoln College.
John Smith Gilderdale, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

The Churches of Warwickshire, No. 5.

Talbot-type or Sun-drawing of Oriel College.

Cast of a Finial from the tomb of Bishop Aquablanc in Hereford Cathedral.

Rubbings of two Brasses, from Coleshill, Warwickshire, and Wilmslow, Cheshire.

PRESENTED BY

Rev. S. H. Cooke.

{ W. B. Jones, B.A., Queen's College.

{ The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford.

{ G. R. Lingard, Brasenose College.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

Hierurgia Anglicana. Part XII.

Churches of Yorkshire. No. XIII.

History of Noble British Families. No. VIII.

It was mentioned that the smaller of the two brasses of which Mr. Lingard had presented rubbings, was lately discovered in the parish chest of Coleshill, and is now in the possession of the Rev. W. Digby, Canon of Worcester. The large brass from Wilmslow, though greatly defaced, is interesting, as the only monument remaining in the county to any of the warriors who fell at Blore Heath.

The Rev. C. P. Chretien, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report from the Committee:—

“The Committee have to announce the completion of one of the Society’s publications—the Guide to the Churches round Oxford. The concluding Part is now published, and, as well as the whole work collected into a single volume, is ready for sale. The Society will also soon have the pleasure of reckoning among their publications the paper on Parochial Church Architecture read before them last term by Mr. Petit, which is now in the press.

“Among the presents received since the last Meeting one deserves especial notice. It is the cast of a very beautiful finial, from a tomb in Hereford Cathedral. The Dean of Hereford is the donor. A letter will be read to the Society this evening which casts much light on the history of this interesting specimen of decorative architecture.

“The restoration of Dorchester Abbey Church is still favourably progressing, notwithstanding a few unavoidable interruptions in the work. The attention of the Sub-Committee is now turned to the great Eastern Window. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. J. P. Harrison for a very beautiful and accurate restoration of the circle in the head of this window, from the fragments which were found built up in the wall. This portion of the restoration will be proceeded with as soon as the working-drawings can be finished, and a contract drawn up.

“The subscription lately raised by the liberality of several members of Oriel College is to be applied in the first instance to

the restoration of the beautiful and dilapidated buttress at the south-west corner of the Church, from which it is hoped that the repairs may be extended to the whole west end of the Aisle, including the rebuilding the gable and opening the West Window.

"The opening the East Window involves the restoration of a small portion of the roof for which there are at present sufficient funds subscribed; but it is plainly most desirable to complete, if possible, the whole Chancel roof at once; as, if the greater part of it be allowed to remain in its present condition, the effect of the restored East window and of the new portion of the roof will still be very much impaired. If any individual, or the Members of any College, would undertake the roof of the Sacrarium, which, it will be remembered, is frequently found of somewhat different pattern, and increased decoration from that of the rest of the Chancel, so that it may be well considered as a distinct portion of the building, the general fund might be applied to the remainder of the roof. The same remark might be extended to any benefactors who would undertake the East Window, which is not yet contracted for. The estimated expense of these portions is, for the former, £190; for the latter, £150; and though these are considerable sums, yet when it is remembered that it would be some time, especially in the case of the roof, before the whole payment would be required, it is hoped that they may not be beyond the means and liberality of some of our Members."

Mr. Jones made some observations on the process by which the Talbot types, or sun-drawings, of which he had presented a specimen, are made; and read a letter from Mr. Cowderoy, the patentee, suggesting the advantages of the invention for Architectural purposes.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, Treasurer, read a letter from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, expressing his willingness to accept the office of a local or corresponding Secretary to the Society, and containing some account of the finial from Bishop Aquablanca's tomb, of which he had presented a cast. This finial, the only one on the tomb which bore the crucifix, had been, probably for that reason, concealed, and was lately discovered in the cellar of a

dwelling-house near the Cathedral. The beauty of the finial is extraordinary, both as to design and execution.

Mr. G. W. Cox, of Trinity College, read a Paper "On the Choice of Sites for Religious Buildings." The Paper drew forth remarks from Mr. Jones, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Rooke, the Rev. C. P. Chretien, the President, and Mr. Portal. The Meeting then dissolved.

MEETING, JUNE 3, 1846.

The Rev. the Master of University in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Rev. H. J. Bigge, M.A., University College.
 Randolph Payne, Magdalene Hall.
 M. A. Pierrepont, St. John's College.
 George Bampfield, Lincoln College.
 R. A. Hake, B.A., St. Edmund Hall.
 E. R. Owen, Esq.
 W. J. Deane, Oriel College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Model of the Statue of Cardinal Wolsey, at }
 Christ Church.
 Engraving of the High Altar, Blaubeuren, }
 Germany.
 Coloured Lithograph of remains of Sepulchral }
 Chapel, presumed to be that of Abbot Wal- }
 lingford, recently discovered built up in the }
 wall of the south aisle of the Abbey Church }
 of St. Alban.
 Guide-sheet for the use of Visitors, to the }
 Abbey Church of St. Alban's.
 "Illustrations of the Royal Hospital and Priory }
 of St. Bartholomew, London, by W. A. }
 De la Motte, Librarian to the Hospital." 4to.
 Casts of the friezes above the doorway of the }
 south porch, Breedon Church, Leicester- }
 shire.

PRESENTED BY

G. R. Portal, Christ Church.

The Treasurer.

The St. Alban's Architectural Society.

Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., Trinity College; Secretary of St. Alban's Architectural Society.

W. G. Tupper, B.A., Trinity College.

F. Ottley, Oriel College.

Rubbing of a Brass belonging to Yetminster Church, Dorsetshire.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Ecclesiologist, No. 12.

Mr. Millard, Honorary Secretary, read some communications from Mr. Ottley and Mr. Rooke respecting the two last named presents. Mr. Ottley's consisted of the following extract from the letter of a gentleman who has been much occupied in the examination of the antiquities of Charnwood Forest:—

"A little westward of the present fabric (of Breedon Church), Robert de Ferraris, in 1144, founded an Augustine Priory, a member of that of Nostill, Yorkshire. The *Parish* Church having become 'ruinated and decayed,' Mr. Francis Shirley, soon after the spoliation of the monasteries, obtained leave to use the Priory Church, both as a burying-place for his family, and a Parish Church.

"The ancient friezes were, therefore, (most probably at that time) transferred either from the ancient Parish Church, or the ruins of the Priory. The fragments are unquestionably of a very early age—certainly not later than the 12th century.

"Nicholls, in his *Leicestershire*, vol. 3, p. 668, very slightly mentions them, and gives etchings of *six*, but he does not hazard even a guess at their subjects. Of course it is difficult to make out the design of the whole frieze from mere fragments, but I do not think that I am far from the truth in supposing that the whole represented the Creation and the Antediluvian World. I should add that Breedon-hill has been conjectured to have been the site of some Roman or Saxon temple: it may be that these ancient sculptures give rise to this conjecture. I am very glad to hear that Mr. Ottley has taken casts of these interesting fragments, as they may lead to further inquiry and research."

Mr. Rooke's communication stated that the brass of which he had presented a rubbing belongs to Yetminster Church, Dorsetshire, but is now lying loose in the Rector's house, at East Chelbro', two or three miles off. "Its proper position in the Church is not known, nor is the slab in which it was laid in existence, and this has been made an excuse for its not being restored, though, of course, it is none at all. It is, however, to be hoped that it will speedily be relaid in a slab of Purbeck marble, and placed in a suitable part of the Church. Two of the small scrolls are lost, but they have been supplied in the rubbing."

Mr. Patterson, the Treasurer, mentioned that he had, as a member of the Cambridge Camden (now Ecclesiological) Society, attended its late Meeting in London, and had been most kindly

and cordially received and welcomed as the Treasurer of the Oxford Architectural Society. The Meeting would be glad to hear that a visit was expected from several of the leading members of that Society at the approaching Anniversary Meeting of our own. This information was received with much approbation.

Mr. G. G. Scott, the well-known Architect, then exhibited some beautiful tracings of stained glass from Churches in Berkshire. After some observations upon them by the President, Mr. Parker remarked upon the usefulness of tracings of this kind, and recommended members to employ themselves during the vacations in procuring them. They were most valuable, both on account of their practical utility as models, and as being, in so many cases, likely to survive after the frail originals had perished.

The Rev. H. Addington then read a paper of very great interest on 'the Antiquities of St. Alban's Abbey,' in the course of which he exhibited most elaborate fac-similes of a frescoe painting of the Crucifixion, and of a number of floor-tiles. He mentioned that a lithograph of these tiles (the style and arrangement of which is very peculiar) will shortly be published under the direction of the Rev. C. Boutell, Secretary of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, who was present at the meeting. There were also exhibited a drawing of a fresco representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, lately discovered by a lady; a rubbing of very large brass in memory of Abbot Stoke, temp. 1451, and a curious palimpsest brass, lent by the Rector of St. Alban's, one side of which represents an Abbot, the other a lady. Mr. Addington alluded to the efforts of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, in behalf of the beautiful Church of St. Alban's, and expressed a hope that further discoveries would be made during some excavations contemplated by that Society.

The Master of University highly complimented Mr. Addington on the interesting paper with which he had favoured the Meeting, and observed that the Oxford Architectural Society was highly indebted to him for his past, as well as his present, services.

The Rev. C. Boutell remarked on the entire accuracy of Mr. Addington's statements respecting a Church with which he (Mr. Boutell) was well acquainted; he added some observations on the engraving which he had presented—that of the sepulchral Church of Richard de Wallingford, in St. Alban's Abbey, in which very beautiful remains of polychrome have been discovered.

The Master of University made some suggestions as to the arrangement of floor-tiles, the effect of which is heightened by the intermixture of plain tiles among the enriched ones.

Mr. Boutell stated that such was the arrangement in many ancient Churches. He added that the St. Alban's Architectural Society would gladly entertain any members of the Oxford Society at their next meeting, on June 17th.

Mr. Parker made some remarks on the so-called Roman tiles, in allusion to a view incidentally expressed in Mr. Addington's paper: many tiles of the Roman form he believed to be of much later date, especially some of those at Colchester and in that neighbourhood, and some of those at St. Alban's, which appear to be made for the places they now occupy, such as the newels of staircases. He was inclined to think that tiles or bricks continued to be made in England after the Roman fashion down to the thirteenth century: the earliest instance he had met with of bricks of the modern or Flemish shape, is Little Wenham Hall, near Colchester, of the time of Henry III.

The Meeting shortly after separated.

MEETING, JUNE 17, 1846.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Maxwell Close, Christ Church.

Rev. W. Pigott, New College.

A. Tidman, Lincoln College.

PRESENTS RECEIVED.

Drawings of a Niche at St. Bartholomew, Hyde, }
Winchester.

PRESENTED BY

A. Walters, Esq.,
Cornmarket.

The Rev. G. S. Master read a Paper on the Antiquities of Lewknor Church, Oxon.

The Rev. E. Dean, of All Souls, the Incumbent, complimented Mr. Master on the accuracy of his Paper, alluded to the re-erection of the Chancel, effected mainly by Mr. Johnson of Oxford, and acknowledged the assist-

ance he had derived on several occasions from the Society. The peculiar character of Lewknor Church led to an interesting discussion on the possibility of harmonizing a diminutive Tower and Nave with a Chancel disproportionately large, in which Mr. Freeman and several other Members joined. The Meeting then dissolved.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

In the SOCIETY'S ROOM, HOLYWELL, JUNE 23, 1846, at two o'clock, P.M.

The Rev. the President in the Chair.

The Chairman congratulated the Society on the number of distinguished visitors present at its Annual Meeting. The presence of a Right Rev. Prelate, (the Bishop of Aberdeen,) and several leading Members of the Sister Society, till lately connected with Cambridge, including its President, was highly gratifying.

The Bishop of Aberdeen was elected a Patron by acclamation, and briefly expressed his sense of the honour.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, President of the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society, was elected an Honorary Member by ballot.

The Archdeacon returned thanks to the Society, and declared the satisfaction he felt in presenting himself before it, supported by those who had so long and so ably assisted him in the government of the Society of which he was President. It was with peculiar pleasure that he saw near him Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, an able and successful champion of true principles in Christian art, Sir Stephen Glynne, the Rev. B. Webb, Secretary of the Ecclesiological Society, Rev. J. M. Neale, &c. The Arch-

deacon then gave an animated and interesting account of the labours and successes of the Cambridge Camden Society during the last year.

Dr. Mill, late Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, was then elected an Honorary Member by ballot, subject to his own approbation.

Archdeacon Thorp apologized for the unexpected absence of Dr. Mill.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINARY MEMBERS WERE THEN ELECTED.

W. S. Evans, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. R. Bampffield, M.A., Trinity College.

Hon. Horacé Courtenay Forbes, Oriel College.

The President read the following list of

PRESENTS RECEIVED.	PRESENTED BY
Cotman's Architectural Etchings - Coney's Etchings - - - Moyen Age Pittoresque - - -	} The Bishop of Bombay and the other Members of the Committee of Subscribers towards the Monumental Church at Colabah.
Drawing of a Niche at St. Bartholomew's, Win- chester - - - - -	
Two specimens of Talbot type, or Sun Drawing	
No. II. of the Northamptonshire Churches	} Mr. A. V. Walters. Mr. Cowderoy. The Northampton Architec- tural Society.

The Rev. J. E. Millard, Honorary Secretary, was then called on to read the Annual Report of the Committee, which was as follows :—

“The Committee, in laying before the Society its Seventh Annual Report, cannot but allude, with much satisfaction, to one important difference between the circumstances of their Meeting in this and former years. This is, they trust, the first of many Annual Meetings to be held in their own room. On former like occasions, the Society has been obliged to do itself an injustice, and appear ashamed of its vocation. The Meetings which of all in the year, on account of the presence in Oxford of a greater number of Members and their friends, might be expected to indicate most obviously the general objects of the Society, have in

some important respects partaken least of an Architectural character. Models, casts, drawings, books, were necessarily absent from a room which was the Society's only for a day. Whatever acquaintance with the subject the Papers read might display, whatever progress the Committee might be able to report, there was little to shew *how* Architecture ought to be studied, or that it was studied here. In the few specimens of art which might be transferred, there could be little order or arrangement. The mass of the collection slumbered in an apartment undiscoverable to strangers, and almost impregnable when discovered. This is altered: and we meet in a room which tells its own tale, and can contain at once the property of the Society, and its Members. The fine altar-tomb, a present from the Earl of Shrewsbury, which has been sometime in the possession of the Society, is at length displayed to advantage. The very satisfactory arrangement of the Society's collection, a task much more laborious and difficult than could at first be imagined, is owing to the zeal and judgment of several active Members.

"And here the Committee cannot help adverting to the much greater change of locality recently effected by a Sister Society, which it is still natural to call the Camden. They rejoice however that the change is of place not of purpose. And though the bond which identified either Society so closely with its own University is now broken, they trust that community of object, and a sincere devotion to the same good cause, will ever operate as a principle of union. They are the more assured of this by the circumstances of the present Meeting. The presence of so many distinguished Members of the Ecclesiological Society, (to call it by its new name,) at the anniversary of the Sister Society, is every way highly gratifying. It must serve, among other ends, as a proof of that readiness to sympathize and co-operate in the common work, which the Oxford Architectural Society will most fully and cordially return.

"The proceedings of other Architectural Societies have not been deficient either in interest or advantage. The Committee are sure that no Member can doubt of this, who, at a late Meeting of this Society, had the pleasure of listening to the instructive Paper read by the Rev. H. Addington on the Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's. The publications of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society also deserve notice. The field of

their exertions abounds in objects of interest. In treating of them they have shewn no deficiency of Antiquarian zeal and research.

But it were greatly to be lamented, if the spirit of Architecture dwelt wholly on the past, and exhibited itself in no more substantial forms than books and drawings. Happily, this is not the case. A sense of the wants of the Church, and the duty of her Members to supply them, has been met by a corresponding effort in the arts of design. Each movement is of course imperfect, and, in many of its parts, a failure, yet on the whole an undoubted augury of good. Though of the Churches which have lately risen and are rising, few if any deserve unmixed praise, there are few which are not ambitious of it. Many of their defects arise from an unskilful aiming at good. Perhaps the most striking example of Christian munificence, using Architecture as its exponent, which has been lately witnessed, is one which will nevertheless excite the greatest diversity of opinion. The Committee allude to the splendid Church recently erected at Wilton. All must acknowledge the magnificence of the offering; many will doubt whether it is unexceptionable in design. But this is one of the questions which only time can decide—how far our ancient standards require change and adaptation in order to answer modern purposes; and what advantages may be gained by the adoption of styles, not without precedent indeed, but confessedly anomalous and of foreign origin, and the return, for a time at least, to the use of forms of construction and ornament, which were rejected in the perfect period of Christian Architecture.

“At the same time, the Committee have great pleasure in remarking, that the zeal for constructing new Churches has not interfered with the less striking, but eminently instructive, work of restoration. The number of applications for advice laid before them from the parochial clergy, proves that they are not insensible of the importance of such undertakings. On a larger scale, the Committee must still point to Hereford Cathedral, as an admirable example of the method in which such works should be conducted. There has been received from the Very Reverend the Dean an interesting account of the progress in the repairs, which will presently be read to the Society. A cast of a beautiful finial from the tomb of Bp. Aquablanca, which, having been long buried at some distance from the Cathedral, has now been restored to its original position, has lately been presented to the

Society by the Dean, and testifies to the attention and care, which, amid the extensive general repairs, is still bestowed upon details.

"In reminding the Society of the progress which has been made in the restorations of Dorchester Church, the Committee feel they are returning to a subject of local interest, but not therefore less attractive. It is more than usually important that a Society, professedly intended to promote the *study* of Gothic Architecture, and having at present no special fund which can be applied to purposes of restoration, should be connected with some work of this kind, to shew that its plans comprehend more than mere theory, and to give more of its Members who desire it a knowledge of practical details, as the work progresses under the guidance of some, the inspection of all. With what has been already accomplished, most Members of the Society must be familiar. The former Reports of the Committee contain abundant notice of the restoration of the Jesse Window and Sedilia, and the partial renovation of the East Window. Mr. Butterfield has undertaken to superintend the future progress of the works. Were the Committee not unwilling to repeat praise till it seems praise no longer, they might more than notice, what they cannot leave wholly unmentioned, the kindness of Mr. Harrison in offering that assistance, as a Member of the Society, which he declined giving professionally. It should also be remembered, that the liberality of some Members of Oriel College is furthering the restoration at the south-west angle of the Abbey Church. The works will grow towards each other, before long, it is hoped, to effect a junction. In like manner, the funds for supplying two small windows over the Sedilia with painted glass have been furnished by a separate contribution. Meanwhile, nuclei are not wanting on which other individuals or societies who are so disposed can commence operations. While on the subject of restorations the Committee wish to direct the attention of Members and visitors to Oxford to the beautiful brass eagle from Mr. Butterfield's design, which has been placed in the Chapel of Lincoln College, just in time to allow of its inspection by the visitors at this Meeting.

The Committee cannot report to the Society so large a list of publications as in many former years. The account of the Churches in the Deanery of Cuddesden, which has recently appeared, completes the volume of the Society's Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford. The

Society has also added to its publications, a paper on the Architecture of Ordinary Parish Churches, read by its author, the Rev. J. L. Petit, before the Society at its meeting in March. And here the Committee take occasion to observe with much pleasure, that the Society has been favored with contributions from a greater variety of sources than in former years. Senior and junior members, not at present on the Committee, have given it the advantage of their reflection and research. The consequence is, that the papers have been of an unusually diversified character. Some, descriptions of particular Churches or other buildings; some, the application of the general principles and spirit of Architecture to one of the many more limited subjects on which it bears, or which form a part of it: while occasionally they have assumed more the form of a discussion of controverted points, and "Decorated" and "Perpendicular" have been put forward as parties in a friendly contest. Where so much has been new and excellent, it would be invidious to particularize.

"The Committee have to report some alterations in the Rules of the Society. It has been considered but fair, that members residing at a distance from Oxford, should not contribute equally with residents to the discharge of current expenses, from which they cannot derive equal advantages. Some changes have therefore been made in the relative amount of subscriptions. Another measure has been adopted, from which they may venture to anticipate more extensive benefit. The Committee allude to the appointment of Local Secretaries in the various dioceses of England and Wales. The list, which will presently be read, will shew that many distinguished members have already accepted the office; and the Committee have every hope, that these, with others, who may from time to time be added to the number, will contribute greatly to strengthen and extend the influence of the Society.

"The Library and collection of the Society have received very considerable additions during the last year. Not only have they been augmented by purchase, but every meeting has testified to the judgment and liberality of members in supplying by their presents, deficiencies which they felt to exist in our books and models. The number of tracings and rubbings of brasses presented to the Society, is a pleasing proof that non-resident members, and resident members when absent from Oxford, are not

forgetful of its purposes. The first complete Catalogue of the Society's Books and Drawings, has been compiled during the last year. Great praise is also due to several members who have made considerable progress in a Methodical Catalogue of the Casts and Brasses. This, when finished, will have all the use and interest of a distinct work. Those only who have been engaged in like undertakings, can form a conception of the knowledge of the subject which it requires, and the research and labour which it involves.

"The Committee have now the pleasure of laying before the Society, a present in every sense of more than ordinary value. It is in the form of six handsome folio volumes of Architectural Engravings, from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the other members of the Committee of subscribers to the Memorial Church at Colabah. It is highly gratifying to receive from so distant a quarter, such a testimony of kindly feeling,—not the less so, because the designs supplied by the Society for the Memorial Church were not, it will be remembered, adopted. English architects do not seem to have learnt the peculiarities of structure necessary for a foreign climate. India threatens to supply her own wants, and relieve them of the labour. This is every way desirable, if the legitimate principles of architectural construction are preserved. Those who feel the want will best know how to meet it. In any case Societies like our own may still be of the greatest service, both in the colonies and at home. It must be their province to preserve the principles of architecture unchanged amidst continual change of details, to reconcile old forms of beauty with new adaptation of parts, and see that in the search after convenience nothing is lost to devotion."

The Rev. J. L. Patterson, Treasurer, read a most interesting communication from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, a Corresponding Secretary of the Society, giving an account of the restoration already effected and in progress at Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev. C. P. Chretien, Honorary Secretary, read, and commented upon, the names of such Corresponding Secretaries as have been already appointed, viz.

J. H. MARKLAND, ESQ.	-	-	Diocese of Bath and Wells.
Rev. W. GREY	-	-	Salisbury.
Rev. W. H. GUNNER	-	-	Winton.
Rev. N. LIGHTFOOT	-	-	Exeter.
Rev. H. THOMPSON	-	-	Bath and Wells.
Very Rev. the DEAN OF HEREFORD	-	-	Hereford.
Rev. J. L. POPHAM	-	-	Salisbury.
Rev. Charles GAUNT	-	-	Chichester.
H. CHAMPERNOWNE, ESQ.	-	-	Exeter.
Rev. C. B. PEARSON	-	-	London.

Alexander J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., read the following Essay on "The Present State of Ecclesiological Art in England."

IN the short review which, through the indulgence of this Society, I am permitted to take of the present state of Ecclesiological Science in England, I propose avoiding the embarrassment and the prolixity, which would necessarily result from any reference to particular buildings and particular restorations. My aim is rather to throw out a few hints towards the examination of the inward feelings which in part accompanied and in part produced the gradual growth amongst us of that systematic study of the requirements of divine worship to which we assign the name of Ecclesiology, and for which we claim the dignity of a science.

We are all more or less familiar with the remarkable events which have characterized the religious history of the last fourteen years. We all know that a very great change has taken place in the aspect in which the Church of England is publicly viewed, that whereas her Catholicity was formerly a doctrine of the Schools, little understood and little heeded by her lay-members, and this alas not through their own fault, it is now a matter of general and popular notoriety, both amongst those, of whom I trust are all those here present, who admit it, and those who deny it. It was impossible for so great an alteration to take place in the religious position of our Communion, without its displaying itself in two directions, both in the hidden life of the Church, and in the external manifestation of ritual and services. This twofold development is inherent in every religious movement whether for good or for bad; the two can no more be separated than

the sunken eye and colourless cheek can be divorced from disease, the ruddy hue and firm step from returning health. When Rome became Christian, in place of the temples of Mars and Capitoline Jupiter, and Peace, she beheld long severe piles gathering on the outskirts of her precincts, the Lateran, the Liberian, the Vatican, the Theodosian Basilics. When the fury of the populace swept the Church away from Scotland, the cathedrals fell likewise; when in 1660 the English Church saw the dawn of better things, ritual decency and the desire for outward magnificence of worship returned with her, and churches were again undesecrated. It so happens (if for illustration's sake we may be allowed to use this phrase) that Catholic worship is a worship of pomp and solemnity, that of the Calvinists one of meanness and affected simplicity, but on this account we have no more right to accuse a Catholic of trifling and unreality, and of loving things external, to the derogation of spiritual religion, merely because we see him busily engaged in fitting up his chancel or intoning his service, than we should have to call Will Dowsing an unearnest Puritan because he employed himself in sacking churches and breaking painted glass. Each one in his way legitimately carries out that system of external religion which is the necessary consequence of his internal sentiment, of sacramentality in the Catholic, of pseudo-spirituality in the Puritan. This accusation of unearnestness would rather seem to be due to the contrary line of proceeding on either side, that of a Catholic inertly and unhopefully abiding amid filth and disrepair, or of a Puritan professing to feel a taste for Christian Art. I should have hardly thought it worth while to have made these remarks, had not the study of Ecclesiology and care for the beauty of the temple been more or less pointedly blamed on the score of unreality in quarters, from which we had a full right to be not a little astonished at hearing such language proceeding.

It has naturally happened that in course of time the internal and the external movement came to be conducted by somewhat different hands. This was perfectly natural, inasmuch as each involved questions of deep research and calling for great and serious attention of thought, and it demonstrates a really healthy state of mind, that of various persons having their variously appointed work, and following it without meddling with their neighbours' concerns. At the same time, however, this separation afforded a plausible handle to our impugnors for their (to my

mind) unfounded accusations. Ecclesiologists of course made ecclesiology the primary subject of their writings, and theology, (technically so called,) if mentioned at all, was only so in a hurried and incidental manner, a studiously hurried one I may say. Here then was proof positive to all those in whom the wish was father to the thought, of our being mere ceremonialists, and formal pedants. Such unjust suspicions however are, I am happy to believe, rapidly passing away.

One thing that has not a little contributed to the difficulty of those, whose work has been the external movement, is the utter novelty of all that they have had to say. The Church of England, as a branch of the Catholic Church, never lost the Catholic faith. The stream of sound doctrine, though shrunk to a narrow thread, had still flowed on continuously through different channels in the darkest and coldest days of the last century. With church-arrangement, however, the case was quite different. The very notion of a Catholic temple was a thing unknown, unthought of. The existence of a science of Ecclesiology would have been thought as absurd a notion as would be the idea of a science of the arrangement of lecture rooms or of exchanges. We had in short to fight the battle of ecclesiastical tradition for ourselves against private judgment, and at a great disadvantage, for some of our chief opponents during the last twelve years were no ignorant and noisy platform orators, no hireling press and political associations, but the wise, the holy, and the learned, strenuous defenders of the Christian Church, persons whose value we appreciated and to whom we were but too anxious to defer, while all along they feared and distrusted us, as unreal visionaries and hot-headed enthusiasts, likely through our unpractical notions to damage highest interests; and yet from these very persons it was, though they might not themselves have been aware of it, that in the first instance the ecclesiological movement commenced.

Before the existence of such a science as Ecclesiology was contemplated, the natural instinct of newly awakened Catholicism led men to feel that our existing churches were far from being what they should be, that the honour due to The Lord required that His houses should be otherwise dressed than the parsimony of the generation lately passed away had considered needful. Those however who had the strongest feelings on this matter were individuals of whom it is no disgrace to say that they were not

very conversant with the minutiae of architecture, and who therefore, in the absence of any thing like fixed canons of church arrangement, or the bibliographical knowledge which such a research called for, had to fall back in a very great degree upon their own private opinion of the decorous and the beautiful.

As might be supposed, the due celebration of the Sacraments, and especially of the Holy Eucharist, was the first object of those early and well meaning church restorers; and the most obvious way in their eyes of securing the reverence of the people for the blessed ordinance, and of themselves rendering it due respect, was to make the altar very prominent, and to deck it very richly. With rich altars a more general use of genuine painted east windows came in as a matter of course, and uniform sittings facing east were enforced with more of method than their original promoters had dreamed of. The utterly unchristian character of the hitherto popular Roman architecture soon became apparent, at the same time the specimens of Pointed which had been as yet produced were so unsatisfactory as to be a very small temptation to us to follow up that style. Just at this time various publications brought the English people acquainted with the characteristics of numerous large and splendid churches on the continent of Europe, built at no small cost by holy men of old, of whose very existence as an architectural fact the usual run of English tourists had hitherto to all appearance been as ignorant, as they were of the architecture of Palenque, and other ruined cities of America. Here then seemed to be the desiderated style which was to embody the religious sentiment of the English Church, here was a Christian development of architecture, capable, as men then thought, of being successfully revived, and of producing the greatest effect compatible with cheap materials and no enormous cost, for, their eyes being unaccustomed to its forms, they thought every thing built in Romanesque was ipso facto perfect of its style; they could not yet discriminate, nor had they even learnt that their own familiar Norman was but a branch of this novel style, imported as they imagined now for the first time from abroad. Men saw accordingly no unequivocal symptoms of a desire to adopt a modification of foreign Romanesque as the future religious architecture of England. I do not say that any of our well-meant churches of a few years back fully carried out all that I have been indicating, some however there are that do so to a

most considerable extent, and there was sufficient risk of the fashion spreading to warrant us in being very glad at having escaped that danger.

Just at this period however two Societies were established in our two universities. The one at Oxford unfortunately styled itself one for the study of "Gothic" Architecture, thus assuming at once too wide and too narrow a field of investigation—too wide, as it was induced to meddle somewhat with secular architecture: too narrow, as it excluded the extremely important element of ritual study^a. The Cambridge Society, on the contrary, by hastily taking up a name that was utterly meaningless, pledged itself to nothing, and by the provisions of its laws, and still more so by the dominant taste of its leading members, at once struck out for itself a peculiar line of research, original and fascinating to those who pursued it, and not a little strange and perplexing to the lovers of Gothic Architecture so called, who could not conceive a band of young men, lovers themselves of architecture, to whom the simplest village church was an object of deeper interest than the towers of Herstmonceaux or Kenilworth.

To the establishment of these Societies, which was soon followed up by that of various local ones, was in the main due the preservation of our national architecture. Their founders, as if led by a sort of instinct, seem from the first to have comprehended the truth that the future style of religious architecture to be national must be founded upon that of older times. Understanding therefore the value of knowledge of our ancient village churches, they set about acquiring it in the only true practical manner, that of examining as many parish churches as they could. Such an examination was happily facilitated by that increasing appreciation of the details of pointed architecture which had for some time characterized the literary world. This knowledge was indeed in

^a These remarks, as well as the contents of the Paper in general, are to be regarded as an exposition of the private sentiments of their accomplished author.

The original resolutions on which the Oxford Society was built conclusively prove that the principle of its constitution is adequately expressed in its denomination of THE OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, and negative the supposition that it has any claim to the title or to the credit of an ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, or SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF ECCLESIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.—(Note by the President.)

itself purely secular, but in the hands of those who desired to use it for higher objects it became eminently serviceable. The best proof I can give of this alleged secularity is the fact that at the time of the foundation of the two societies the best extant treatise on the principles of our ancient religious architecture was the production of a Quaker. Mr. Rickman's book, jejune, unphilosophical, and crabbedly English as we may now be tempted to esteem it, was undoubtedly a most useful work in its time, and the first which attempted systematically to define the varieties of our national architecture, and it deserves therefore to be spoken of with respect and gratitude, provided it be admitted that its time has now passed away. To be really useful in the present day it must, supposing it still to be employed as a text-book, be so modified and amended as to be no longer in fact Rickman's book. None I should think in the present day would pin their faith on a treatise which described sedilia as "stone stalls either one, two, three, or sometimes more, of which the uses have been much contested." When a few pages back I objected to the name of the present Society, I did so rather from a consideration of its present requirements than as objecting to the study of Gothic so-called Architecture in 1838, when such a study, even if maintained in somewhat a pedantic and merely technical manner, was a very necessary counterpoise to the spirit of unscientific church-decorating which then arose.

This study then of our ancient parish churches, viewed with architectural eyes, established one principal point, that they were the true and legitimate models for future religious constructions, and as such deserved the primary attention of architects. This being established, we became possessed of a great half-truth. All that we realized was that the same shell which contained the apparatus of mediæval worship was, speaking generally, suited to contain that of modern worship. This discovery however afforded no guarantee that all the fittings might not be utterly subversive of ancient tradition, and utterly destructive of the proprieties of the various portions of the structure. The time had now arrived when the guidance of good feeling merely became apparent to all as being no longer sufficient, and a necessity arose of an appeal to authority. The course adopted was a wholesome and a loyal one, and proved accordingly eminently successful. The appeal was made to the high authorities of the palmy Caroline days of the Eng-

lish Church : enquiries were undertaken as to what their notions of church arrangement were : visitation articles were dragged out of forgotten depositories of archives, and many a puritan pamphlet disinterred. The result was clear and unquestionable—the consensus of all these great names shewed that their ideal of the material church was one far different from any to which later days had been accustomed. They were found raising and adorning altars, decorating sacraria and choirs, constructing stalls, separating clergy from laity, protecting, repairing, nay, with all the weight of episcopal authority, rebuilding rood-screens, denouncing pews and galleries, prohibiting their structure, overturning them when through negligence they had slipped in. In one word, it was manifest that in all general matters the post-reformational idea of Catholic church-arrangement was identical with the ante-reformational one, and totally opposed to Calvinian bareness.

Now then we had realized a great truth, that of the Catholicity (in the Western Church at all events) of a certain general ideal of church-arrangement, which it was our glorious privilege to possess, which it was our duty to expand, and to investigate, and to bring into practical bearing. The wide field of Catholic ritualism now opened to us. At this point we may say that ecclesiology, as a separate science, assumed a tangible existence, though as yet its students had not grasped much more than the idea of an English parish church. It was however well that they had not, a wider scope in those days would only have confused them.

Henceforward, for none here present will, I believe, refuse to permit me to claim priority of onwardness for our Cambridge Society, the researches of the Cambridge Camden Society assumed a thoroughly original form, and one by no means palatable to many who had hitherto been its supporters. Although, as I trust I have shewn, religion and not architecture was the parent and the first nurse of the ecclesiological spirit ; although architecture was, we may say, rather forced upon the early church-arrangers, yet the public, naturally enough, did not perceive this. Till the study of architecture had given somewhat of a popular character to ecclesiological researches, few cared much for them any way. Consequently the Oxford and Cambridge Societies were in the first instance welcomed as praiseworthy amusements, and useful archæological associations, by many who would have recoiled at the notion of being at all mixed up in the religious movement. But

their true nature could not but break out, first at Cambridge, more late, but I trust as effectually, in the Society which I have now the honour to address. And the result was obvious, our merely architectural friends abandoned us, as absurd unpractical visionaries. Such a disruption was necessary—their previous support was so much sheer gain, a thing which we ought not to have calculated upon, but which was unquestionably of great service to us in the days of infancy.

When however the old English parish church was clearly established as the proper object of imitation, the knot was by no means entirely untied. An old English parish church was a very diverse building; it was, according to its age, an extremely different structure. It might resemble Kilpeck, or Skelton, or Heckington, or Fairford. Were or were not the styles of these respective buildings equally eligible? While this question was being developed, the attention of some leading ecclesiologists was being directed to Durandus, and the other ritualists of the middle ages. This study, as its primary result, established the fact of symbolism, and, as a secondary one, gave shape, reason, and consistency to the adoption of the now-called Middle-Pointed^b, as the most perfect style hitherto existing, and the one therefore which must be adopted as the basis of future religious structures.

This achievement was one of extreme importance. It conferred unity, form, and method upon hitherto disjointed works. Every stone, every window, was found to tell its own appropriate tale, to bear its own peculiar meaning. The realization of this great fact, and the very general recognition of the superiority of Middle-Pointed, consummated what I shall call the first age of ecclesiological science, the Anglo-parochial age as it may be termed. Henceforth a bright ideal vision rose before the eyes of enthusiastic ecclesiologists, the type to which they strove to make their restorations, and each new church conform. They saw from far the slender spire broken with row upon row of spire-lights, o'ertopping the churchyard trees. They approach the sacred pile, and enter it by southern porch of stone or rich carved oak. Within the edifice, and at their left hand upon its platform, stands the octagonal font with its lofty tapering canopy, crocket upon crocket, pinnacle upon pinnacle, and bright with gules, azure, and

^b The style which Rickman has termed "Decorated."

or. The nave is lofty, and crowned with open-timbered or cradle-roof, dark-blue powdered with golden stars; an arcade high and well proportioned, with its clustered pillars and foliage capitals, enriched by the limner's art, separates it from the narrow aisles, while every window is alive with British Saints, venerable figures in glorious vestments, standing awful beneath grotesque and glowing canopies, and all the walls are various with many a symbolic painting. The floor is tessellated with encaustic tiles, and massy broad oak benches receive the worshippers, the rich and poor together. At the north-east angle of the nave the graceful pulpit stands, and near it the eagle with its outspread wings. We admire them, but not for over long, for our eyes are arrested by the glories of the roodscreen, lofty and multiform, enriched with many a fantastic and many a beautiful shape, and beaming all with colour. The holy doors are open, and within them stands the sacred chancel, a more surprising sight, where the painting is richer, the glass more glowing, the tiles more varied, whose western portion is lined with cunningly carved stalls of heart of oak, the venerable seats of clerks; while further on, on triple steps, the sacarium rises, and in the centre of all, the great and crowning glory of the pile, the holy Altar, costly with the highest gifts of Christian art, and round are duly ranged its sacred accessories, the pelican, the credence-table, the meet piscina, "*vivoque sedilia saxo.*"

This was a beautiful realization, and it was not only natural but also fitting that we should dwell long upon it. But the achievement of this ideal was after all only a small advance in our ecclesiological knowledge, although the one which was of the most pressing moment for practical purposes. We had not yet done enough to vindicate for ecclesiology the character of a science, by thus synthetically constructing a mediæval parish church. An old English parish church, beautiful as it was, was yet, although we were unwilling to face the fact, but one accidental variety of the numerous buildings, which in various ages, various lands, and for various diversities of purpose, the Catholic Church had reared to the honour of THE LORD. It was not enough to establish what an English parish church of former days was, without establishing how it came in that comparatively late age of the Christian Church to assume that particular form. Unless we did so, we should in point of fact be building our claims upon

our own assertion. It was indeed a right and a graceful thing for us in the first instance to throw ourselves unhesitatingly into that form of church which had obtained in England, but after a short period such a service in things external became no longer reasonable. We were no longer justified in believing that, because amid the countless diversities of church-arrangement such a particular one had prevailed in England during the fourteenth century, that therefore it was on this very account in all respects the best, and the one to be adopted in the present day, unless we were prepared to admit that truth and perfectness had been guaranteed exclusively to the English Church. As little were we justified in running into the other extreme, and abandoning old English arrangement as a thing outworn and impossible, upon any the first little difficulty imagined or exaggerated which might beset our course. Clearly the only remedy for either extravagance was that at this stage we should modify the direction of our studies, and instead of making every thing as heretofore cluster round England, we should go forth for ourselves with open and impartial eyes, and learn how every portion of the Universal Fold had, each in its own day, realized its inward idea of the worship required by its profession of the Catholic Faith. This consideration, more or less strongly held, and in different shapes, according to their different temperaments has taken possession of the minds of those most actively engaged in ecclesiological pursuits. It is premature to conjecture in what it may result, so new and wide a view of the subject cannot yet have been adequately realized by any one.

We had all along been pressing the claims of Ecclesiology to be considered as a science, because we had a strong inward feeling that it was one, but I am free to confess that the proofs which we formerly put forth to the world of the truth of our assertion were not so all-convincing as to justify us in accusing those, who should have disagreed with us on this point, of stupidity or obstinacy. Now however, viewed in this new light, and studied in a free spirit, its right to such designation is proved to be incontestable.

Our present studies proceed upon the ever-present assumption that the Christian Church is a living and an energizing body, not merely a curious object of antiquarian investigation. We have to sift, and probe, and test the methods which she has adopted in various times, and under various circumstances, to meet her ever-changing wants. We must not for this discovery confine our-

selves to England or to the Western Church, we must penetrate to the East and her venerable hereditary usages; and while there, we must grapple even with those fallen bodies which have for so many centuries preserved the husk and outward form of Churchmanship; we must be as familiar with San Clemente, Santa Sophia, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, as with Heckington and York Minster. The corruptions even of modern times must not be unobserved, for some of them may enshroud in uncouth garb some natural wish, some new-born want which it was now no longer expedient, no longer right to overlook; they may be the clumsy yet righteously-intentioned attempts at a reform which it may be our duty and our privilege to perfect.

We must accurately distinguish the various classes of Churches, how each sprung into being, what each symbolized, what each required, how each told the tale of its own age, how far that is a tale which must be told again, or how far we should modify its details, or even its great and leading features. We should have an accurate perception of the characteristics of the cathedral, the conventual, the collegiate, the parochial church. We should be quick at discerning the distinctive types of the town and of the country church, of the college or domestic chapel. We should make ourselves familiar with the social condition of great and crowded towns, and with their religious destitution. We should forecast the probable wants of the age, wants which it possesses in distinction to other times, and we should meditate what peculiar method the Church of the nineteenth century should assume to embody them. We should think upon workhouse chapels, hospital chapels, and barrack chapels, and missionary churches in the midst of Leeds and Manchester. We should remember that Great Britain reigns over the torrid and the hyperborean zone, that she will soon have to rear temples of the true faith in Benares and Labrador, Newfoundland and Cathay.

And, while we thus look forward to a glorious future, we never must forget to live amid the glorious past, and gather its teaching to guide our inspirations by. We must worship with the martyrs in the catacombs, and accompany S. Helena upon her pious travels. We must stand beside the rising Basilics, we must face the Lombards at Pavia, and Greeks in Venice. We must with good S. Hugh sit beneath the shadow of the nine spires of Cluny, and with S. Stephen pray in the rude church hard by, that stands

in the marshy glen of Citeaux. We must become the confidants of Arnolfo, and Walsingham, and Steinbach. We must not be conversant with architects only, carvers in wood and stone, glass burners, painters, all must be our intimates.

Such knowledge is not to be acquired by us like holiday tourists through studying prints alone, and visiting buildings; books, crabbed, learned books, and half-obliterated manuscripts must be perused and digested. Holy Fathers must be conned, and mediæval chroniclers with no less care. Decretals, chartularies, inventories, diligently ransacked; service books compared in an impartial balance. The mediæval ritualists, and those who have in later times adorned France and Italy, must be as household books. The rich contributions of these our own days must be grasped and duly appreciated.

And while we bend over these abstruser studies we must not on the other hand permit homelier, more immediately practical duties to slip away neglected. We live in an age of great mechanical improvement, an age which prides itself on substituting vast wholesale methods for the more tedious processes of manual labour. These must all be encountered and investigated; where useful and legitimate, pressed into the service of the Church; where spurious, levelling, spirit-crushing, exposed and rejected.

We never must forget, while following out our ritual studies, that the vast domains of Christian art are also our heritage, an heritage which it is our duty to bequeath as much improved to our descendants, as they received it improved from theirs. We must once and for ever burst the bonds of mere pedantic archæology, we must pray that other ages may exclaim, "See how the architects of the middle ages improved upon their Romanesque inheritance, see how Giotto and the Blessed Friar glorified the forms of Byzantine art. See also how their children of the twentieth century improved upon them, see the noble churches, the exquisite paintings, the choice carved work, and costly chasings, the lustrous glass which they produced and left to us. See how we of this late age, following their great example, are striving humbly, and under the blessing of God, to surpass even them in the honour which HE vouchsafes to permit us to render to HIM."

If in the progress of this work we find ourselves compelled to abandon any thing, which in our previous days we had considered essential;—if some feature of a mediæval church on which we

had, it may be, insisted, turns out after all to have been but an accident of its own age, and that it would be unreal to attempt to revive it now, we should not be ashamed nor dispirited. We should not rashly blame ourselves for want of perception in our older views, when in very truth but for the faith of those days we never should have attained the critical discernment of our present state. Nor should we, on the other hand, be terrified at our own changes, and imagine that we must be following some perverse and mistaken course, because we had apprehended the spirit of older church-builders, and not the dull mechanical detail of their edifice; because we found ourselves competent to construct, and not to copy merely.

The very fact of a science of Ecclesiology at all having come into existence in these present days, with a completeness and a breadth of purpose not to be found in the writings of the elder ritualists, shews that the intellect of the world has assumed a new phase, that of an analytical in place of a synthetical condition. This is sufficient to explain the difficulty which some might otherwise feel when called upon to accept Ecclesiology as a science new in itself, and yet most important to the Christian Church.

I feel that it is now time for me to conclude these few unconnected remarks, which your kindness has allowed me to trouble you with. My object has been to shew how vast, how interesting is the science of which we have undertaken the investigation, to point out to you how great a gain it is that there is a science of Ecclesiology, and at the same time to prove how small is the progress which has as yet been made in its development, and so to stir up this meeting more fully and energetically to carry out those ecclesiological researches in which the Oxford Architectural Society has so honourably embarked.

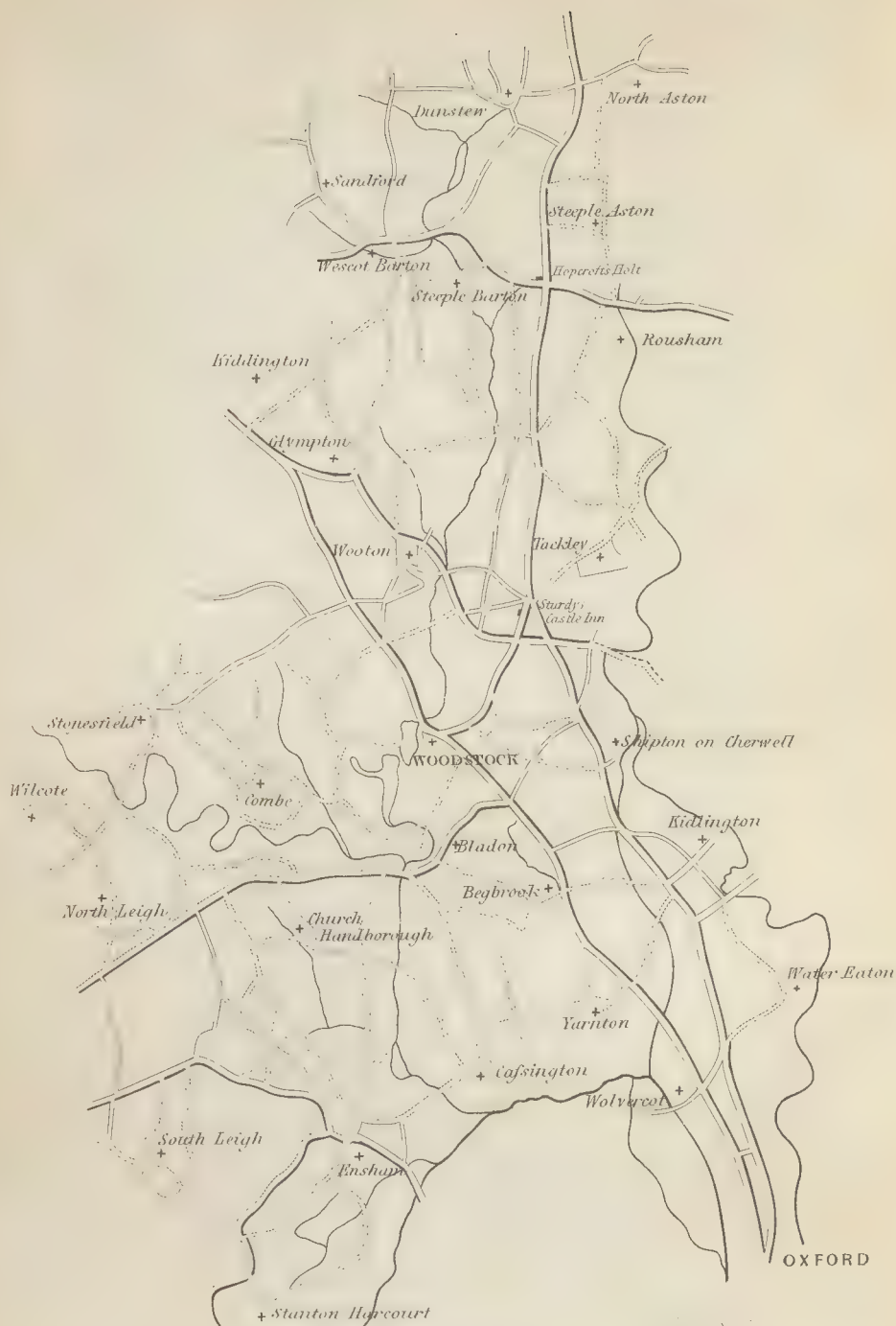
Rev. W. Grey, M.A., Magdalene Hall, then read a highly interesting Paper on "The Architectural Style of William of Wykeham." Mr. Grey exhibited a number of spirited sketches in illustration of his Paper^c.

The Meeting, which was a very large one, was then dismissed by the Chairman.

^c The Committee regret very much that the nature of Mr. Grey's Paper (requiring a great number of illustrations to do it justice) puts it out of their power to give it at length.

Among those present were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen, Primus of Scotland; the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bristol, President of the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society; the Rector of Exeter College; the Master of University College; the Principal of Brasenose College, President of the Oxford Architectural Society; A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.P., M.A., Christ Church; Rev. Ben. Webb, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rev. J. Mason Neale, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Hon. Secretaries of the Ecclesiological, late Cambridge Camden Society, etc., etc.

I



Scenery of Woodstock.

A GUIDE

TO THE

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES

IN THE

NEIGHBOURHOOD OF OXFORD.

PART II.

Deanery of Woodstock.

PUBLISHED FOR THE OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF
GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD,

JOHN HENRY PARKER:

RIVINGTONS, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD AND WATERLOO-PLACE;

WEALE, ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY, HOLBORN, LONDON:

STEVENSON, CAMBRIDGE.

MDCCCXLIV.

OXFORD:
PRINTED BY I. SHRIMPTON.

CONTENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map of the Route to face the title-page.	NORTH ASTON	p. 85
KIDLINGTON—	DUNSTEW	88
General View of the Church	SANDFORD, NEAR WOODSTOCK—	
East End of South Chapel	East Window of Chancel	90
The Ground Plan	WESTCOTT BARTON—	
Poppie in the Chancel	Door-Handle	94
Pew in the Chancel	STEEPLE BARTON—	
North Door of the Nave	Corbel in Chancel	95
East Window of South Chapel	Window on the North side	ib.
East Window, &c. in the North Transept	Dripstone Termination	96
Piscina in South Chapel	WOLVERCOT—	
Mouldings of the North Door	View of the Church	98
——— South Door	Impost of Chancel-Arch, with Hour-glass	
——— Outer Door of the Porch	Stand	ib.
Impost Mouldings of the Tower	The Pulpit	99
Label of Arches in Nave and Tower-Arch,	Battlement	ib.
Label and Jamb of the East Window of	Corbel of Tower-Arch	ib.
South Chapel	Part of Roof of Tower	100
Crocket on Piscina in North Transept	GODSTOW—	
Niche in the Nave	Perpendicular Gateway	101
The Font	Small Bridge	ib.
Roof of South Aisle	YARNTON—	
South Porch	Cross in the Church-yard	106
Crocket	Plan of the Cross	107
The Almshouse	BEGBROKE—	
WATER-EATON—	View of the Church.	111
The Chapel	BLADON—	
The House	The House	114
The Plan of the House	WOODSTOCK—	
SHIPTON-ON-CHERWELL	West Porch	115
TACKLEY—	Capital on South Side of Nave	116
The Chancel	Mouldings of South Window	ib.
Piscina	The Font	117
Section of Arch of West Window	Window on the South side	ib.
Impost	Interior of ditto	ib.
Dripstone Termination	Chimney on a House in Old Woodstock	121
ROWSHAM	WOOTTON	122
STEEPLE ASTON—	GLYMPTON	124
View of the Church		
The Ground Plan		
Decorated Piscina		
Open Seats		

KIDDINGTON—

Moulding of South Doorway	p. 125
Roof of South Chapel	126
The Font	ib.
Stringcourse	127
Window at west end of Nave	ib.

CASSINGTON—

View of the Church	131
Capital of a Shaft in the Chancel	132
Ground Plan of the Church	133

ENSHAM—

View of the Church	137
Plan of ditto	138
Mouldings of Capital of Chancel-Arch	139
Capital of Pillar	ib.
Section of Pillar	ib.
Window on the south side	140
Buttress	ib.
The Font	ib.
Dripstone Termination	141
Cornice of the North Aisle	ib.

HANDBOROUGH—

View of the Church	145
The Roodloft	146
The Font	147
The Pulpit	ib.
Norman Window	148
Interior of ditto	ib.
Perpendicular Niche on south side	ib.
Plan of the Church	149
Ancient Head-stone	150

COOMBE—

Chancel Door	153
Stone Pulpit	154
Sanctus-Bell turret	155
Cross on East Gable	ib.

STONESFIELD—

Window in Chancel	p. 157
Window, North Chapel	158
Interior of Window, North Chapel	ib.

WILCOTE—

West End of the Church	160
----------------------------------	-----

NORTHLEIGH—

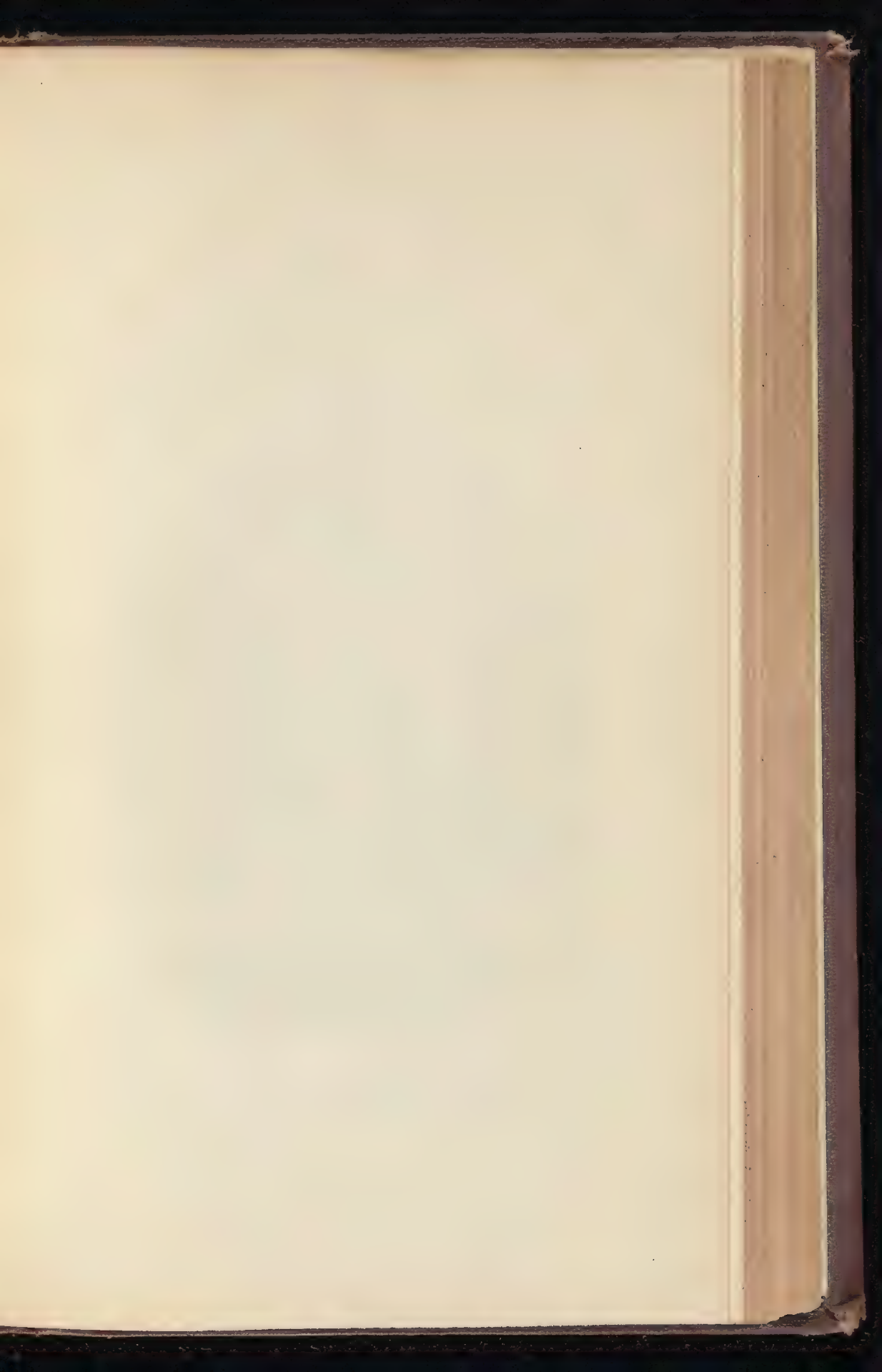
View of the Church	162
East Window	ib.
South Door	163
Belfry Window	164
Cross on East Gable	ib.
Plan of the Church	166

SOUTHLEIGH—

Head of Chancel-door	167
Piscina	ib.
Head of South Window in Chancel	168
Head of a Light in the North Window	ib.

STANTON HARCOURT—

View of the Church	170
Window-Shaft in Chancel	171
Rood-Screen	173
Base of Shafts	ib.
Capital of ditto	ib.
Section of the Arch	ib.
Parapet of the Nave	175
Shield, with the Harcourt Arms	178
Pope's Tower, &c.	181
The Kitchen	182
The Domestic Chapel	183



KIDLINGTON.



VIEW OF THE CHURCH FROM THE S.E.

KIDLINGTON.

PATRONAGE
OF
EXETER COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

St. Mary.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

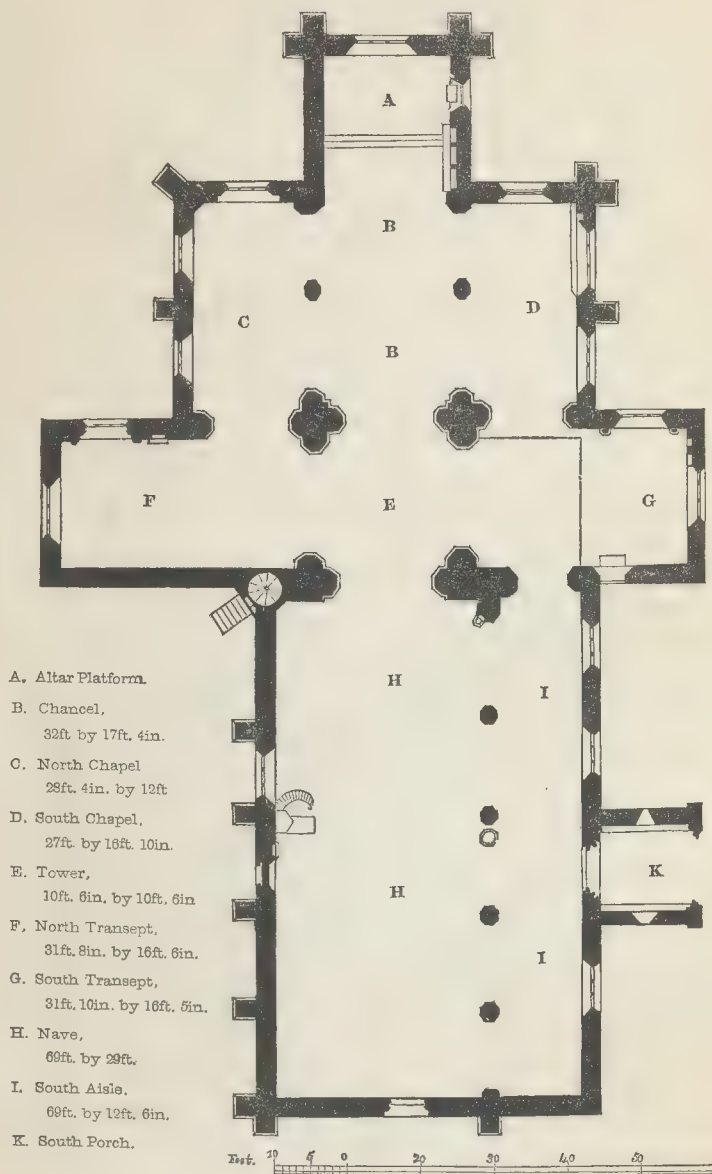
THIS CHURCH is a large and fine structure, with a lofty and taper spire: the general style is Decorated, very good, with parts Early English, the clerestory and some windows Perpendicular: the ground-plan is a Latin cross, with an aisle on the south side of the nave, and chapels north and south of the Chancel, not extending the whole length of it: the tower and spire rise from the crossing.

The Chancel is Decorated, of three bays: the eastern bay has a good Decorated window of two lights on the south side, with a piscina under it, and three sedilia; these are under a square head, the recesses shallow, with pointed arches, cinque-foiled, and the mullions chamfered; they are plain Perpendicular work. The east window is Perpendicular, inserted in the arch of a Decorated one, the dripstone of which remains on the outside, consisting of the roll-moulding, terminated by heads: this window is filled with stained glass, collected from various parts of the Church, and unskilfully put together; some pieces are good



East End of South Chapel, c. 1320.

THE GROUND PLAN.

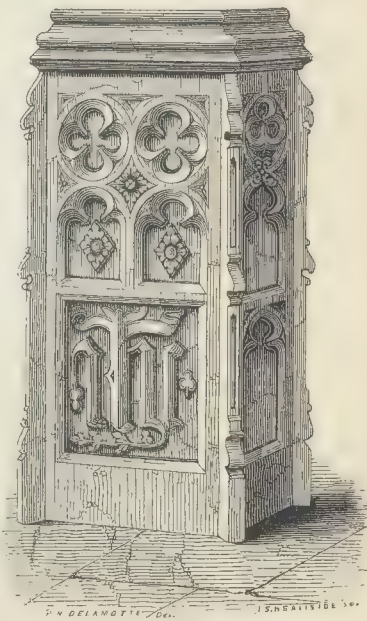


Height of West End of Nave, externally	-	-	-	-	30ft. 9in.
" Tower	-	-	-	-	28 4
" Spire, with Weathercock	-	-	-	-	107 6
Total height of Spire	-	-	-	-	173 7

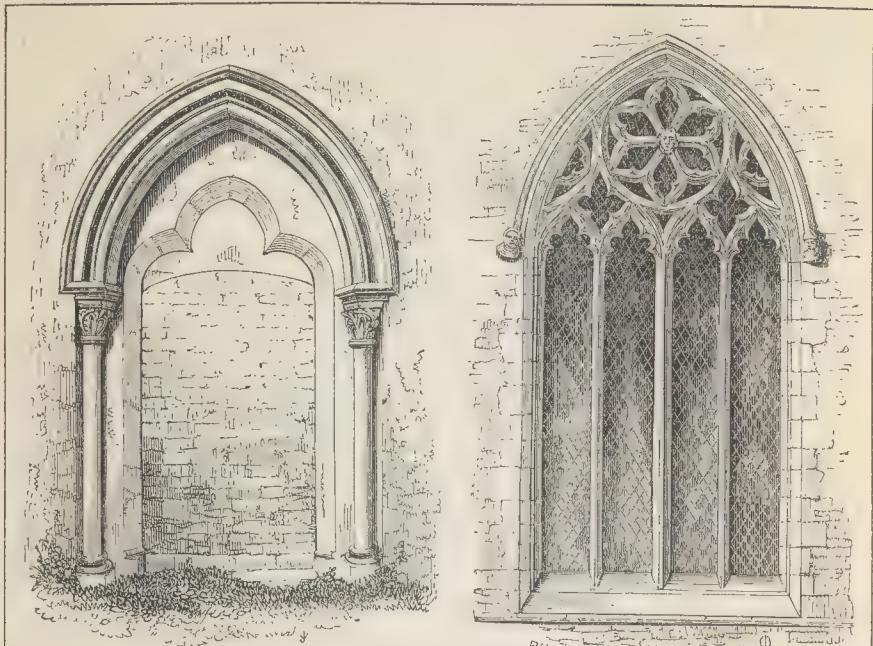
Early English, and some Decorated; the south window is also filled with stained glass, but mostly modern shields of arms. The masonry of this eastern bay is worthy of notice; it consists of small square stones, with layers of long thin stones, as of tiles, between them. The two western bays of the Chancel have Decorated arches on each side; these are plain, pointed, and recessed, with the edges chamfered off, dying into the piers, without any imposts; they have Decorated labels: the piers are octagon, quite plain, without caps or imposts; in the splay of the south-east respond there is a Decorated piscina, with an ogee head trefoiled, a narrow stone shelf and basin. The Chancel is enclosed with good Perpendicular screens, some of the tracery in which is in Decorated forms, but the cornice and mouldings are Perpendicular: there are some Perpendicular stalls, with carved finials, and with desks in front of them, made out of good bench-ends of the same style, richly panelled with a variety of emblematical designs, the "Pelican," the "I.H.C.," &c., and good buttressesets, some placed diagonally, others not so; and some encaustic tiles in the pavement, of various patterns. The Chancel has a high-pitched roof, but this is concealed by a flat boarded ceiling, cutting off the head of the east window.



Piscina in the Chancel, c. 1500.

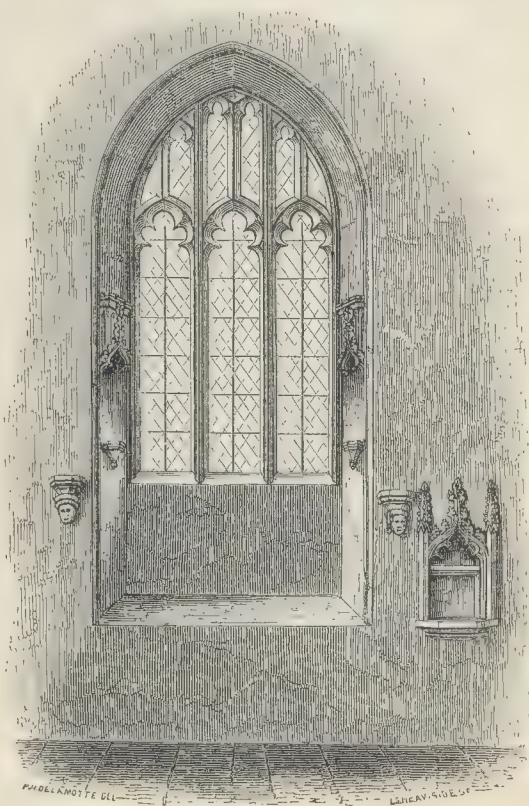


Pew in the Chancel, removed from the Nave, c. 1500.



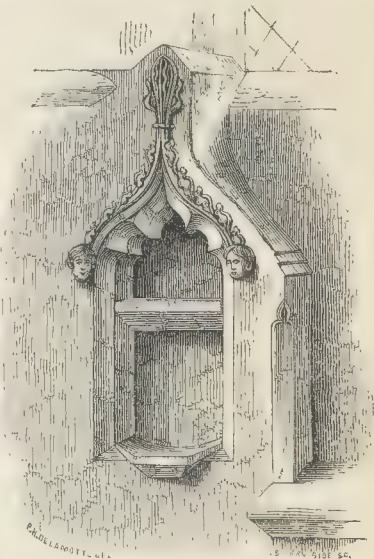
North Door of the Nave, called Bachelor's Door, c. 220.

East Window of South Chapel, c. 1320



East Window, &c. in the North Transept, c. 1450.

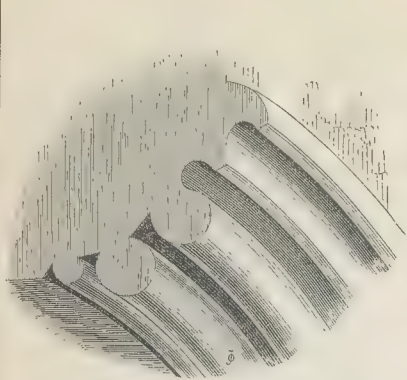
On each side of the Chancel are good Decorated aisles, of two bays, the eastern part of which is enclosed by a screen, forming a parclose, or chantry chapel. The south aisle has at the east end a fine Decorated window of four lights, of geometrical tracery; the labels are the roll-moulding, terminated on the outside by half-length figures, one of them with a mitre on; in the inside they are whole-length figures, one a female, with a chin-cloth, the other a man with the hair and costume of the time of Edward II. The south windows are of three lights, with flowing tracery and Decorated mouldings; under the south-east window is a Decorated piscina, standing out a little from the wall, with an ogee head cinquefoiled, and a crocketed canopy, and in the sill of the window a stone bench, evidently for the purpose of sedilia; the Altar itself, under the east window, has been destroyed. The roof is high-pitched and open, but rough, and appears unfinished, the tie-beams and wall-plates only being moulded. This aisle and some other parts of the Church correspond exactly with the south aisles of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Aldate's, in Oxford.



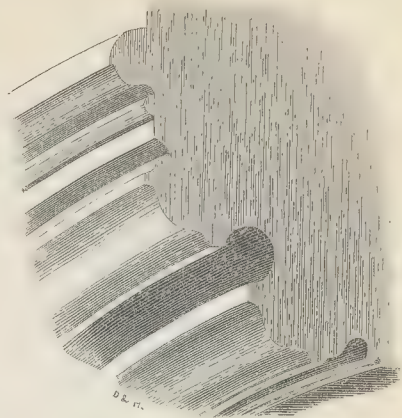
Piscina in South Chapel, c. 1320.

The north aisle of the Chancel is very similar to the south, but the east window has flowing tracery instead of geometrical, and it has a Perpendicular boarded ceiling, nearly flat; the rafters and principals moulded, resting on good carved corbels; it has also a Perpendicular battlement and cornice. The arches from these aisles into the transepts are similar to those on the sides of the Chancel.

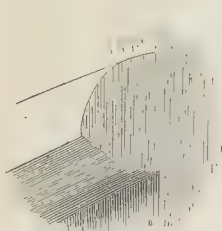
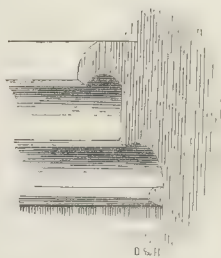
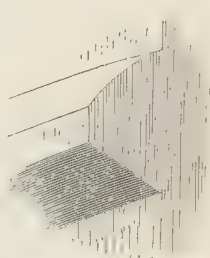
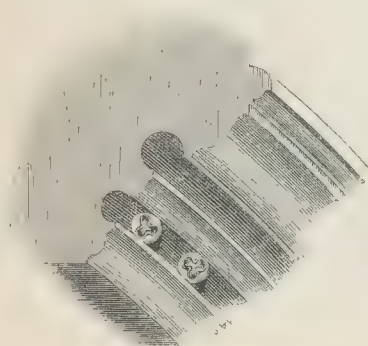
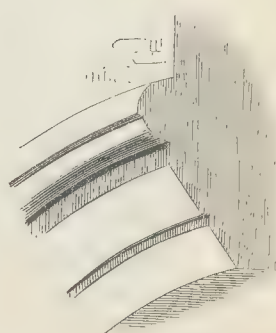
The tower-arches are Early English, pointed and recessed, with the edges chamfered, resting on very massive piers; the capitals, or rather imposts, are boldly moulded; the label is



Mouldings of the North Door, c. 1220.



Mouldings of the South Door, c. 1330.

Label of Arches in Nave,
c. 1320.Impost Mouldings of the Tower
Arches, c. 1220Label of Tower Arch,
c. 1220.Mouldings of the Outer Door of the Porch,
c. 1320.Label and Jamb of the East Window of South
Chapel c. 1350

simple, but of Early English character. The first floor of the tower is Early English, with thick walls, and in each face a lancet window with a trefoil head. The belfry has a Perpendicular window in each face, and squinches across the angles. The spire is Perpendicular, octagonal, remarkably taper, with a round bead on the angles, and a finial; the spire lights are plain, with trefoil heads; there is a Perpendicular open parapet round its base which very much injures the effect. The tower contains six bells, the five larger ones re-cast in 1715, the smaller one added in 1800.

The north transept has two lancet windows on the west side, and an Early English string along the west and north wall under the windows; the north and east windows are Perpendicular, of three lights. The east window has good niches in the jambs, and on each side brackets, supported by heads; on the south side an elegant piscina, with ogee head cinquefoiled, crocketed canopy and pinnacles; the crockets on this canopy are very good



Crocket on Piscina in North Transept, c. 1450.

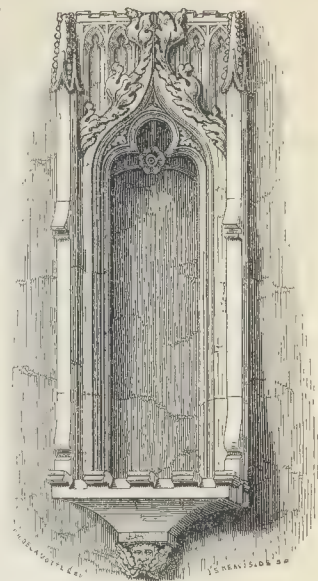
specimens of the style. The clerestory is Perpendicular, with small square-headed windows, of two lights. The roof good Perpendicular open timber, with tie-beams and king-posts, and springers supporting the tie-beams at each end, with foliated openings; these and the rafters are all moulded, resting on plain stone corbels.

The south transept has Perpendicular windows of three lights; under the east window has been an Altar, of which the brackets remain; and in the north wall is a Decorated piscina, with an ogee head and crocketed canopy; by the side of this is a Decorated recess for a sedile; on the west side of this transept is a small Perpendicular door, with a stone pent-house over it.

The nave is lofty, with a Perpendicular clerestory and roof; on the north side the wall is Early English, with tall buttresses in three stages, a good Early English door, with a trefoil head,

under a pointed arch, now blocked up, but still called the Bachelor's door, a Decorated window, of three lights, with flowing tracery, and a good Perpendicular niche. The clerestory is evidently an addition, and the corbels of the old roof remain below it: the present roof is Perpendicular, of low pitch, with boarded ceiling; the principals and rafters well moulded, and the corbels good Perpendicular; the springers are open, with Perpendicular panelling. The west door and window are late Perpendicular, but there are remains of two Early English windows in the west wall. On the south side of the nave are five Decorated arches, of unequal height and span, becoming gradually lower and narrower as they approach the west end; this appears to have been done for the perspective effect: the arches are plain, dying into octagonal piers, without any imposts; the label is equally simple, but different from that of the tower-arches, and is Decorated; there is a plain piscina in the splay of the east respond. The font is plain round Decorated, on a moulded base, lately restored to its original position under the arch nearest to the south door; the pulpit, Elizabethan carved oak.

The south aisle of the nave has three good Decorated windows, with



Niche in the Nave, c. 1450.



The Font, c. 1320.

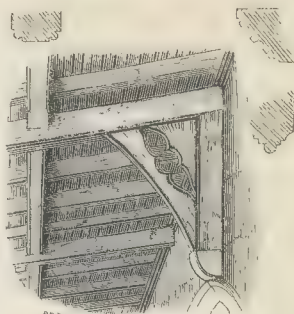
flowing tracery; the roof is a lean-to, nearly flat, with springers, having foliated openings through them; these appear, by the mouldings, to be of the fourteenth century. The south door is Decorated, with bold mouldings.

The south Porch is also Decorated, with stone benches, and a plain

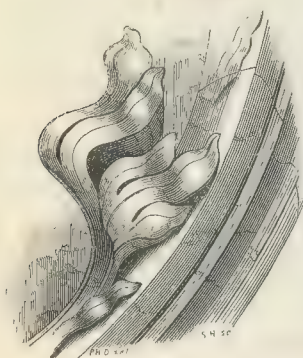
opentimber
roof : the

outer door is Decorated, richly moulded with the ball-flower ornament; over this door there is a good Decorated niche, with a rich crocketed canopy, pinnacles, and finials. The crockets are good specimens of the form generally used in this style.

I.H.P.



The Roof.



Crocket on the Porch.



The South Porch, c 1320.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

At the Conquest the manor of *Kidlington*, in Domesday Book written *Chedelinton*, formed part of the grant to Robert de Oily, a follower of the Conqueror^a. He was appointed to keep Oxford, and built a castle there, within which he erected a chapel, dedicated to St. George, and established there a fraternity of secular priests, whom he endowed with several rights and possessions in those parts. He gave them the churches of *Cudelinton* (*Kidlington*), Weston^b, &c. This grant conveyed the appropriation of two parts in three of the tithes, together with the advowson or right of patronage to this body.

Robert de Oily died A.D. 1090, and was buried at Abingdon, on the north side of the high Altar. As he left no heirs male of his own body, his brother Nigel succeeded to the Castle of Oxford and the *honor* of d'Oily, which included the manor of *Kidlington*, and of which the capital seat was Hook-Norton^c.

Nigel dying about A.D. 1120, was succeeded by his son Robert de Oily, jun.^d, who at the solicitation of his wife Edith founded Oseney A.D. 1129, for a priory of Canons Augustines, and twenty years after its foundation transferred thither the church and college of St. George in the castle, with all its endowments, including the advowson and appropriation of two parts in three of the tithes of *Cudelinton*^e. Thus the church of *Kidlington* became annexed to Oseney, A.D. 1149. Robert de Oily the younger died, A.D. 1157, and was succeeded by his son and heir Henry, who was sheriff of Oxford from the third to the sixth year of Henry II. A few years later in this reign, upon an inquisition with a view to the scutage or tax, he is returned as holding 32 knights' fees, and an half of the old feoffment, and one fee and a half part of a fee of the new feoffment. Among these possessions Kidlington must have been included, as appears from a grant which he made to Oseney A.D. 1192, of certain property in Weston, with offer of exchange in the manors of Hook-Norton or of *Kidlington*, in consideration that his body was to be buried

^a Domesday B. *Oxenscire* Terra de Oilgi.

^b Dugd. Monast., tom. ii. p. 136.—
Leland's Itin., vol. ii. f. 17.

^c Kennett, vol. i. pp. 97, 98.

^d Regist. Oseney, ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 119.

^e Carta Rob. de Oilii, jun., Dugd. Monast., tom. ii. p. 137.

before the high Altar in Oseney^f. He dying was succeeded by his son Henry, the second of that name, who confirmed the grant of his ancestors to Oseney; and among other grants of his own, which he added, is mentioned "purprestura gardini sui (i. e. canonicorum) de *Kidelinton*g." On his death, A.D. 1232, he also was interred in the church of Oseney, for which he stipulated in his charter of confirmation. He left two sisters heirs, of which Margery, the elder, was the wife of Henry Earl of Warwick, who had issue by her Thomas Earl of Warwick, who in the 17th of Henry III. paid £100 and two palfreys for the relief of his uncle, Henry de Oily's, (the second) lands, including the manor of *Kidlington*h. From Thomas Earl of Warwick, *Kidlington* passed by marriage into the family of de Plessets, the founder of which, John de Plessets, a Norman by birth, and domestic servant in the king's court, raised himself by marriage with Christian, daughter and heir of Hugh de Sandford, and became sheriff of the county of Oxford, A.D. 1240ⁱ.

He was in great favour with Henry III., and by the king's earnest intercession obtained in marriage (on the death of his first wife) Margery, the widow of John Mareschal, sister and heir of Thomas Earl of Warwick, whose mother was Margery, eldest daughter and heir of Henry de Oily, the elder, Baron of Hook-Norton; by which means he came into possession of the manors of Hook-Norton and *Kidlington*, held from the king by barony, and afterwards had the title of Earl of Warwick^k. He was also made constable of the Tower of London, and had many other honours conferred on him. He was buried in the choir of Missenden Abbey^l. On his death, Feb. 26, 1263, he was succeeded by Hugh de Plessets, son by his first wife, who in April next ensuing, doing his homage, had livery of the manors of Hook-Norton and *Kidlington*, paying for his relief £100. He married Isabel, daughter of J. de Ripariis^m, cousin and one of the heirs to Philippa Basset, sometime Countess of Warwick. By a demise of land in Mussewell to Sir Richard le Pouvre, dated *Cudelinton*, Saturday after Epiphany, the 7th of Edward I., it appears that Sir Hugh de Plessets resided at the manor house of *Kidlington*n; to which a chapel was attached by the permission of the Abbot and Convent of Oseney, who in the compact made on this

^f Regist. Osen. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 208, 209.

^g Carta Hen. de Oilii, Dugd. Mon., tom. ii. p. 139.

^h Dugd. Bar., tom. i. p. 461.

ⁱ Dugd. Bar., p. 772.

^k Dugd. Bar., Kennett, i. pp. 327, 367.

^l Kennett, vol. i. p. 367.

^m Dugd. Bar. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 367.

ⁿ Kennett, vol. i. p. 414.

account with the said Hugh Baron of Hooknorton, stipulated that the capellane should not pretend to any parochial dues or jurisdiction, but all should be adjusted sine præjudicio matricis ecclesiæ^o. He served in the first expedition of Edward into Scotland^p. He died A.D. 1292, and was succeeded by his son and heir Hugh, then twenty-five years of age, who on doing his homage had livery of the manors of Hook-Norton and *Kidlington*^q.

This Hugh de Plessets appears in the roll of the summons to Parliament among the Barons of the realm in the 25th of Edward I., and in the following year served in the expedition into Scotland. He died A.D. 1301^r. The manor of *Kidlington* was settled by Hugh de Plessets before his death on his son Thomas^s, and it continued in the same family at least till the middle of that century. In the inquisitiones post mortem, there occurs mention of two Hugh de Plessets after this, the former of whom died A.D. 1338^t, possessed of *Kidlington*; the latter A.D. 1350^u, who at the time of his death, besides *Kidlington* and Water Eton, held 22 other manors.

From this Hugh de Plessey it passed probably in the female line to John Lenneysey, who in the inquisition held after his death, A.D. 1361, is returned as having died possessed jointly with Eleanor his wife of the manors of Hook-Norton and *Kidlington*^x. He was succeeded by his son Sir John, who died A.D. 1380, also possessed jointly with Elizabeth his wife of the manors of Hook-Norton and *Kidlington*^y.

The next owner of the manor of *Kidlington* that has been discovered is Thomas Chaucer, supposed to be a son of the great poet, in whose

^o Regist. Osen. ap. Kennett, vol. ii. p. 281.

^p Like other powerful barons of the time, he exercised nearly an absolute sovereignty within his domain, as appears from the following extracts from the Hundred Rolls, vol. ii. p. 873 :—"Hugh de Pleci holds of the king in capite the manor and village of Cudelington of the fee of Doyly, for military service, and has view of Frankpledge over his own men, without the sheriff and other bayliffs of the crown, and has *gallows* on his land, by what warrant we know not," &c. Then follows a list of the villanes, 41 in num-

ber, holding a half virgate* or virgate of land, the rent for which is uniformly at the rate of 5s. a virgate, but then they were bound to certain feudal services.

^q Inquisit. post mortem, vol. i. p. 113. —Rot. Hundred, ii. 46.—Kennett, vol. i. p. 450.—Dugd. Baron., vol. ii. p. 773.

^r Dugd. Summons to Parliament, Barony, Inquisit. post mortem, i. 169.

^s Kennett, vol. i. p. 502.

^t Inquisit. post mortem, vol. ii. p. 78.

^u Ibid. 1 pars Edw. II.

^x Inq. post mort. 34 Edw. III.

^y Ibid. 3 Rich. II.

* A yard land, an uncertain quantity, varying from 15 to 40 acres, according to custom.

possession it appears to have been by an inquisition held at the time of his death, A.D. 1436^z. From him it passed to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, by his marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of the said Thomas Chaucer. He was afterwards created Duke of Suffolk, and acted a very conspicuous part in the reign of Henry VI. He was the founder of the Hospital of Ewelme, where he sometime resided. He was afterwards attainted, and being intercepted in his passage into France, he was beheaded. His remains were conveyed to the Collegiate Church of Wingfield in Suffolk, and there buried. Alice his widow was buried at Ewelme, on the south side of the high Altar. There is an engraving of her monument, which is very splendid, in Skelton's Oxfordshire, as well as of that of her father, Thomas Chaucer^a.

By an inquisition after the death of the Duke of Suffolk, he was found to have died possessed in Com: Oxon: jointly with Alice his wife, of twelve messuages, fourteen virgates of land, and twenty acres of meadow, with their appurtenances in Thorp, *Cudelinton* and Sulthorne, now Thrup, *Kidlington* and Souldern^b. All which, with many other large possessions, continued to Alice his widow, in her own right of inheritance, who lived to a good old age in her mansion-house at Ewelme, and died there, A.D. 1475^c.

She had issue by her last husband, the Duke of Suffolk, one son and heir, John, who married Elizabeth, sister to King Edward IV., and for this honourable alliance was, by letters patent, dated March 23, 3rd of Edward IV., restored to the title of Duke of Suffolk^d. He inherited, among other possessions from his mother, the manor of *Kidlington*, which must have continued in his family to the Reformation, as certain manorial payments to the Duke of Suffolk and his heirs, are stated among the perpetual reprises to which the Rectory of *Kidlington* was liable, at the time of the surrender of Oseney^e.

In the last century it belonged for some time to a family of the name of Smith, of whom was Dr. Joseph Smith, Provost of Queen's, A.D. 1730. It is now the property of the Duke of Marlborough; but the manor-house was detached from the manor some few years since, and belongs to Thomas Robinson, Esq.

The Church is named in honour of the Virgin Mary, and the feast-day of dedication is the Sunday after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. O.S.

^z Kennett, vol. ii. p. 322.

^a Dugd. Baron., vol. ii. p. 189.

^b Dugd. Baron., vol. ii. p. 189.

^c Kennett, vol. ii. p. 380.

^d Dugd. Baron., vol. ii. p. 189; Kennett, vol. ii. p. 380.

^e Valor. Eccl.

The following few scattered notices respecting the Church are subjoined. The presentations are chiefly taken from the Registry at Lincoln.

A.D. 1226. The Abbey of Osney presented in this year to the Vicarage.

A.D. 1300—1320. *Bishop D' Alderby*. Johannes de Ottington Capellanus ad Vicariam per Abbatem et Conventum de Osney præsentatus per mortem Guli. ultimi vicarii vacantem.

A.D. 1347—1363. *Bishop Grindwell*. Wilhelmus de Ottingdon per Abbatem et Conventum de Osney ad vicariam præsentatus per mortem Henrici Wylby vacantem.

During this century a considerable portion of the Church was rebuilt, probably through the influence of Thomas de Cudlington, a native of *Kidlington*, who died Abbot of Osney, A.D. 1383^f, and was distinguished as a builder. He built Hythe-bridge, and the Lady Chapel at Osneye. The south aisle of the Church very closely resembles that of St. Mary Magdalene, which was built A.D. 1338^g.

A.D. 1405—1420. *Bishop Repingdon*. Mag^r. Johan^s. Welkes per Abbatem et Conventum de Osneye ad vicariam de *Cudlington*, præsentatus per mortem Willihelmi Odyngton ultimi vicarii vacantem.

A.D. 1431—1435. *Bishop Grey*. Willihelmus Bushell per Abbatem et Conventum de Osneye ad vicariam præsentatus per resignationem Johan^s. Welkes vacantem.

A.D. 1435—1450. *Bishop Alnwick*. Johannes Bradstone, per Abbatem et Conventum de Osneye ad Vicariam de Osneye præsentatus per resignationem Willihelmi Bushell vacantem.

Item—Ludovicus North ad vicariam per Abbatem et conventum de Osneye præsentatus per Johannis Bradstone resignationem vacantem.

During the incumbency of this last-mentioned vicar, a new endowment of the vicarage was made by the Bishop. The parishioners complained that the parish, which is very long, wide, dispersed, and large, was not duly served, and the vicar, that the portions of the said vicarage were so scanty, that they were insufficient for the proper sustentation of him, and the support of the charges imposed upon him. Whereupon the Bishop, having heard the various parties by their proctors, totally annuls the existing endowment, and ordains a new and more sufficient one, assigning to the vicar the present vicarage house, and certain

^f Leland's Itin.

^g Peshall, p. 224.

portions of the abbey land, tithes, offerings, &c., and binding the vicar to serve and minister continually to the said church by himself and one fit chaplain, who, at his own cost and charge he shall have continually dwelling with him.

A.D. 1471—1480. *Bishop Rotherham*. Johannes Lane, presbyter, præsentatus per discretum virum Leonellum Wydeville Archidiac. Oxon. ad vicariam perpetuam Ecclesiæ parochialis de *Cudlington* Linc. Dioces. per resignationem Magⁱ Ludovici North ultimi vicarii in manus Reverendi Patris Linc. Ep. vacantem.

A.D. 1495—1514. *Bishop Smith*. Mag^r. Rogerus Sandeford, in utroque jure baccalaureus presbyter præsentatus per religiosos viros Abbatem et conventum monasterii de Osney per mortem Johannis Lane ultimi vicarii quam per liberam renunciationem Magr. Ricardi Inglesent, vacantem, 21mi April, 1499.

Item—Mag^r. Johan. Croston A.M. præsent: per Abb. et Conven. ad vicariam de *Cudelynton* per resign. Xtopheri Lathum 22 Sep. 1503.

The surrender of Osney bears date Nov. 17, A.D. 1540, and on the erection of the see of Oxford in the year following, the appropriation of *Kidlington* became part of the endowment of the new chapter at Osney, consisting of a Dean and six Canons, styled the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral Church of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin; but within three years this foundation was dissolved, and a new one erected at St. Frideswide's, as it now exists, under the style of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford.

Kidlington then, with many other of the possessions of Osney, remained in the hands of the Crown. In A.D. 1565, it was granted by Q. Eliz. to Sir W. Petre, and by him given to Exeter College. By his ordination, confirmed afterwards by Act of Parliament, the vicarage was permanently attached to the headship of Exeter College, and the Rectors of the College from that time have been the successive vicars of the parish ^h.

“At Gosford, in the parish of *Kidlington*, there was an house of Sisters of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, who were removed about A.D. 1180 to Buckland, in Somersetshire. The estate was given to them by Robert de Oily and Henry his son, and continued in the hands of the Hospitalers (who built an oratory or chapel here about A.D. 1234)

^h Tanner's Notitia, Q. Elizabeth's grant to Exeter College in the Archives of the College.

till the dissolution. It was granted 34th Henry VIII. to Anth. Stringer and John Williamsⁱ."



"Close to the Church at *Kidlington*, in the County of Oxford, is a small hospital or alms-house, containing six rooms. Upon a tablet at the north end, is the following inscription:—

"TO GOD, AND THE POOR OF KIDLINGTON, AND TO THE PIOUS MEMORY OF THE VIRTUOUS LADY, ANN MORTON, AND HER DECEASED CHILDREN, SIR WILLIAM MORTON, KNIGHT, LATE ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEDICATED THIS FOUNDATION, ANNO DOMINI 1671."

Extract from the Founder's will:—

"Whereas I have built and erected an hospital at *Kidlington*, in the County of Oxford, for the habitation, and maintenance, of three poor men, and three poor women, that are impotent and decrepid, who are to be single persons, and whose labour and work is done. And in remembrance of the piety and virtues of my dearly beloved wife, and my dear and dutiful children, John Morton, George, William, Ann, and Magdalen Morton, deceased, which I had by her, I will, and appoint, that the said building, or Alms-house, shall be called, and knowne, by the name of 'the Lady Anne Morton's Alms-house' for ever. And that the poor people, that shall be placed, and put in, by me in my lifetime, and for ever hereafter, shall be called the Lady Ann Morton's Almsfolke, and shall be stiled, and incorporated, by that name^k."

J.L.R.

ⁱ Tanner's Notit. Monast.

^k See Mr. Markland's Remarks on Sepulchral Memorials, p. 225.

WATER-EATON CHAPEL.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Nave	29	0	by	20	0
Chancel	16	9	by	15	10

THIS is a remarkably good specimen of the revived Gothic, of the time of James I., having at first sight the appearance of a much earlier date; it is a simple oblong Chapel, with a high-pitched roof, open to the rafters, and of good plain character, without tie-beams.

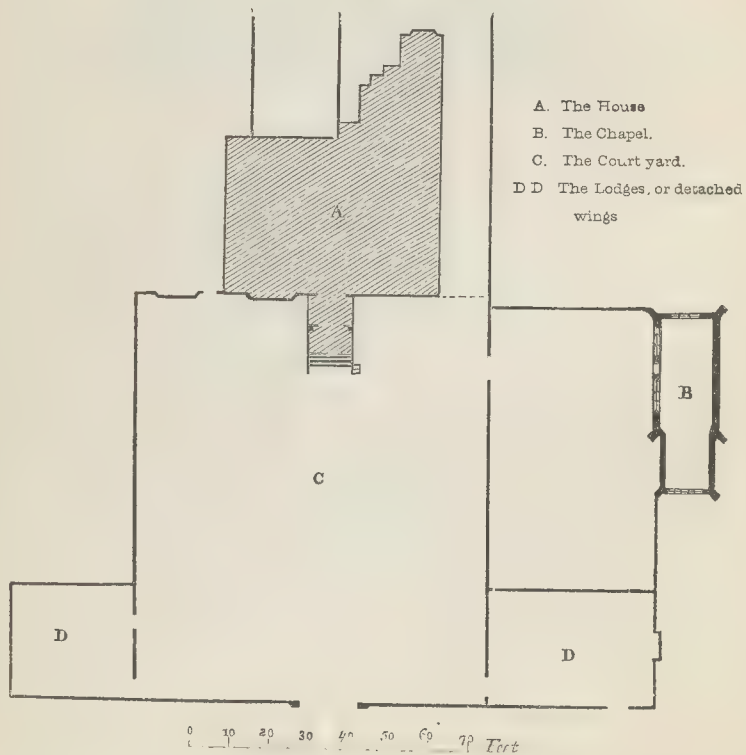


The windows are wide, of three lights, with foliated heads, but without tracery, very much resembling a window often found in Decorated work, but the mouldings are quite late Perpendicular; the window arches are very much depressed, with a slight point; the door is late Perpendicular, with a square head over it: the north wall is quite blank; on the south side there are three windows and a door, and one window at each end. The pulpit and screen are of good Elizabethan work, and the pews are all open, with poppy-heads of the same character. The bell-gable is a modern imitation, and not a very happy one.

The house adjoining, and to which this Chapel belongs, is of the same age and character; a remarkably good and perfect specimen of the Elizabethan style, with its court-yard, entrance-gate, detached wings and chapel, all in their original state, and all apparently built at once from the same design.



Water-Eaton House, from the Court-Yard, c. 1610.



HISTORICAL NOTICES.

Eton, by which is to be understood *Water Eton*, is mentioned in Domesday Book¹ as part of the possessions of Robert de Oily. It was given to Oseney by Robert de Oily the second, the founder. There is also extant a MS. in English in the Exchequer, supposed to be about the time of Edward IV., which contains a further confirmation of this grant by Henry de Oily, and also by Robert Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln, and Pope Eugene III.^m The words of this original endowment in this MS. are as follow: "*Eton* all my towne the which long to hit, outetake the mill, the which I haue gife to another Church." Within this hamlet is *Fryse's* farm, lying between the Banbury and Woodstock roads. The grant of this is included in the great charter of Robert de Oily the second, and the words of the grant in his charter are thus rendered into old English in the Exchequer MS.: "And the Chapell of *Frees* with the mansion and londe against the Chapell towards the west with Fedyngs and pastures and his other purtenances." Here, in Antony Wood's time, was standing nothing but a shepherd's house and no remains of the Chapel.

By an inquisition taken 23, 24 of Edward III., it appears that the Abbot of Oseney held the manor of Weston and *Water Eton* by the service of two knights' feesⁿ.

By original letters patent under the privy seal and by authority of Parliament, Henry VIII., on the 24th of September, 34th of his reign, granted to Robert King, Bishop of Oxford, divers estates, parcels of the possessions of Oseney Abbey, and among them, *Water Eton*, to the said late monastery lately belonging.

It remained but a short time in the possession of the Bishop of Oxford, and was resumed again by the Crown, and the King (Henry VIII.) by a deed of exchange dated September 1, 37th of his reign, made between him and William Burg, Merchant of the Staple at Calais, in consideration of the manor of Calchill, in the county of Kent, gave to the said William Burg all that his manor of *Water Eton*, in the county of Oxford, and all that his Graces pastures, called *Fryse*, in Water Eton, &c.^o

¹ Oxenscire terra de Oilgi.

^m Carta Rob. de Oilii, Dugd. Monast. ii. 137, Chartulary Cotton: Libr.

ⁿ Dods. MS. vol. ix. f. 188. ap. Kennett,

vol. ii. p. 102.

^o Valor. Ecclesiast. Extracts from grants, Archives of Exeter College.

The manor is now in possession of John Sawyer, Esq., of Waywood Lodge.

During the civil wars the Manor House was the abode of the Lord Lovelace, and evidently considered as a place of importance. It is now only used as a farm house. Lady Lovelace was seized here by a party of the Parliamentary troops from Banbury, forced into her carriage, and driven to Middleton, where she was turned out and compelled to walk back.

J.L.R.

SHIPTON-ON-CHERWELL.

PATRON.
W. TURNER, ESQ.

St. Mary.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	16	0	by	20	10
Nave	35	0	by	21	0
Tower	5	2	by	5	4

A SMALL plain Church, the nave and tower modern, the Chancel original: the Church stands in a very picturesque situation on a cliff, on the banks of the Cherwell.

The Chancel is Decorated, late in the style; the east window is transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, of three lights, cinquefoiled, with flowing tracery, the dripstone returned horizontally: the side windows are Decorated, of two lights, trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head. The Chancel-arch is equilateral, pointed, with chamfered edges, and a Decorated label. In the north wall is a sepulchral arch, cinquefoiled, having a stone coffin, with a coped lid with a cross upon it.

In the Church-yard there is the shaft of an ancient cross, surmounted by a cross fleuree.

There is a vignette of the old Church in Skelton's Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred, p. 21.

B. BEVAN, Ch. Ch.

TACKLEY.

PATRONS.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

St. Nicholas.

DEANERY

OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	29	4	by	13	7
Nave	51	0	by	17	0
Aisle	51	0	by	12	0
Tower, exterior . . .	20	0	by	8	0
Tower, interior . . .	13	0	by	5	0

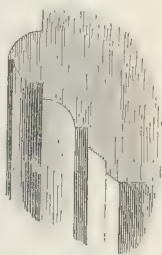
A CRUCIFORM Church, of mixed styles, with a tower in the centre, mostly Perpendicular.

CHANCEL—The east window is a very good Early English triplet, three lancet lights combined into one composition, with shafts attached: on the south side are two Perpendicular windows, with stone benches under them in the recess; and a good piscina in the angle. The corbels of the old roof remain, and are good octagon Perpendicular; the present roof is modern, of low pitch, and bad. In the north wall of the Chancel is an Early English recessed arch for a tomb, with a doorway by the side, and a detached shaft of purbeck marble between; the label of this arch is very bold, with a deep hollow under: the tomb is Perpendicular, with flat-arched panels and buttresses between, and an incised slab, with a cross fleury, very simple.



Piscina in North Transept, c. 1450.

NAVE—The west window is good Decorated, of three lights, the mullions intersecting, with foliations: on the north side, an aisle, destroyed, two Norman arches filled up, and a small Norman door, rebuilt, under the western arch; on the south side, three Early English arches, the pillars with good caps, having the stiff-leaf foliage; arches pointed and recessed, the edges chamfered, with early labels and terminations. The clerestory and roof are plain and late.



Section of arch of West Window, c. 1350

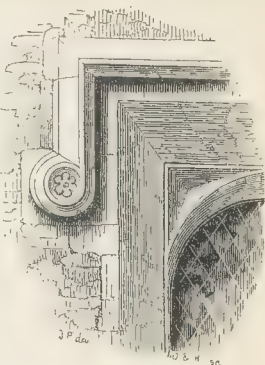
The TOWER-ARCHES are Early English, very plain and massive, pointed and recessed, with the edges chamfered off; the piers semi-octagon, caps or imposts plain, the mouldings deep and undercut: in the spandril of the north arch of the tower there is a square-headed window cut through the wall, with an iron grating in it; the use of



Impost, c. 1220.

this window is not very clear, but it seems to have been connected with the rood-loft. The upper story of the tower is Perpendicular.

The NORTH TRANSEPT and window are Perpendicular, early in the style, the window-head rather of transition character. The roof is plain: there is a good small piscina and a square manorial pew, with Elizabethan carving, and the date 1613: The south transept is also Perpendicular; the roof of the same style, plain open timber work; the south aisle has Perpendicular windows, of late character, one of which has a good termination of the label, or dripstone.



I.H.P. . Dripstone termination, c. 1520

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

A.D. 1226, 10, 11 Henry III., Genteschive le Povre presented a clerk to the Church of Ottindon, and three years before had with Emma de Podus, his wife, presented to the Church of Tackley^a.

A.D. 1314. On the morrow after Michaelmas day, 8th of Edward II., John de Wythulle, son and heir of Sir Walter de Wythulle, by deed dated at Kirtlington, did release and quit claim to Hugh le Duke of Wretchwike, within the parish of Burcester, all his right and claim in eighteen perches of arable land in length, and four perches in breadth, in the field of Tackle, in a parcel of ground called Wyitstandelf, to remain to the said Hugh and his heirs for ever^b.

This manor and estate belonged to Henry Lord Beaumont, an eminent man in the reigns of King Edward II. and King Edward III., in whose reign he died. He was in the 11th of king Edward III. constable of the king's army sent into Scotland, and in consideration of his great services, obtained, among other things, a charter of free-warren in all his demesne lands in this place. He left this manor, 14th Edward III., to his son

^a Rog. Dods. MS. vol. cvii. p. 42. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 282.

^b Kennett, vol. i. p. 526.

John, Lord Beaumont; but he enjoyed it not above two years, and then dying, left it to Eleanor his wife, who, 17 Edward III., procured another charter of the king for free warren for her demesne lands in this place. She left it to her son and heir, Henry Lord Beaumont, who being born beyond sea was legitimated by Parliament 25 Edward III. As to the Church here, we may observe that upon a vacancy of the vicarage, one Mr. Rogers, who was then Rector of the said Church, affirming that the vicarage was not regularly ordained, with the consent of all parties concerned, did petition Oliver Sutton, then Bishop of Lincoln, that the said vicarage might be consolidated with the rectory; whereupon the Bishop having made a due inquisition about it, did so consolidate them, ult. Octob. 1299^c.

George Powers Knight, who died 1424, was Lord of this manor.

1483, April 22, Oliver Sompnour resigned the living of Oddington and accepted that of Tackley^d.

A.D. 1499, May 17. John Hulse was presented to the living of Tackley on the death of Oliver Somner, on the presentation of Clementina Newere, widow of John Newere, gentleman^e.

Peter Ailworth, Esq., who died 1595, and was buried in the Church, also possessed this manor; subsequently it became the property of the Harborne family. John Harborne built here a handsome manor house, of which an outer gate of entrance is now all that remains. A mural monument of the Harbornes is attached to the east wall of the north transept. The advowson of the Rectory was purchased by St. John's College, Oxford, in 1719.

The Register commences 1559. The manner in which it is preserved, being substantially bound in russia, is worthy of general adoption^f.

^c Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 382.

nett, vol. i. p. 526.

^d Reg. Russel, Kennett, vol. i. p. 496.

^f Skelton, Wootton Hundred, p. 21.

^e Reg. Smith, Ep. London, ap. Ken-

ROWSHAM.

PATRON.

C. COTTRELL DORMER,
ESQ.

St. Mary.

DEANERY

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

OF WOOTTON.

A PLAIN Church, mostly Decorated, but with parts transition Norman. Plan oblong, with one aisle and a tower at the west end.

THE CHANCEL is Decorated, the east window bad, having no foliations; the north window tolerably good, of three lights, foliated; a good Decorated piscina. The Chancel-arch is transition Norman, pointed, very plain, and not recessed, with Norman shafts in the angles of the square pier on the west side.

THE NAVE—The western arch is transition Norman, with good Norman caps, arch pointed, not recessed, but the edges chamfered off; the other two arches are different, pointed and recessed, with the edges chamfered, on octagon pillars, with moulded caps of the Decorated style, but very plain. The south aisle is Decorated, with a good west window.

THE TOWER is Decorated, the arch deeply recessed, chamfered, with moulded caps to round shafts: the windows on the first-floor, lancets, small, and recessed; the belfry windows, on the south side, of two lights, with octagon shaft, round-headed, on the north side, pointed, on the west side, square-headed; the west door has a Decorated dripstone; the buttresses are very small, not more than four feet high; there is no staircase.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday survey, Rowesham formed part of the grant of Robert de Oilgi, and of Roger de Iveri^s.

A.D. 1149, 14, 15, Stephen, in the charter of Robert d'Oily, of assignment to Oseney, Rowlesham formed a part of the barony of Hokenorton.

A.D. 1227, Dec. 5, the king presented to one moiety of the Church of Rollesham, com. Oxon.

A.D. 1229, we find the other moiety of the Church of Rollesham was in the patronage of Walter de Fontibus.

Within the year 1280, Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, presented to the Church of Rollesham (now Rowsham^h.)

A.D. 1635. The manor of Rowsham with its appurtenances was conveyed by a deed bearing date 1st May, 1635, from the Hawtreys to Sir Robert Dormer, of Dorton. By the will of General James Dormer, who died 1744, or thereabouts, Rowsham descended to Sir Clement Cottrell, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies, who took the name of Dormer. He is the first bearing that name who is interred in the parish church at Rowsham, as it was not the ancient burying-place of the Dormers. There are many inscriptions to the memory of the Martens, who possessed a part of Rowsham. This part of the estate was purchased, by the present owner, of the late Benjamin Holloway, Esq., of Lee Place, in this county, A.D. 1828.

Near to the Church is the handsome embattled residence, in the Elizabethan style, of C. Cottrell Dormer, Esq., of which there is a view in Skelton's Oxfordshire.

^s Kennett, vol. i. p. 90, 91, 142, 284, 291.

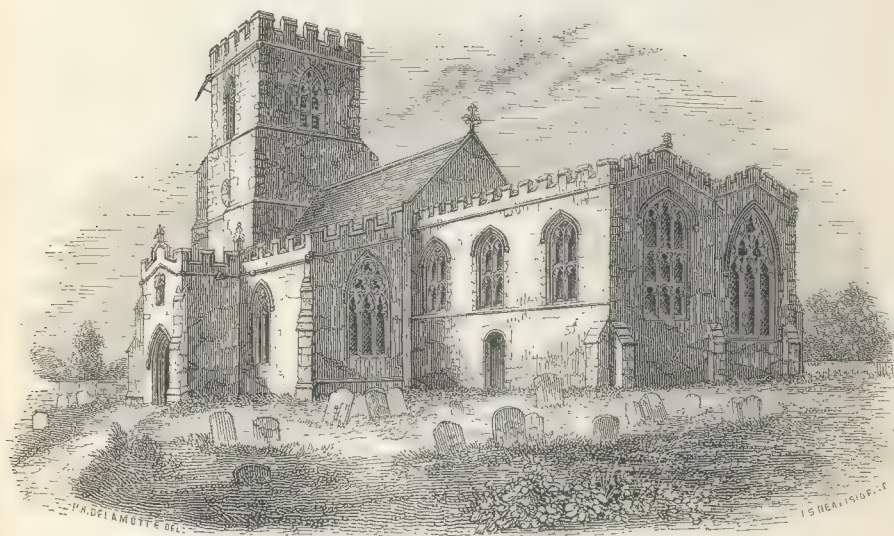
^h R. Dods. MS. vol. cvii. p. 144. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 418.

STEEPLE ASTON.

PATRONAGE
OF
BRASENOSE COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

St. Peter.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

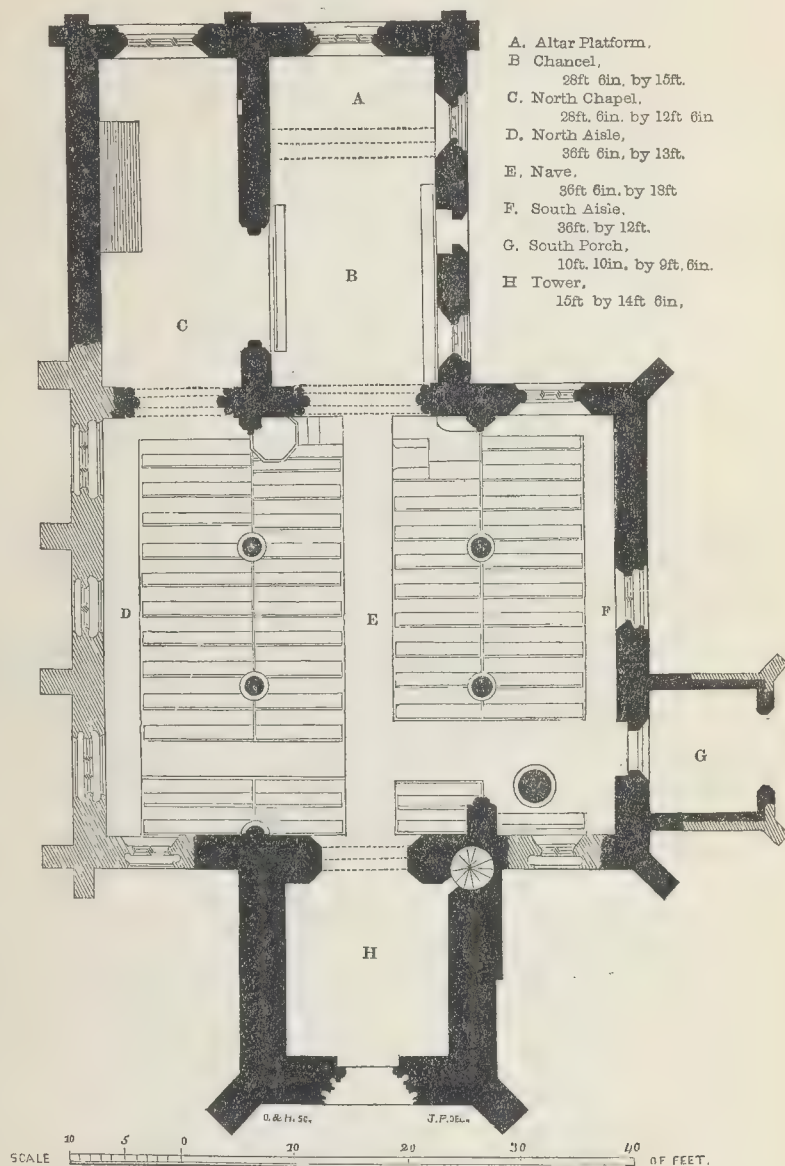


A MIXED Church, with a tower at the west end.

The CHANCEL is debased Perpendicular. The east window is of three lights, with two transoms, each light foliated, but no room for tracery in the head: three side windows on the south side, of two lights, with transoms. The Chancel-arch is Early Decorated, pointed and recessed, with the edges chamfered, springing from the caps of triple-shafts attached to the jambs: a good Perpendicular Chancel-screen has lately been restored: the roof is plain, low, and bad.

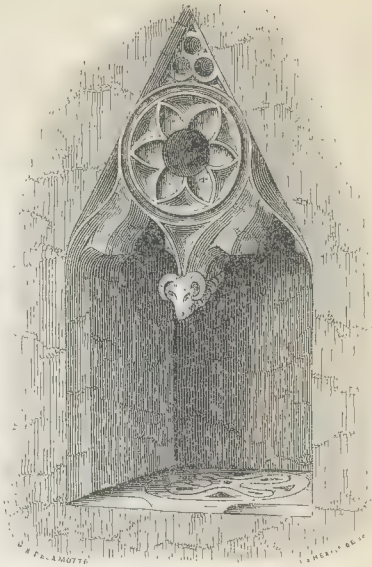
The north aisle of the Chancel has a fine Decorated east

THE GROUND PLAN.



The parts left light were rebuilt in 1842.

window of three lights, with flowing tracery and a good label, with singular terminations, and the mullions are moulded. In this aisle there is a small Decorated piscina, with its drain perfect, and a foliated circle in the head, the cusps of which terminate in the centre in a ram's head. The arch between the Chancel and aisle is Decorated, with good bold mouldings continuous to the ground. The north wall of this aisle has been rebuilt without windows, to accommodate the monument of



Sir Francis and Lady Page, 1741. The arch between this aisle and that of the Church is Decorated, springing from corbels: this arch, as well as that on the side, had been built up for many years, but were re-opened in the recent improvements: the roof is still hid by a flat plaster ceiling.

The NAVE is of three bays, with Early English arches, having moulded caps and label, rather early in the style: the roof is modern imitation of old work. A canted ceiling, divided into panels: the work is well executed, and the design tolerably good. A clerestory was removed at the time this was put on, in 1842; but it was a late addition to the Church, and scarcely worth preserving.

The north aisle is Perpendicular, lately rebuilt.

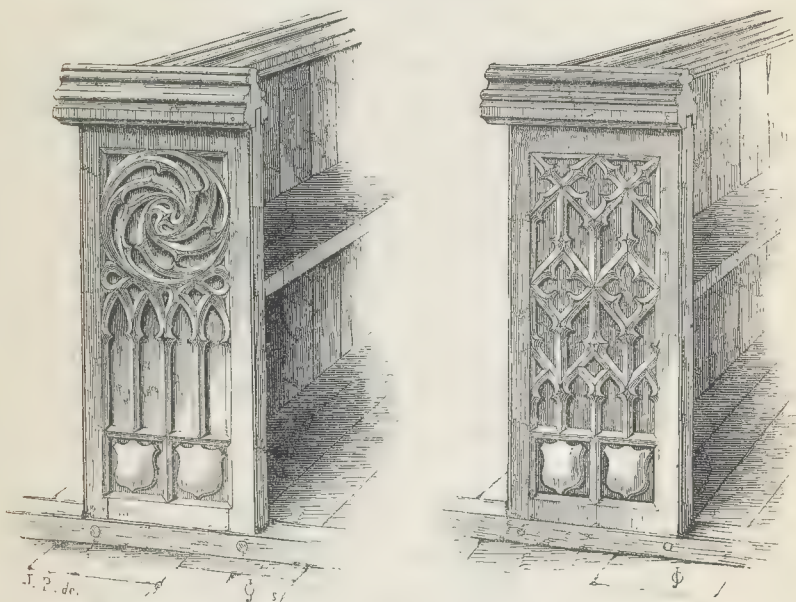
The south aisle is Decorated, the windows chiefly modern imitation. It has a good Perpendicular boarded ceiling, with moulded ribs, pierced springers, and stone corbel-heads.

The south door and porch are Decorated; the door moulded, with the roll-moulding for a label; the windows of the porch are rather singular, loops on the outside, widely splayed within. The south porch, aisle, and Chancel, have Perpendicular battlements, with cornice, having heads at wide inter-

vals, over which were formerly pinnacles, some portions of which still remain.

The TOWER is good Perpendicular, the lower part plain, but with a good west door, very deeply recessed, with bold ogee and hollow mouldings, continued nearly to the ground; a window in the first floor of two lights, plain, with an opening in the head and a Perpendicular label; the upper windows of two lights, with flamboyant tracery and Perpendicular labels: the parapet battlemented, and cornice plain Perpendicular, with heads at the corners, having spouts out of their mouths, and another head in the centre of each front. The buttresses are placed diagonally, and have oblong panels let into the face, engrailed round the edges, with a shield in the centre.

The seats are all open, good carved oak, late Perpendicular



work, with a variety of patterns on the ends; those which had been damaged have lately been restored in very good taste. The font is round, with flat patterns of a diamond shape, of various sizes; from the shallowness and character of the work, it appears to be an imitation of the time of Charles II., but

may possibly be, as many persons consider it, genuine work of the twelfth century.

In the parish chest in this Church is carefully preserved a very valuable relic of the olden time, consisting of part of the hangings of the Altar, of the fourteenth century, richly embroidered with the martyrdom of saints in small divisions; and, considering its age, it is in a very perfect state. There are the steps and base of a Perpendicular cross in the Church-yard.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

A.D. 1362, four acres of land in Stepelaston, and the advowson of the church, were granted to Robert, by Divine permission, Prior of Cold-Norton, by Ricardus de Abberbury (Adderbury) Chivaler, 1362; and Thomas de Abberburyⁱ, Lord of Steeple Aston, granted the same, at the same time the convent engaging to find four canons to pray for the soul of *Thomas Abberbury, Clerke*^k.

In 1366, 40, 41 Edw. III., William de Liwte, parson of Steple-Aston, made a release of all claim to the manors of Borstall, Musewell, &c.^l

A.D. 1496. The Priory of Cold Norton escheated to the crown, 11 Hen. VII. 1496; and in the 22nd Hen. VII. (1506-7), Hugh Croft, Esq., released to the king, for himself and his heirs, all right and title to the Priory. The lands were then worth £50 per annum. It was given the next year to the Dean and Chapter of St. Stephen's, Westminster. Bishop Smith, the co-founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, and who was Dean of St. Stephen's College in 1492, purchased in the 4th of King Hen. VIII. of Thomas Hobbys, then Dean, and the Chapter, all the lands, tenements, and revenues of the Priory, and gave the whole to his College of Brasenose, in the 5th of Hen. VIII. The lands so given have belonged to that society ever since. Wood says

ⁱ It is a reasonable conjecture that this Thomas Abberbury, lord of Steeple Aston and clerk, is the person described by Ant. Wood, as a parson out of remembrance, whose monument of alabaster

was removed with others to make room for Sir F. Page, &c.

^k Yate, p. 56; vid. Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brasenose College*.

^l Kennett, vol. ii. p. 143, &c.

that Bishop Smith had some thoughts of founding his College on the site of this Priory.

A.D. 1596, 14th June, Joh. Buckfold, cl'ic. S.T.B. ad eccl. de Steple Aston ad pres. Tho. d'ni Buckhurst prænob. ord. Garter. mil. ratione advocat. concess. per principal. et scholares aul. reg. et coll. de Brasenose^m.

About 1622, some Roman tessellated pavement was dug up in this parish.

Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, who had been Rector of this parish, endowed a school here in 1640. He likewise founded two Scholarships in his College, to be supplied, if possible, from his school at Steeple Aston. He was ejected from the headship of Brasenose College by the committee of the Lords and Commons, for the Reformation of the University, on the 20th of January, 1647. He died 26th of June, 1648, and was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church. He likewise endowed an almshouse for the poor in this parish, but the building which bears his name was erected by the College. Dr. Radcliffe, having left a sum of money for the purpose, his heirs-at-law disputed the bequest, and according to an arrangement made, two-thirds only of four hundred pounds was retained by the College for building, endowing, &c.

Daniel Greenwood, D.D., uncle to the Rector of Steeple Aston of the same name, is buried in the Chancel of the Church by the side of the grave of his nephew. He was voted Principal of Brasenose, in the place of Dr. Radcliffe, by the Parliament committee, and was put in possession of it by the visitors in 1648. He was Vice Chancellor of Oxford in 1650, and was ejected by the King's commission in August 1660.

^m Kennett, vol. ii. p. 416.

NORTH ASTON.

PATRON.

St. Mary.

DEANERY

C. O. BOWLES, ESQ.

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	37	6	by	13	10
Nave	27	0	by	21	0
Tower.	9	6	by	8	2
North Aisle of Nave. . .	27	10	by	8	6
South Aisle of Nave . .	29	2	by	11	0
South Aisle of Chancel .	20	2	by	11	0

A MIXED Church, with a tower at the west end.

The CHANCEL is of the Decorated style, with a modern east window: on the north side are three windows, of two lights, trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head: on the south side is one similar window, and an arch opening to the south aisle: westward of this arch is a square opening through the wall, divided by a thick mullion, and more splayed towards the east than the west. The Chancel-arch is blocked up above, and a Grecian screen inserted, painted in perspectiveⁿ.

The NAVE is of the Decorated style, having plain arches on octagonal pillars, with moulded capitals. The south aisle and the sepulchral chapel on the south side of the Chancel^o, are Decorated, with good windows. The north aisle is also Decorated, with two windows of that style, and a Perpendicular one inserted. The roof is formed of plain oak beams and rafters, and is almost flat: there are two small clerestory windows on each side.

The pulpit is of very fine oak, with the Howard coat of arms well carved in front, being the gift of Lady Howard about 1720.

ⁿ As soon as the requisite funds can be obtained, it is contemplated to take down the present plaster ceiling of the Chancel, which now comes down far below the apex of the Chancel-arch, to remove the Grecian screen, and throw it quite

open; and to substitute a pointed stained window in lieu of the present *round-headed* unsightly-looking light.

^o Called the Lord's Aisle in MSS. collections in Colonel Bowles's library.

There are some good open seats, of oak, with carved ends. The Font is of the time of Charles II.

The walls of the mansion-house approach to within a yard of the tower: no view whatever can be got either of the tower or of the Church till you come near to the church-yard gates. The tower, overgrown on all sides with ivy, is a beautifully picturesque object: the tower-arch is lofty, of the Perpendicular style, with well-moulded capitals. B. BEVAN, CH. CH.

Under the arch, on the south side of the Chancel, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, supporting the recumbent figures of a knight in armour, and his lady, in fine preservation. The knight has a collar of SS. arms: party per pale: dexter, argent, on a bend sable three martlets of the first, a crescent of the second for difference; sinister, gules, three lions passant argent. These arms occur also in the east window of the south aisle. As weepers round the tomb, there are "fourteen little statues in monastic habits, carrying staves, beads, &c., and three plumed figures, supporting shields, within Gothic niches." These surround three sides of the tomb. This monument has no name upon it, but is thus described at p. 67 of "The Gatheringes of Oxfordsher A^o. Dom. 1574," by Richard Lee Portcullis, MS. Wood 14. D. in the Ashmolean Museum. "In North Aston Church

a man in armour wth a woman
in a baron's robe very ancient
Johns Ann & Alicia uxor ejus,
ob. 1416."

The arms are tricked as above, together with another impaled shield, which perhaps then also existed on the monument^p. At p. 66 of the same MS. these coats appear among the shields of alliances which Lee gives as being "in the ancient house of Anne^q in Northaston."

^p Ant. Wood repeats Lee's account of this monument. MSS. E. 1. fol. 113.

^q This is the surname of the very ancient Catholic family of Anne of Frickley, in the parish of Hooton Pagnel

in Yorkshire, who took the name of Tasburgh in 1810. Their arms were gules three bucks' heads caboshed arg. attired or—but in the family chapel there was formerly a stone with three martlets on

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday Survey, Aston (Etone) formed part of the grant of Robert de Oiley.

The next mention of Aston is in 1262, 46, 47 Hen. III., when the name of William de Montacute occurs as Lord of the manor^r.

In 1295, the advowson of the Church of Aston Cantelua, was given by John de Hastyng to the Prior and Convent of Stodley, together with certain lands in that parish^s.

In 1336, Sir John de Molins, lord of the manors of Brill and Ludgarshale, did now obtain licence from the king to make a castle of his manor house at Aston, and to impark his woods in Ilmere, with one hundred acres of pasture in Bekkenesfeld, Burnham, and Chippenham; and to have free warren in Bekkenesfeld, Chalfhunt, &c., being now engaged in the wars of Scotland of the retinue of William de Montacute^t.

In 1425, Sir William Molins, died July the eighth, seized of the manors of Henle, Aston, &c. &c., leaving William, his son and heir, 19 years of age. Of which manors, Laurence de Scaccario held two carucates of land in Abbeford, within the parish of Aston, com. Oxon, in 13 Edw. I., by the serjeanty of being marshal to the justices itinerant through all England, and to the justices of the King's Bench, and barons of the Exchequer^u.

In 1411, this manor, with others, became the property of Robert Hungerford, Esq., as part of the lands of inheritance of Alianore, daughter and heir of Sir William Molins.

This estate and manor were left to Mrs. Henrietta Fermor, sister of Mr. Fermor of Tusmore, by Madam Brooke, who died in France in 1716^x.

a bend, and this inscription, "Hic jacet Alyss de Anne, quæ obiit xx die Februarii, A^o Dⁿⁱ millesimo cccc, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus." Dr. Nathaniel Johnston, who describes the mansion at Frickley in his topographical collections, says, that over the door entering into the court before the house is a shield, with three martlets on a bend, which tradition says are the arms of the family from whom Frickley came to the Annes. On an old stable-door the same, quartering an eagle displayed. Over the door, carved in wood,

"God save Martin Anne and Frances his wife 1572."—Vide Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 148.

^r R. Dods. MS. vol. xxix. p. 103. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 366.

^s Pat. 24. Edw. I. Nov. 15. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 461.

^t Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 100. ap. Kennett, vol. ii. p. 33.

^u Blount's Antient Tenures, p. 72. ap. Kennett, vol. ii. p. 247.

^x Dr. Hutton's MS. Collections in Bibl. Bodl.

Lady Howard, the great benefactress to the church, was the widow of a Sir Robert Howard, afterwards the wife of Dr. Marten, sometime rector of Somerton. She held a life interest in the estate by virtue of a lease from one of the Fermor family, about 1716.

It appears to have come into the possession of a Mr. Oldfield about 1746; from him into the present family. 1st. Charles Bowles; 2nd. Oldfield Bowles; 3rd. Charles Oldfield Bowles.

DUNSTEW.

PATRON.

SIR G. DASHWOOD, BART.

DEANERY

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel.	39	0	by	14	0
Nave	50	6	by	18	6
North Aisle	57	0	by	9	6
Tower	13	0	by	13	0

A PLAIN Church of mixed styles, with tower at the west end.

The CHANCEL has a Perpendicular east window of three lights, with brackets for images on each side of it; on the north side is a lancet window; on the south side are two plain square windows and a door. No piscina or sedilia. Chancel-arch Decorated, plain, with moulded imposts; arch into north aisle also Decorated, quite plain, with roll-moulding for impost; no other capital, and the recess and chamfered edges of arch are continued to the ground in both these arches. Across the Chancel-arch a screen, of Early Perpendicular work, the pattern quite Decorated. In the jamb of the Chancel-arch on the west side is a Decorated niche.

The NAVE on the north side has three Decorated arches, on tall octagon pillars, with moulded caps, ornamented with heads. The south side has two windows, and a small plain round-headed door, with Decorated mouldings. The north aisle is Decorated, with two windows of this style, and a door, stopped up; the other two windows square Perpendicular. The roof is plain, and not original. The font is a clumsy imitation of Norman, probably of the time of Charles II. There is a cross on the east gable; no parapet to either nave or Chancel.

The south porch is Perpendicular.

The TOWER is Perpendicular; the west door very deeply recessed, and well moulded, with ogees and hollows; the windows are square headed, of two lights; buttresses, diagonal, in stages; parapet, plain, with pinnacles at the angles, and a stair-turret at the north-west angle.

This Church is much overgrown with ivy.

I.H.P.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday survey, Duns Tewe (Tewa) is enumerated as part of the land of Robert de Oilgi. It formed part of his gift to Oseney Abbey, confirmed by his nephew in 1149^v.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII., it is described as a Vicarage of the annual value of viij*l*. xij*s*. iiij*d*., belonging to the priory of Merton, John Andrewes being then vicar. The priory of Merton was in Surrey; how this living came to be taken from Oseney, and given to this distant priory does not appear. At the Dissolution it passed into the hands of lay impropiators, and in 1690 was the property of Sir John Read, Bart.; in 1746 of Dorothy Dashwood, widow; and in 1768 of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart; the certified value being then £75. 12*s*. The present value, according to the returns to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £237.

^v Kennett, vol. i. p. 90, 142. and Dugdale's Monasticon Ang., vol. ii. p. 138.

SANDFORD,

(NEAR WOODSTOCK.)

PATRONS.
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,
AND
MRS. MARSHALL HACKER.

St. Martin.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

A MIXED Church, with a Perpendicular tower at the west end.

CHANCEL—the east window is transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, of three lights, foliated, with a Decorated label, the tracery a curious mixture of the two styles: on the north side are two small lancet windows, recessed and chamfered externally, one of them blocked up in the inside: on the south side are two plain square-headed oblong windows, and a small round-headed door; the walls are of rubble, with ashlar dressings, without buttresses: close to the west end of the south wall is a low side-window, now blocked up; it has been a plain



East Window.

square-headed opening like the windows. There is a plain round-headed small piscina, with part of its basin, of late Decorated work, and a stone seat in the sill of the south-east window: in the north wall is a plain oblong locker: there are three steps to the Altar. The roof is poor, and not original. The Chancel-arch is Early English, with plain shafts attached to the jambs, having moulded caps. The screen is Perpendicular, with some good panels on the lower part. The space above it in the arch

is boarded up, and painted with the arms of Elizabeth, and the date 1602 upon it. The painting is curious, the ground being a sort of ermine pattern; the screen itself has retained the paint of the same period, blue, red, white, and yellow.

The NAVE has on the north side three transition Norman pointed arches, recessed and chamfered, on octagon piers, with rude Norman caps, very plain, with thick abacus; on the south side are three plain Early English arches, on round pillars, with moulded capitals. The clerestory windows are good Perpendicular, of two lights, square-headed: the roof of the nave is plain Perpendicular, open timber. The font is octagon, cup-shaped, on an octagon shaft, the upper part ornamented with zigzags, and some other Norman ornaments.

The north aisle has plain square-headed windows and door.

The south aisle has an east window of three lights, pointed, with curious tracery, transition from Decorated to Perpendicular; near it is the head of a very rich Decorated piscina, almost hid behind a deal pew: the side windows are of two lights, also transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, as is the south door, which is well moulded, and the dripstone terminated by heads; the south porch is of the same character, having a plain groined vault, very low, with a room over it; and a plain niche for a stoup, with part of the stone basin: the outer door of the porch is plain, with a Perpendicular dripstone. The pews are mostly plain old oak. The pulpit is Perpendicular, with oak panelling, having a stone foot, which is Decorated, ornamented with the ball flower. The reading desk, of Perpendicular panelling, is probably made out of part of the screen.

The Tower-arch is plain, chamfered, dying into the walls: the west door of the tower is Perpendicular: the west window, of three lights, with good tracery, is transition from Decorated. The upper part of the tower is Perpendicular, with belfry windows of two lights, and a battlement.

The parapets of the nave and aisles are plain Perpendicular, with a cornice moulding, but no ornaments.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday survey, Sandford formed part of the grant of "Terra Epi' Baiocensis in Levecanol Hund.²"

A.D. 1104, 4th and 5th of Henry I., Nigel de Oily, constable of the castle of Oxford, and lord of the barony of Hooknorton, held at this time in feudatory service from the abbot and monks of Abingdon, one meadow at Oxford, one hide at Sandford, and one hide in Ernecote, or Arncot, within the parish of Ambrosden, which had been all given to that Abbey by Robert de Oily his brother and predecessor^a.

A.D. 1264, 48 and 49 Henry III., Roger de St. John, lord of Staunton, slain in the battle of Evesham, had confirmed to the canons of Oseney that gift which his father had made to them, of a mill and five yards' land in Weston, near Burcester, called Simeon's land. He likewise confirmed the grant of the church of Great Barton, with the chapels of Sandford and Ledwell^b.

A.D. 1273, 1 and 2 Edw. I. On July 12, Reginald, Bishop suffragan of Gloucester (who was substituted by Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, to visit these parts of the diocese of Lincoln, and to consecrate new churches), consecrated the Chapel of St. Martin's, in Sandford, belonging to the parish of Great Barton^c.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII., it is described as a Vicarage of the annual value of vijl. xjs., belonging to the abbey of Oseney, Robert Draycote being the vicar. At the Dissolution it passed into private hands, and in 1695 belonged to Alice Croker, widow; from 1731 to 1750 to Joseph Taylor, Esq.; and in 1784 to the Duke of Marlborough. The certified value at that time was £25; the present value, according to the return to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £200.

^a Kennett, vol. i. p. 91.

nett, vol. i. p. 371.

^a Kennett, vol. i. p. 102.

^c Kennett, vol. i. p. 393, 395.

^b Dug. Bar., tom. i. p. 539. ap. Ken-

WESTCOTT BARTON.

PATRON.

St. Edward.

DEANERY

REV. S. Y. SEAGRAVE.

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

OF WOOTTON.

THE exterior of this Church presents the appearance of a neat little Perpendicular building, with a tower at the west end of the same age and style, but in the interior there are portions of Norman work.

THE CHANCEL has a Perpendicular east window of three lights, with a pointed arch; the side windows are of two lights, Perpendicular, square-headed, with good jamb mouldings, tracery, and labels; there is a small Perpendicular door on the south side; a very small Perpendicular piscina, and a stone seat in the sill of the south-east window. The Chancel-arch is transition Norman, acutely pointed, square-edged, not recessed, with plain square jambs and Norman imposts: there is a good Perpendicular screen across the arch, but much mutilated; the lower part is perfect, with the door, consisting of good panel work, with remains of the old painting, red, blue, and yellow.

THE NAVE has on the north side three Perpendicular windows, the same as the side windows of the Chancel, the remains of the rood-loft staircase and the arch of a doorway; on the south side two plain Norman semicircular arches, with labels, the central pillar round, with a square scolloped cap and a square base, the responds plain, square, with imposts only.

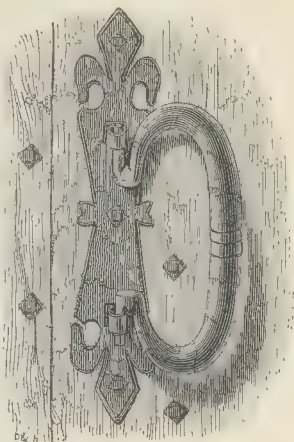
THE south aisle has also Perpendicular windows, the east window has good curling terminations to the dripstone; the porch is neat Perpendicular, the south door is also Perpendicular, with ogee and hollow mouldings, but the old oak door

has been preserved, with hinges of the Norman C form, and other old iron work. The font is plain round, on a square base, probably Norman, but of no marked character. The seats are mostly old oak benches, but some have deal pews built upon them. The pulpit and desk modern and bad. The roofs are all concealed by plaster ceilings.

The TOWER is plain Perpendicular, terminated by a battlement; the belfry windows good Perpendicular, pointed, of two lights, with transoms, and the heads foliated: the tower-arch is good plain Perpendicular, but has a singers' gallery built across it; one of the bells is broken, and lies on the ground in the tower.

There are the steps and base of a Perpendicular cross in the church-yard.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Hen. VIII., this living is described as a rectory of the yearly value of vijl. xs. vijd., D. Fever, rector. In 1712 and 1749, it belonged to John Welchman, Gent.; in 1760 to Constance Welchman and others; in 1763 to John Welchman and Samuel Seagrave; being then of the certified value of £75. The present value, according to the return to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £179.



Door Handle

STEEPLE BARTON.

PATRONS.

W. AND M. MISTER.

St. Mary.

DEANERY

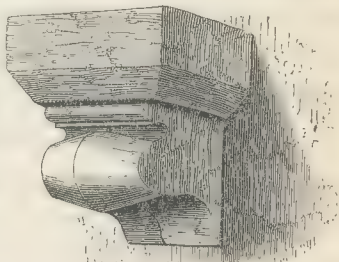
OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	20	4	by	18	6
Nave	49	1	by	39	0
South Aisle	49	0	by	9	5
Tower	13	10	by	13	10

A PLAIN Church, of mixed styles, with a square tower at the west end: Chancel has been patched in a Debased style, but the walls are Decorated. The east window has a Decorated arch in

the inside, but the window itself is a plain square-headed insertion of three lights, with flat segmental heads not foliated. The two windows on the south side are similar, but they all have Decorated dripstones of the roll moulding. The north window is original, two lights, with ogee heads trefoiled, the eyes open and foliated; it is transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, and has also the roll moulding for a dripstone. The roof is modern, flat, and poor. The corbels of the old roof remain; they are good Decorated masks, cut in oak. The communion-table and rails, plain. Several monuments in the Elizabethan style to the families of Blundel, Humfrey, and Dormer.



Oak Corbel in Chancel.

The NAVE has on the north side two Decorated square-headed

windows, one of which is partly blocked up; two modern windows and a small plain door blocked up. On the south side are five good Decorated arches, pointed and recessed, with the edges chamfered off, and the labels united by heads. The pillars octagon, slender, with good Decorated caps, ornamented by heads, resembling those at Woodstock and Hampton Poyle. The Chancel-arch is Decorated, with a label; the jambs quite plain. This arch is boarded up, and the arms of James II., supported by curious figures with wings, are painted on this boarding, with the date, 1686, and this text under them in Black letter :



Window, on the North side.

“My son feare thou the Lord and the King and medle not with
them that are giben to Change.”

This boarding might be better removed from the arch, but the painting should be preserved and placed against the blank wall.

The roof of the nave is plain and bad, not original; the corbels of the old roof remain, and are Decorated. The south aisle has an east window of four lights, transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, the head of which is filled up. On the south side are two square-headed late Decorated windows, of two lights, with good dripstones, the terminations of which consist of half-length figures of animals; the west window is also Decorated, but filled up; the roof flat and poor; the south door is Decorated, with a well-moulded arch, the dripstone terminated by heads, shafts in the jambs, with a fillet on the face, the caps moulded. The south porch is also



Dripstone Termination

Decorated; the outer arch bricked up, and a square door inserted; there is a trefoil-headed niche for the stoup; the wooden door is the old one cut down and patched, with the old iron-work preserved. The tower is plain Perpendicular, with tolerably good west door and window; diagonal buttresses in stages, and a plain battlement. The inside is finished with ashlar-work, and the tower-arch has evidently been open to the Church, though now boarded up, and a singing gallery built across it. The font is plain, round, but the sides are fluted with very shallow flutes; the base moulding is Decorated. The pewing consists partly of open seats, some old, some of the time of James II.; all the enclosed deal pews are of quite modern date. The pulpit and reading-desk are modern and bad. The walls of this Church are sound, but the roofs are in a very bad state; it appears to have been principally built in the fourteenth century, and to have had new roofs and other alterations in the time of James II.

Steeple Barton manor-house is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the Church, a part of this building is yet remaining; it was built, according to Wood's MSS., E. 1. p. 100, Ash. Mus., by John Dormer, circa 1524. The Dormers were merchants of the staple, and the arms of the staple merchants were to be seen in Wood's time in two or three places on the

walls of the court before the house. Over the door leading to the stables and to the house, were written, "Thinke and Thanke, ann. 1570." In the upper part of the house were several rooms of large dimensions, which were perhaps formerly used as dormitories; but there was one about 92 feet long, which appears to have been the ball or banquet room, as the walls were ornamented with paintings in fresco, chiefly of allegorical designs, but better drawn and executed than most specimens of that period. In 1678, and 1679, Ralph Sheldon made considerable alterations within the house. Many adjoining remains prove the whole to have been an extensive establishment. There is a vignette of that part which is now standing in Skelton's Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred, p. 3.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

The name Berton did signify a granary, or store place for corn^d.

In 1082, Barton, part of the possessions of Rogerii de Iveri^e.

In 1360, Simon, son of Walter de Wodeham, in Surrey, released to Nicholas de Loveym, Knight, and Margery his wife, all his right in the manors of Staunton St. John, Barton, &c., com. Oxon^f.

Roger de St. John, lord of Staunton, slain in the battle of Evesham, had confirmed to the canons of Oseney, that gift which his father had made to them of a mill and five yards land in Weston, near Burcester, called Simeons land. He likewise confirmed the grant of the Church of Great Barton, with the Chapels of Sandford and Ledwell^g.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at 7*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* At the time of the Dissolution it belonged to Osney Abbey, and then passed into lay hands; in 1712 it belonged to John James, Esq.; in 1729 to the Earl of Godolphin; in 1772 to the Duke of Marlborough, in turns with Francis Page, Esq., and Dr. Taylor, being then of the clear yearly value of 31*l.* According to the late returns to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the present value is 78*l.*

^d Kennett, vol. i. p. 37.

^e Kennett, vol. i. p. 91.

^f Kennett, vol. ii. p. 126.

^g Dug. Bar., tom. i. p. 539; ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 371.

WOLVERCOT.

PATRONS.
MERTON COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

St. Peter.

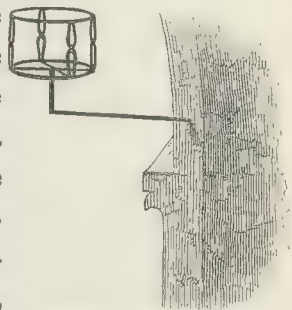
DEANERY
OF OXFORD.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



Wolvercot Church.

A SMALL plain Church, mostly late Perpendicular, with a tower at the west end.

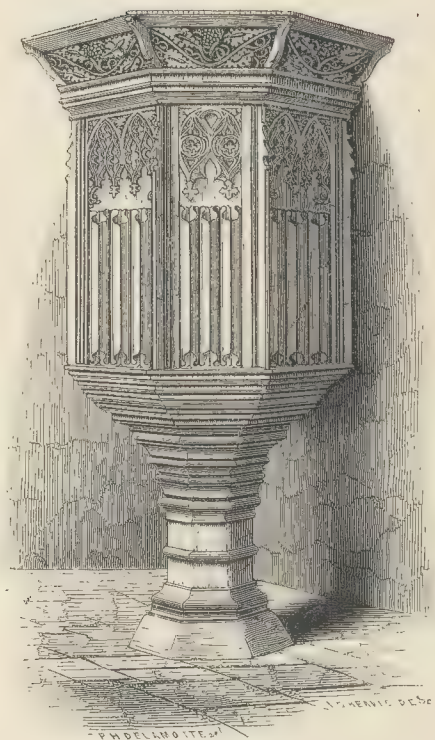
The CHANCEL is of two bays, the east window modern Perpendicular, not good. On the north side the wall is blank; on the south side are two small Perpendicular windows, square headed, of two lights, foliated, and a small door. The roof is ceiled; the Chancel-arch is transition Norman, pointed, the edges slightly chamfered, springing from Norman imposts, on plain jambs, across it are the remains of what has been a good Perpendicular rood-screen. There is an hour-glass stand by the side of the pulpit. The font is plain, round, ornamented with a diamond pattern, cut very shallow, and nearly effaced.



Impost of Chancel-arch, with the Hour-glass Stand.

The NAVE is of five bays; on the south side are two square-headed Perpendicular windows, of three lights, cinque-

WOLVERCOT.



THE PULPIT (Restored).

This fine Pulpit is of the time of Henry VIII., and is at present in a sadly mutilated condition: the stem and base entirely concealed by deal boarding, and the upper part equally hidden by modern velvet hangings.

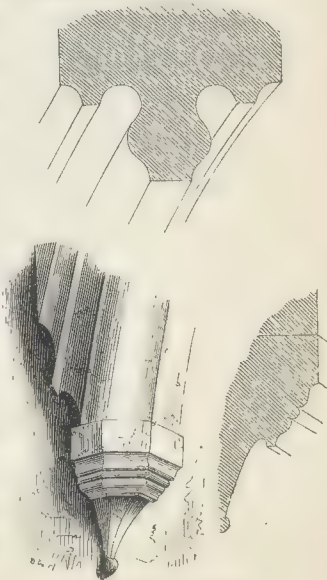
foiled, under a square dripstone, and one bad modern imitation: the south door is good Perpendicular, it has a pointed arch, under a square head, with foliated circles in the spandrils; the oak door is old, and has good iron hinges of the fifteenth century; the north wall is blank, except the arch into a chapel. The roof is late Perpendicular, open timber, rather flat, but with the springers pierced with open-work, resting on good stone corbel-heads, these are Decorated, rudely carved, but of good character.

The arch into the north chapel is Decorated, pointed and recessed, with the edges chamfered off, having shafts attached to the jambs, with Decorated moulded caps and bands; this chapel has square Perpendicular windows on the east and west sides, and two small round windows on the north side, to throw light under the canopy of a splendid marble monument, in the style of Charles II.; on a raised tomb under this canopy are three recumbent effigies, of a judge, in his robes, with a collar of SS., and his two wives; at the head are three daughters kneeling, and at the feet three sons; these smaller figures are kneeling on the slab of the monument; the whole has preserved its original painting and gilding. The judge is John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Groom of the Chamber to King Charles II.

The TOWER is Perpendicular, of three stories, terminated by a battlement, but it is evidently built partly of old materials: the belfry windows are Decorated, of two lights, trefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head, preserved from an older church, and built in:



Battlement.

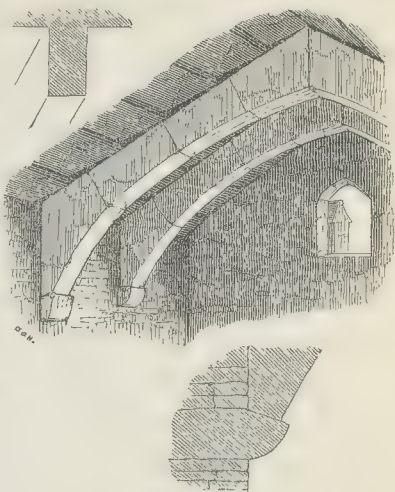


Corbel of Tower-Arch.

the tower-arch is Decorated, with ogee and hollow mouldings, and good corbels: the west door is

Perpendicular, having a pointed arch, moulded under a square head and dripstone, the spandrils sunk and ornamented with a flower of four leaves: the west window is of three lights, late Perpendicular, with a flat arch: the buttresses are placed diagonally. The roof is of stone, supported by stone ribs, forming a pointed vault, but not groined; the ribs are square, springing from plain corbels: this roof appears to have been rebuilt of the old materials: from which it may be gathered that the original tower, built in the fourteenth century, had a saddle-back roof, and when it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, this was partly preserved, but concealed by a battlemented parapet, according to the fashion of that period.

This Church is much encumbered by galleries, and consequently very dark, and the tower-arch is boarded up, which shuts out the west window. The pewing is partly square and high, partly open seats with plain poppies cut out of solid oak, but not moulded; these are of the time of Charles II., or later. The west gable of the north chapel is lofty and well proportioned, with the shaft of a cross upon it; the parapet and cornice of the nave are late Perpendicular.



Part of Roof of Tower

GODSTOW.

THE remains of the Nunnery of Godstow consist of a considerable part of the boundary wall, and at one corner the ruin of a domestic building of the fifteenth century, with a Perpendicular window of three lights, having a flat obtusely pointed arch, two small square-headed, and two small round-headed ones: the

wall is of considerable extent, and great part of it has Perpendicular basement mouldings. By the side of a modern barn, is a small bridge, of the fifteenth century, consisting of one pointed arch over a ditch. In another part of the wall is a Perpendicular gateway, with a four-centred arch, recessed, with hollow mouldings, and a good dripstone. The bridge over the river, at a short distance from the ruin, has two arches, one pointed, the other round; part of it is ancient, but much altered by modern work.



HISTORICAL NOTICES.

The village of Wolvercot is written in old evidences Wlgaricot, having been without doubt the habitation of Ulgarus, or Wolgarus, a Saxon, (temp. Saxonum.) The said village, by the name of Wlgaricot, was given to Godstowe nunnery (much about its dedication, an. 1138) by Bernardus de S. Walerico, for in the reg. book of the said Nunnery (cited by Dugdale, *Monast. Anglic.* vol. i. p. 526) it appears y^t Thom. de S. Walerico did confirme the gift of his father made to Godstow nunnery concerning the village of Wlgaricot, whether all the village, or some part of it I know not, because in the confirmation charter of K. Rich. I. of all the gifts before his

time made to the said Nunnery, is confirmed the said village of Wlgaricote given to that Nunnery by his father K. Henry. The church or chapel of Wolvercote is a chappell of ease to the church of St. Peter in the East, Oxon^h. King Henry III. gave the Rectory of St. Peter, with the chappel thereto belonging, to the House of Walter de Merton, an. 1266, by virtue of which gift, the warden and Scholars of y^t house became rectors of this chapel. In the year 1292, the said warden and scholars, with leave from the V., C. Oliver, Bp. of Lyncoln, did appropriate the said Rectory to their house. By virtue of w^{ch} appropriation, this ch. or chapp. of Wolvercote was appropriated also. So y^t thereupon the said church of St. Peter being made a vicarage (served by Merton coll. Fellows) the vicar of y^t place, or his substitute, served here at Wolvercote, and had the lesser tithes for his paynes.

In the principal foundation charter of Osney Abbey by Rob. de Olleyo, the founder, he does give to y^t Abbey tota decima de Wlgarikote.

Robert de Oiley, this founder, had the patronage of St. Peter's Church in the East, . . . so consequently the chapp. of Wulvericote with it¹.

Edith, an eminent and devout matron, at her own proper charge built the Monastery of Godestow, near Oxford, which, at the latter end of December, 1138, in the 4th King Stephen, was dedicated by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist. King Stephen, and his Queen Maude, with their son Eustace, were present at laying the first stone, and were each a benefactor to it. John de St. John gave the site of the Abbey, and one mill of £4. in Wolvercot, and two houses and a parcel of land before the gate of the Church, in the island between the two rivers; and half a meadow, called Lambey, of which the other half was given by Robert de Oiley. Various other benefactions are recorded in the Monasticon, vol. i. p. 525, and in Kennett, vol. i. p. 129.

This Edith, the foundress, seems to have been the same with Edith, wife of Robert de Oiley; she being called "*Memorabilis Matrona Deo devota*," and was buried in Oseney Abbey, in a religious habit, as Mr. Leland, an eye-witness, reports. "There lyith an Image of Edithe of Stone in th abbite of a Woves holding an Hart in her right Hond on the North side of the High Altare^k."

A.D. 1171. 17, 18, Henry II. Bernard de St. Walery, Lord of the Manor of Ambrosden, seems now to have fallen into the King's dis-

^h Vide Dugdale, Bar., vol. i. p. 459. b.

¹ Ant. Wood's MS. E. 1. p. 72.

^k Leland, vol. ii. fol. 19.

pleasure, and to have his lands seized, and the rents paid into the Exchequer; for Hugh de S. Germans, sheriff, accounted for £50. of the fee of Bernard de S. Walery. But he soon made his peace, and it seems a condition of it, that he gave to the King the manor of Wolvercote, near Oxford, and his right of advowson or patronage of the Nunnery of Godstow. The which village of Wolvercote, and site of the abbey, the King gave to those nuns by a charter wherein he acknowledges to have received them from Bernard de St. Walery, who seems to have become possessed of them in right of his second wife, Avoris, daughter of John de St. John, lord of Stanton, and to have brought in frank marriage the advowson of Godstow and the manor of Wolvercote, in which place some lands and the site of their house were at the foundation given by her father¹.

King Stephen, by his charter, granted to these nuns [of Godstow] a fair to be kept for the space of three days' space, at St. John Baptist. Multitudes of people resorted thereunto.

Walter Ld Clifford gave to this nunnery, for the health of his soul, and for the souls of Margaret his sometime wife, and Rosamund his daughter, the mill of Frantom (Frampton) in com. Gloc., and a little meede laying near it, called Lechson, and a salt pit at Wychi.—Walter his son, confirmed the gift of his father.—Rosamund his sister, was in the flour of her youth concubine to K. H. II., and afterwards a nun here, and dying about the yeare 1175, was buried in the church here, over whose grave was this written.

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non rosa munda,
Non ridolet sed olet, quæ redoleri solet^m.

The story of her being poisoned by Queen Eleanor is of modern date. Brompton, Kington, and Higden, say she died a natural death soon after she was enclosed in her bower. Her parents buried her before the high Altar, at Godstow, her royal lover lavishing great expense on her tomb. About twenty years after, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, visiting this nunnery, took offence at the immoral tendency of this, and ordered her corpse to be removed into the Chapter-house. Here it was again disturbed at the Reformation, as we read in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i. p. 528. "Rosamunde's tumb, at Godestowe Nunnery was taken up a late; it is a stone with this inscription—'Tumba Rosamundae.' Her bones were closid in lede and withyn that bones were closid yn letter (leather). When it was opened there was a very swete smell came out of it."

¹ Kennett, vol. i. p. 175, 176.

^m Ant. Wood, MS. E. 1. p. 74.

YARNTON.

PATRONS.
SIR G. DASHWOOD,
AND
WARDEN AND FELLOWS
OF
ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

St. Bartholomew.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Nave	45	0	by	15	9
South Aisle	48	0	by	14	0
Chancel	23	9	by	13	0
Chapel	31	0	by	18	9

AN Early English Church, with late additions: the plan is singular; a nave and Chancel with a south aisle; this south aisle has a tower at the west end, and a chapel, called the Spencer Aisle, at the east end, and a south porch, built in 1616, as appears by the churchwardens' accounts, *sub anno*.

The pillars and arches are good Early English: the roofs of the nave and south aisle are open Perpendicular work; and there are some Perpendicular benches. The Chancel-arch has for its support three slender detached shafts, with bands: on the north side the arch has sunk considerably, by reason of interments on that side: the grooves and mortices for the insertion of the rood-loft beams are perceptible in and about the archivolt; the Chancel-roof was plastered about thirty years ago; the east window is of three lights, each lancet-shaped, the middle one being the highest, but all without any sort of tracery. The late Mr. Alderman Fletcher, out of his stores of painted glass, composed the east window, as also all the other painted glass windows of the Church: the large figure in the centre of the east window was, with its inscription *Stūs Bartholomæus*, inserted at the same time: some few pieces of the *original* painted glass of this Church escaped the fury of the Puritans in

1645, when the Parliament army was quartered in the neighbourhood: two Benedictine monks, remarkably well designed and coloured, a bishop, with the name *Nicholaus* on a label below, and an archbishop, in like manner subscribed *Thomas*, are still safely lodged within the mullions of the tracery-work at the top of the large north Perpendicular window, and serve to shew the old connection of this church with the Benedictine monastery of Ensham, to which it belonged, and whose cure was always supplied by the monks of that abbey. The side windows of the Chancel consist of two on the north side, both small, one pointed, the other round-headed, and both deeply recessed from within, and splayed; there are also two round-headed windows, of the same sort, in the south wall near the tower; externally they are pointed.

William Fletcher, Esq., mayor of Oxford, gave some Scripture pieces in sculptured alabasterⁿ, of the early part of the fifteenth century, representing—1. The Wise Men's Offering; 2. The betrayal with a kiss; 3. The Bearing of the Cross; 4. The crucified Saviour in the lap of the Virgin Mother; they are over the Altar.

The tower-arch was built in 1611, when the tower, into which it opens, was erected by Sir Thomas Spencer. In the chapel is deposited the old Norman font, rescued by the present vicar, thirty years ago, from the adjoining farm-yard; in the south aisle is the Perpendicular font, now in use, with a modern foot; it is said to have come from St. Michael's church, Oxford, and was presented by Mr. Alderman Fletcher.

Sir Thomas Spencer did not only erect the tower, (the masonry of which is remarkable for the exactness of its courses and the truth and finish of the work,) but he also built the chapel before-mentioned (the burial-place of his family, hence called the Spencer Aisle), and contributed to the south porch, which has within it a plastered cornice of scroll-work of the date of James I.;

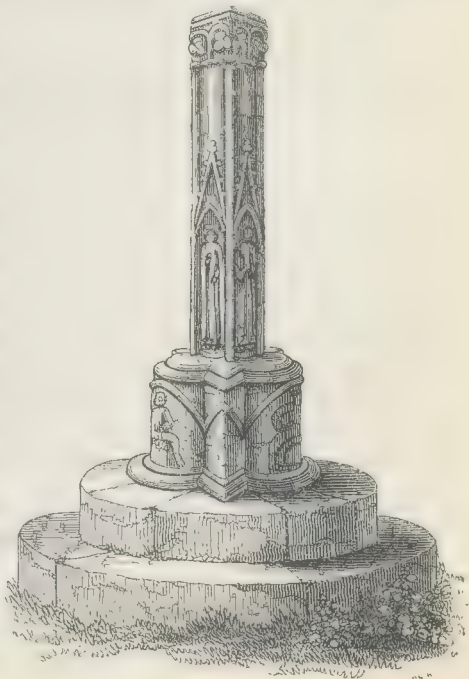
ⁿ This sculpture was discovered some years since secreted under the floor of a house in the parish of St. Peter's-in-the-

East, in Oxford, near St. Edmund's Hall, purchased by Alderman Fletcher, and given to this Church.

the inner doorway is late Norman. Sir Thomas did so much to the Church in other respects, as to make it difficult to say, in many parts of the interior and exterior, what are the dates of their architecture respectively. It seems probable that all the Early English work was completed in the time of that great instaurator of churches and church discipline, Bishop Grossthead, who came to the See of Lincoln in 1235, and who soon after compelled the abbey of Ensham to convert their *capella de Erdynton* into a *Vicaria perpetua*. The Institution Rolls at Lincoln will shew, not only Grossthead's interference at Yarnton with the monks of Ensham, but that it was his practice to make all the monasteries do their duty by their churches.

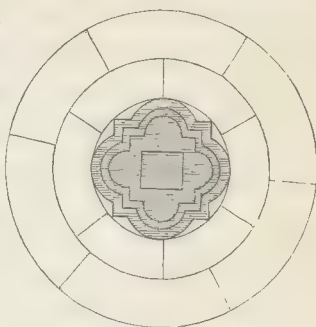
The Spencer aisle contains, besides mural tablets, a bedstead monument of Sir William Spencer, the first of the Spencers of Yarnton, being third son of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, who bought this manor of the Durants, of Cottesmore, Rutlandshire, for the settlement of this son: it also contains a monument of the last of the family, the second Sir Thomas Spencer, exhibiting the statues of Sir Thomas and Lady Spencer, their only son William, and four daughters, who, by the death of that son, became co-heiresses, and ultimately possessors each of a fourth share of this estate, from whom the property was purchased by the Dashwood family, one-fourth share (that of Jane, who had married Robert Spencer, Earl of Tiviot, brother of the Earl of Sunderland, killed at Newbury fight, 1643) not having been sold with the rest of this property.

There is a curious Early cross in the church-yard,



Cross, Yarnton Church-yard.

which may be cited in further evidence of the ancient connection between this church and the abbey of Ensham, for at Ensham there is a cross of the same form and character, and sculptured much in the same manner: the upper half of the shaft at Yarnton is missing, that at Ensham is complete. Between the crosses at Ensham and Yarnton there were, within the memory of man, others at and near Cassington, (Cassington, like Yarnton, having formerly been a *capella* and afterwards a *Vicaria* of Ensham Abbey,) at each of which crosses, on solemn processions, the abbot and monks were wont to perform the appointed services.



Plan of Cross.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

Yarnton, a village four miles from Woodstock, and nearly the same from Oxford, was originally called Eardungton, a name which Somner in his Dictionary translates *dwelling town*, and illustrates by Eardung-hus, dwelling-house,—Eardung-stow, dwelling-place. This name has been variously moulded in different records into Erdintune (as in the Ensham abbey charter), Eardington and thon, Aerdinton, Ardington, Hardintone, Yearingtone, Yarington, Yarnton. It is singular that the name of the village of Erdington, in the parish of Aston, juxta Birmingham, has also; by the same sort of process, been changed into Yarnton. Its capital mansion-house, the property of the able, upright, and benevolent Earl Howe, is called in the Index Villaris (ed. 1751) Yarnton Hall; it also bears its old name of Erdington Hall. The farmers of Yarnton, Oxfordshire, in turning their cattle into the meads of the parish, distinguish them by the letter E and not Y, that is, by the initial of Eardungton and not of Yarnton.

With respect to the descent of the manor and landed property of the parish, it will be best to throw events into chronological order.

A.D. 1005. King Ethelred confirmed the grant of Ethelmar, or Ailmer, earl of Cornwall, to the abbey of Eynesham, which grant, *inter*

alia, consisted of 10 mansions of common field at *Erdintune*. It is added, that for these mansions Ailmer had given his kinsman Godwin 5 mansions at *Stodeley* and 10 at *Cestertune*.

A.D. 1072. Upon the death of Wulwin, bishop of Dorchester, Remigius, a monk of Fescamp, and follower of the Norman William, succeeded, and thinking Dorchester too insignificant a place for his See, determined to transfer it to Lincoln.

A.D. 1091. Remigius, having effected his purpose, wished to obtain Slatford (Sleaford) of the monks of St. Mary, Stow, near Gainsborough, for his residence, where he afterwards built a palace; he therefore gave the monks of Stow, Ensham abbey, and, *inter alia*, Yarnton, as a compensation for what they had surrendered, or rather he incorporated them, being Benedictines, with their Elder Brethren of Ensham. To effect all this, Remigius (being one of the king's commissioners under the Inquisition to take an account of the Saxon property in these parts) contrived to insert his own name into the Doomsday record, as owner of Yarnton (*Hardintone*), and then dealt with it as his own, and consequently as land which he had a right to exchange in this way; he died soon afterwards.

A.D. 1092. Robert Bloet succeeded to the bishopric of Lincoln, a firm friend of the monks of Ensham, in whose abbey he ordered his bowels to be buried. By his powerful patronage the monks of Ensham again became possessed of Yarnton, and all their other property; they were restored, A.D. 1109, by the grant of King Henry I.

A.D. 1123. Bishop Bloet died.

A.D. 1154. Henry II. seized the manor of Yarnton, and gave it to Bernard de St. Valery (de Sancto Valerico), who, like Remigius, was a Norman and a king's favourite. He attended Richard I. to Palestine, and fell at the siege of Acre.

A.D. 1190. Thomas de St. Valery succeeded his father, but not without opposition from the monks of Ensham.

A.D. 1206. There was a trial by jury whether *Yarnton* was the lay-fee of Thomas de St. Valery, or the Frank Almoigne of Ensham abbey. The abbey gained nothing by the verdict, as appears by the sequel.

A.D. 1219. This Thomas died.

A.D. 1224. The earl of Dreux, a French nobleman, of the blood royal of France, had livery of Yarnton, as having married Annora, daughter of Thomas de St. Valery.

A.D. 1227. All the earl of Dreux's property was forfeited to king Henry III., as adhering to his enemies beyond seas; he died soon after in France.

A.D. 1229. Henry III. having seized the earl's property, gave it to his brother, the earl of Cornwall, first for custody, but afterwards by donation; the grant is dated A.D. 1229.

A.D. 1272. The earl of Cornwall died in this year; he was a firm and faithful crusader, and afterwards made king of the Romans.

A.D. 1281. Edmund, son of the earl of Cornwall, succeeded to Yarn-ton, and the rest of his father's possessions, and soon after, in fulfilment of his father's intentions, founded the Cistercian monastery of Rewley, near Oxford, and endowed it, *inter alia*, with the manor of Yarn-ton.

It is to be observed, that in all these successions to the property of Yarn-ton, the rights of the abbey of Ensham had been constantly disregarded. Although every fresh transfer had produced new appeals to justice, and although abbot after abbot had prosecuted the cause of his convent, still the property continued to descend wrongfully, and no sooner had Yarn-ton been annexed to the neighbouring abbey of Rewley, than the abbot of Ensham again had recourse to the king's court at Westminster. Without entering upon the pleadings before the Justices in Eyre, at Oxford, 13 Edward I. (A.D. 1285), it will be enough for the present purpose to state the end of this long litigation, or rather of this system of violence and oppression. The abbots of Ensham and Rewley at length came to terms, and entered into a composition. The deed of agreement is dated A.D. 1294. By virtue of this compact, Rewley was to continue in possession of all the Yarn-ton land, but was to pay great tithes throughout its extent to the abbey of Ensham, and small tithes to the vicar of Yarn-ton; an important concession, when it is remembered that, as a Cistercian monastery, Rewley was exempt from all such payments. After this the property experienced no more vicissitudes, and continued peaceably in the possession of the Cistercians, till the suppression of their monastery under Henry VIII.

A.D. 1536. The Cistercian abbey of Rewley was dissolved.

A.D. 1538. The manor of Yarn-ton was in the hands of Henry VIII., in which year the king's accountant returned a statement of his receipts and disbursements to the Augmentation Office, together with a list of the tenants, and their respective rents and holdings.

A.D. 1540. The manor is found in the hands of Geo. Owen, Esq.,

of Merton College, the king's physician, in consideration of his professional services, and of the sum £676 by him paid into the Court of Augmentation.

A.D. 1544. John Durrant, Esq., of Cotsmore, Rutlandshire, bought it for his son.

A.D. 1575, 1579. In each of these years there are entries in the parish registers of Yarnton, shewing the residence of the Durrants in the parish.

A.D. 1584. In and from this year the baptisms, burials, and marriages of the Spencers begin, after which the name of Durrant ceases. Yarnton was probably bought of the Durrants, by Sir John Spencer of Althorp, for his third son, Sir William Spencer, sometime between 1579 and 1584. The Spencers possessed the property from 1584 to 1714, about 130 years.

A.D. 1684. The second Sir Thomas Spencer, Bart., died, his only son having died before him, when (as before stated) three out of his four daughters agreed to sell their three-fourths of the property to Sir Robert Dashwood, Bart., Lady Spencer their mother enjoying it for her life; the remaining quarter was sold by the representatives of the fourth daughter, Lady Teviot, to Benjamin Swete, Esq.

A.D. 1712. Lady Spencer died, when the above purchasers respectively came into possession, the one of three-fourths, the other of one fourth of the property which belonged to the Spencers.

A.D. 1843 This ancient estate still continues three-fourths in the hands of the Dashwood family, and the remaining fourth in the heirs and successors of Benjamin Swete, Esq. The descent of the manor has been thus traced from 1005 to 1843, nearly 840 years.

VAUGHAN THOMAS, Vicar.

BEGBROKE.

PATRONS.

SIR GEORGE DASHWOOD,
(THREE TURNS.)
BRASENOSE COLLEGE,
OXFORD,
(ONE TURN.)

St. Michael.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	21	4	by	14	9
Nave	33	0	by	17	9
Tower	10	10	by	11	10
Walls	3	0	thick		

A SMALL Church, consisting of Nave and Chancel, with a western tower: originally Norman, with many modern alterations. Considerable improvements were made about the year 1820; the windows in particular were all enlarged, or renewed, and those on the north side of the nave first made. There is some good stained glass.

The CHANCEL is Norman, has a small modern Norman east window, filled with stained glass by Williment, and two on the south side: one has a round moulding to the arch and shafts, the capitals of which are sculptured with rude foliage; this is filled

with shields of arms. The Altar platform is raised one step, and there is a modern Norman arcade of wood as a reredos: the roof is concealed by a flat ceiling with ribs.

The Chancel-arch is Norman, with zigzag and embattled mouldings; on the west side are two ornamented shafts under a plain tablet, which is continued to the side walls. A beam seems to have crossed the arch below the soffit to support a rood. This arch is horse-shoed from a settlement in the foundation, commencing probably at an early period; the courses of stone are not level, and there are considerable fissures in the arch, though concealed by plaster.

The NAVE has modern windows, in imitation of a good Perpendicular example in the cloisters of Christ Church, Oxford. The roof is of high pitch and open, with a tie-beam and collar-beam. The south door is good Norman, with zigzag mouldings round the arch, supported by a recessed shaft on each side, one ornamented with the spiral moulding, the other with the chevron; the abacus on the capitals is continued for some way along the walls, as a string or tablet.

The FONT is plain, octagonal, Perpendicular, no ornament remaining but three or four quatrefoils on the stem: it now stands in the tower, but was several years in the rectory garden, having been removed there to make way for a modern Norman basin, which stands in the Chancel, and is still used. The old font was removed from its proper position opposite the door, at a *restoration* of the Church, about the year 1828.

The TOWER is of three stages, diminishing with a saddle-back roof; it seems to be originally Norman, with some Decorated windows inserted; it has no staircase and no tower-arch; the door is plain, round-headed. The three gables of tower, nave, and chancel, have a very good effect together.

Near the south door there is a stone coffin with a coped lid, said to be the Founder's tomb. There is the base of a cross in the Church-yard; it is octangular, on a square plinth.

W. T. PARKINS.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

This parish is memorable for a fortification, commonly called Round Castle, which is situate indeed near Begbroke Church on the west, but is in the parish of Bladon, and Lineham Barrow, between it and Pudlicot, a seat of the antient family of Lacies. On what particular occasion they were made we have no history to inform us, but in general we think it probable that they were made by the Danes, because they are both in figure round. The Annals of Morgan tells us that there was a fight in this place, A.D. 1069, but mention not between what parties^o.

At the time of forming the Doomsday survey, Bechebroc, as it is there written, was held under Roger de Laci, and was valued at £4. From the Rotuli Hundredorum it appears, that in the time of Edward I., Richard de Lions held the fourth part of the township of "Bekebrock of Richard of Wylamscode;" he also held in demesne half a caracute of land with the advowson of the Church^p.

RECTORES ECCL'IAE DE BEGBROOK COM. OXON.

[Ap. Kennett, vol. ii. p. 415.]

1231. Serlo capellanus . . . ad pres. Rog. de Leonibus. Rot. Hug. Well. pont. 23.

1249. Will. de Bathon capellan . . . ad pres. Rog. de Lenms laici. Rot. Rob. Grosthead, anno 15.

Nich. de Lyonns acol. pres. per Joh. de Lyonns . . . vac. per mort. Hen. Rot. Dalderby, pont. 4.

2. non. Mart. 1320. Will. Malesovres p'b'r pres. per Joh. de Lyonns . . . vac. per resign. Nich'i de Lyonns nomine permutationis quam idem Nich'us cum eccl'ia de Foxcote quam præfatus Will'us titulo institutionis prius tenuerat. Reg. Burgwersh.

4. kal. Jun. 1334. Will. de Pershore cl'icus pres. per dom. Joh. de Lyonns . . . vac. per resign. d'ni Tho. de Stoke. Ibid.

7. id. Maii 1336. Adam de Assheby canonicorum p'b'r pres. per dom. Joh. de Lyonns . . . vac. per institut. Jacobi de Kyngeston ad eccl. de Rothewell. Ibid.

1409. Joh. Chetwode miles fuit patronus eccl'ia de Begbroke. Reg. Repyngdon.

1431. Tho. Chetwode miles fuit patronus eccl'ia de Bekkebroke, Ibid.

22. Sept. 1447. Tho. Chetwode miles patronus eccl'ia de Bekkebroke. Reg. Alnewyk.

20. Apr. 1499. Dominus Ric. Sutton p'b'r pres. per Fulconem Wodehall arm. . . . per mort. mag. Galfr. Tydder. Reg. Smith.

^o Beauties of England.

^p Skelton's Oxford, Wootton Hundred, p. 3.

BLADON.

PATRON.
DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

St. Martin.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

THE Church was rebuilt in 1804, and is an attempt at Gothic.

In this parish are the remains of a house of the 15th century, with two bold round chimneys, which appear to be of the same age, although the tradition of the village assigns them to a much earlier period.



HISTORICAL NOTICES.

Bladon, a village famous only for their loyal parson, Dr. Matthew Griffith, who for his zeal to the established Church, and regal prerogative, endured seven violent assaults, and five imprisonments, but lived to the restoration of Charles II., and having recovered his living of St. Magdalen, Fish-street, and his rectory here, died at this last, Oct. 14, 1665, ætat 68. He fought in defence of Basing-house, and his daughter courageously lost her life there⁹.

A vignette of the demolished Church of Bladon is given in Skelton's Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred, p. 5.

⁹ Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 377.

WOODSTOCK.

PATRON.

St. Mary.

DEANERY

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

OF WOODSTOCK.

A CHAPELRY TO

HUNDRED

THE RECTORY OF BLADON.

OF WOOTTON.



The West Porch.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	39	0	by	19	10
Nave	70	0	by	26	0
South Aisle	70	0	by	9	0
West Porch	9	2	by	8	2
West Wall	3	0			
Wall of Porch	1	2			

THE CHANCEL is originally Decorated, the east window of five lights, with mullions crossing in the head; the Altar-screen, of Grecian wood-work: the north wall, modern, with no windows: the south wall has two good small Perpendicular buttresses, and a good three-light Perpendicular window, with a flat arch: there is a stone bench on each side. The roof is Elizabethan and bad.

THE NAVE on the north side was rebuilt by public subscription in 1785. It is modern plain work, with three large plain round arches and windows, and a large gallery: it exhibits a melancholy

and most ungainly contrast to the south side, which forms the original part of the building. On the south side are five Early English arches on plain round pillars, with good caps, having foliage and heads intermixed, the bases octagon. The clerestory windows are Perpendicular, of three lights, square-headed.

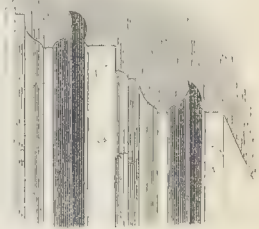


Capital on South Side of Nave.

The pewing, both in the galleries and body of the Chapel, is as bad as can be. In 1678, Lord Lovelace erected a gallery for the Corporation upon the scite of the rood-loft. The old half of the roof on the south side is good Perpendicular work: the pulpit has some Perpendicular panels. The font is a modern marble pillar and basin. The old font, which is a good Decorated one, is at present in the garden of Mr. North, but it is hoped that it will speedily be restored to its proper place in the Church.

The western gallery has some Elizabethan carving in front, and the posts have caps of that age. The west door is Decorated, with a good suite of mouldings, the roll, ogee, and hollow, the labels terminated by heads, partly cut off by the porch. The west window is Decorated, of five lights, with quatrefoils in the head; the arch flat, segmental, pointed, with a plain label terminated by heads.

In the south aisle are two Early English windows of two lights, foliated, with a quatrefoil in the head; the mouldings inside very good, the outside plain; the dripstone is at some distance from the head of the window: there are the remains of a rich Norman doorway.



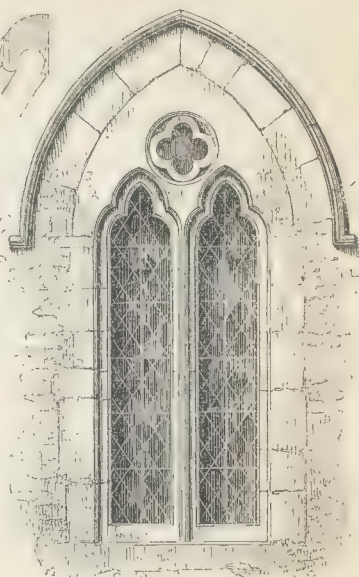
Mouldings of S. Window.

The Porch is very low under the west window; it has a wide flat Perpendicular outer door, with a small niche over it in the parapet; the buttresses diagonal, with good terminations; the roof is of stone, quite plain, without ribs or groins; it has two Perpendicular windows of two lights on each side. The Tower, modern. I.H.P.

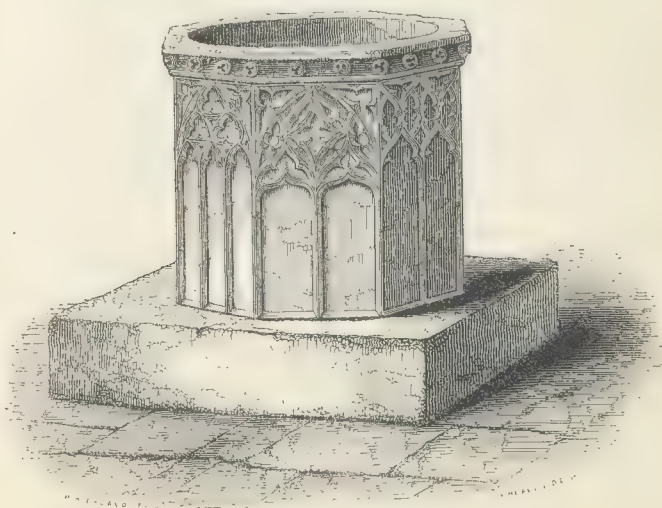


Interior.

WINDOW ON THE SOUTH SIDE



Exterior.



THE FONT

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

Saxon Vuberroc, q. d. woody place; where King Ethelred A.D. 1009, held an assembly of the states and enacted laws. Here was a magnificent royal mansion built by Henry I., who added to it a spacious park, enclosed with a stone wall, and according to John Ross, the first in England; several villages were destroyed to make it, and it was seven miles round, and made the 14th of Henry I. The king had here a menagerie of wild beasts sent him by foreign princes^r.

Through the park runs the Akemanstreet, entering it at Wotton gate, and going out at Mapleton well. Its course is from Alchester to Bath; it passes near Stunsfield pavement and Wilcot, and is very fair for near a mile through a long lane, south-west from Ramsden, through Wiche-wood forest.

A.D. 1123. King Henry I., at Christmas, held a council at Woodstock, where, three days after the Epiphany, riding out with Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, at a distance from all other company, the bishop fell from his horse, and being carried home speechless, died the following day.

Our historians relate that Henry II., was enamoured of Rosamond Clifford, a lady of such exquisite beauty as to drive all other women out of the prince's thoughts, whereby she acquired the common name of "*Rosa Mundi*," the rose of the world. In order to conceal her from his jealous consort, he built in this palace a labyrinth with the most intricate turnings and windings backwards and forwards, now entirely gone^s. (See the account of Godstow, p. 103.)

A paved bath, or large clear beautiful spring, under an old wall, goes by the name of Rosamond's well, and a spot in the park, on the south-west side of the palace, is still called her bower, which literally signifies only a chamber.

Henry II. was frequently at Woodstock. Edmund, second son of Edward I., was born here and took his name from it, and so was his brother, Edward the black prince, and Thomas, duke of Gloucester; the latter was also surnamed from it^t.

A.D. 1163. Henry II. The king held a great council at Woodstock, where he confirmed the foundation of Nun-Eaton, com. War. Henry II.

^r Malmsb. v. 91.

^s Camden, vol. i. p. 286.

^t For a variety of minute particulars respecting the residence of the kings at

Woodstock, see Kennett, vol. i. p. 63, 117, 119, 120, 124, 133, 164, 175, 179, 182, 199, 238, 309, 311, 321, 354, 410; vol. ii. p. 16, 113, 405.

here received Rhys, Prince of Wales, when, in 1163, he came to do homage.

A.D. 1170. Prince Henry, by his father's order, crowned king at Westminster, on the 14th of the calends of July, kept his Christmas at Woodstock, to which place, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was coming to him; but was stopped by express messengers at Southwarc, on the 15th of the calends of January.

A.D. 1178. The old king was this summer at Woodstock, where, on the 8th of the ides of August, he knighted Jeffrey, his younger son, duke of Britain.

A.D. 1186. In September the king was at Woodstock, where, in his royal chapel within the park, William, king of Scotland, with great solemnity married Ermengard, daughter of the Lord Beaumont, on Friday, the nones of September.

A.D. 1207. King John was at Woodstock in this 9th of his reign, where, on the 5th day of August, he confirmed several donations to the abbey of Neth, in the county of Glamorgan.

A.D. 1235. Henry III. The king spent a great part of this year at Woodstock, where, on the 24th of July, he confirmed the endowments of the nunnery of Tarente in com. Dorset. And on November 3rd. he ratified the charters and privileges of the priory of Daventre in com. Northamp.

A.D. 1238. Henry III. The king was at Woodstock about the feast of St. Matthew, where a pretended priest, feigning himself mad, got in by night at a window of the king and queen's bedchamber, with an intent of murder, but a discovery and noise being made by a devout and noble woman, Margaret Byset, the fellow was apprehended and torn in pieces by horses at Coventry, or at Oxford.

A.D. 1256. At the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the king came to Woodstock, and invited thither Alexander, king of Scots, and most of the English nobility, whom he entertained there with great variety and pomp.

A.D. 1330. Edward III. This country was perhaps no less affected with that patent of the king, which granted that a flagon of wine in Oxford should be sold but one halfpenny dearer than in London. But they were most concerned in the honor and the joy for the birth of the king's eldest son Edward, at Woodstock, on Friday, June 15, at ten in the morning, whose nurse was Joan de Oxford, to whom the king after-

wards gave a pension of £10 yearly; the rocker was Maud Plumpton, to whom was given an annual pension of 10 marks.

A.D. 1354. These parts were much concerned in the joy and solemnity occasioned by Queen Philippa's delivery of a 7th son, born at Woodstock, on January 6th, who being at the font named Thomas, bore the surname of this his place of nativity, afterwards earl of Bucks, and duke of Gloucester. The king to express his joy and affection had solemn jousts and tournaments at Woodstock, to which the nobility resorted in great numbers.

A.D. 1459. Henry VI. The king by letters patent granted to George, Archbishop of York, in consideration of his many faithful services, the manors of Wodestocke, &c., &c., with their several members and hamlets, as also the hundred of Wotton, and the chattels of all felons, fugitives, condemned and outlawed persons, within the said liberties to hold during his life.

THE CUSTOME OF THE MANOR OF WOODSTOCKE.

First, the sayd Mannor of Woodstocke, with all the Members thereunto belonging, is an auntient Demaine, and so hath been knowne reputed, and used, time out of man's remembrance.

And there belongeth to the sayd mannor seaven severall Villages, or Parishes, which are commonly called The Demaines of Woodstocke, viz., Hordeley, Wootton, Combe, Stonisfield, Hanborough, Bladon, and old Woodstocke.

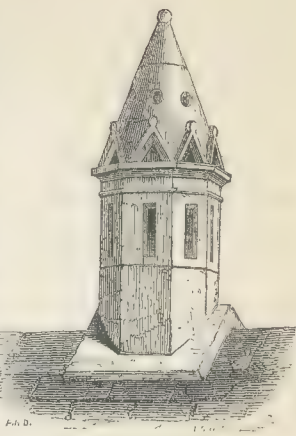
Which sayd Mannor, and other aforesaid Members thereof, have such Lyberties and Priviledges as other auntient Demaine Lands have used, and by the Lawes of this Realme ought to have ^u.

Elizabeth, when princess, was imprisoned here, and when queen resided much here, and was a considerable benefactress to the town. The town of Woodstock was chiefly supported by the resort of our kings and queens, on failure of which a statute was passed, 18th of Elizabeth, to make it a staple of wool. The old mansion-house was demolished in the civil wars; it stood on a flat spot, just within the park gate, opposite the great water, and now planted with sycamores and other trees.

There is an old house in the lower part of the town, which is com-

^u Out of Bishop Barlow's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. num. 9, p. 125. ap. Leland's Itin., vol. viii. p. 40.

monly said to have been part of the palace, but neither the situation nor the appearances agree with this vague tradition; it is situated in that part of the town called Old Woodstock, but the site of the palace was within the boundary of the park; part of it is, however, of the fourteenth century, and it has retained one of its old fire-places, with a plain segmental arch, and the roll-moulding over it, and its chimney, which is a very elegant one, having a spiral termination, and openings for the smoke in the sides.



Chimney, Old Woodstock.

The park and manor continued in the crown till the 4th of Queen Anne, when she by act of parliament granted the honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wootton, to John, Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, as a reward of his eminent and unparalleled services, as they were deservedly styled by the voice of the nation in parliament, and for perpetuating the memory thereof. The field of this glorious victory being at or near Blenheim, that magnificent house, erected at the public expense by Sir John Vanburgh, within this manor of Woodstock, "as a monument of his glorious actions," to use the words of the act of parliament, is called the house or castle of Blenheim, in which his conquests are further recorded in beautiful tapestry. It is to belong to one of the Duke's descendants, male or female for ever, who are to bear the arms of Marlborough, and by way of homage, present the sovereign every year with a standard, in commemoration of the battle of Blenheim, August 2nd ^x.

Woodstock is a chapelry to the contiguous parish of Bladon; the original place of worship was a chantry, founded in honour of our Lady by King John. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. granted the Church to the corporation of the town; but the patronage is now in the gift of the Marlborough family. In the tower there are eight bells, with mellow and pleasing chimes, which go every four hours, and have a different tune for every day in the week ^y.

^x Continuation by Gough to Camden's *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 296, 297.

^y *Beauties of England*, vol. xii. p. 383.

WOOTTON.

PATRONS.

WARDEN AND FELLOWS
OF NEW COLLEGE.

St. Mary.

DEANERY

OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

A PLAIN Church, with one aisle on the north side, and a Perpendicular tower at the west end.

The CHANCEL is of the Decorated style, but very plain and poor; the east window of four lights, with a segmental head; the Chancel-arch pointed, plain, with shafts, the caps of which have the roll-moulding.

The NAVE has four arches on the north side, very plain and clumsy work, Early English, pointed and recessed, the edges chamfered, with plain labels: on the south side the windows are of two lights, Early English, with pointed trefoil-heads; two of them have square Perpendicular dripstones inserted over them. The doorway of the porch is good Early English. The clerestory and roof are late Perpendicular.

The Tower is plain Perpendicular.

The Font is plain octagon, Early English.

The Aisle has Decorated windows and a door, tolerably good, but rather clumsy; the side windows are of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head; the east window is of three lights, with rather peculiar tracery.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

A.D. 1226. 10, 11, Henry III. Ela, countess of Sarum, widow of William, earl of Sarum, did within this year present a clerk to the church of Wootton, county of Oxon^z.

A.D. 1291. 19, 20, Edward I. The general^a taxation of Church dignities and benefices was this year completed and registered: the

^z Rog. Dods. MS. vol. cvii. p. 1. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 282.

the king the tenth of all spiritualities for six years in *subsidiū terræ sanctæ*.

^a On occasion of the pope's granting

abbot of Oseney and prior of St. Catherine's, appointed collectors for this diocese of Lincoln, deputed Ralph, rector of Wotton, and Richard, rector of Gilling, to be taxers in the archdeaconries of Oxford, Bedford and Bucks, excepting the deanery of Rotland^b.

A.D. 1310. 3, 4, Edward II. An inquisition was taken, July 19, in the neighbouring parish of Wendlebury, wherein it appeared that Laurence de Preston held two knights fees in Preston, Hacklington, Horton, Pidington, Quenton, and Wootton^c.

A.D. 1396. 19, 20, Richard III. John Clompe of Borstall, and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Howes, granted to Thomas Palmer of Wootton, and Joan his wife, one messuage to curtilage adjoining, in the village of Borstall, which fell to them on the death of John Howes^d.

A.D. 1440. By patent, dated 2nd August, 18th Henry VI., p. 3. the king gave the abbot and convent of Bruern, the advowson of the parish church of Wootton, by Woodstock, with licence to appropriate it^e.

A.D. 1459. 37, 38, Henry VI., the king, by letters patent, granted to George, archbishop of York, in consideration of his many faithful services, the manors of Wodestocke, Handburgh, Wootton, and Stonesfeld, with their several members and hamlets, as also the hundred of Wootton, and the chattels of all felons, fugitives, condemned and outlawed persons, within the said liberties, to hold during his life^f.

A.D. 1647, the advowson of this living was settled upon New College, by Robert Pinke, warden of that society; the person presented to be a fellow of the College, not holding a benefice at the time of presentation^g.

^b Kennett, vol. i. p. 445.

^c Kennett, vol. i. p. 512.

^d Kennett, vol. ii. p. 180.

^e Kennett, vol. ii. p. 241, 404.

^f Rog. Dods. MS. vol. lxxv. p. 152.

ap. Kennett, vol. ii. p. 405.

^g Skelton's Oxford, Wootton Hundred, p. 25.

GLYMPTON.

PATRON.
E. WAY, ESQ.

St. Mary.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

THE greater part of this Church is modern, and very bad, but the Chancel-arch has been preserved, and is good transition Norman, pointed, with shafts in recessed nooks, having cushion caps and the star-moulding on the abacus. The tower-arch at the west end is also transition Norman, but the tower itself is late Perpendicular. In the Chancel a fine monument of Maude Tesdale, 1616, two figures kneeling at a faldstool; it retains some of the old painting and gilding. The roof of the nave is plain Perpendicular. There are some good old pews with panels; they have Decorated patterns, but the mouldings are late; some of them are turned into enclosed pews by being built upon, and having doors of deal inserted.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

Thomas Tesdale, Esq., resided here, and by his last will, dated 30 June, 1610, bequeathed £5,000 to purchase lands and tenements for the maintenance of certain fellows and scholars, to be chosen from the free-school at Abingdon, into any College in the University of Oxford; Archbishop Abbot, and other great men, with the mayor and burgesses of Abingdon, being made trustees, who, after some difficulty, settled them in Pembroke College^h.

The said Thomas Tesdale was liberally beneficial to Pembroke College, and to the free-school at Abingdon, and his wife Maude, who survived him six years, was a woman of a very charitable disposition, and is said in her epitaph to have lovingly anointed Jesus Christ in his poore members at Glympton, Charlbury, Ascott, and other placesⁱ.

There is a very curious spring, which riseth in a wood about a mile south-west of the Church, in a place where there are stones in the form of cockles. The ebullitions of it are three, and the most southern makes a humming noise, like that of an empty bottle held with the mouth against the wind^k.

^h Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 180.

p. 456.

ⁱ Beauties of England and Wales,

^k Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 380.

KIDDINGTON.

PATRON.

St. Nicholas.

DEANERY

VISCOUNT DILLON.

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

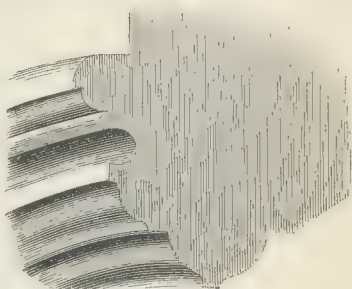
OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	18	4	by	14	4
Nave	45	0	by	23	0
South Chapel . . .	15	6	by	14	4
Porch	8	4	by	7	6

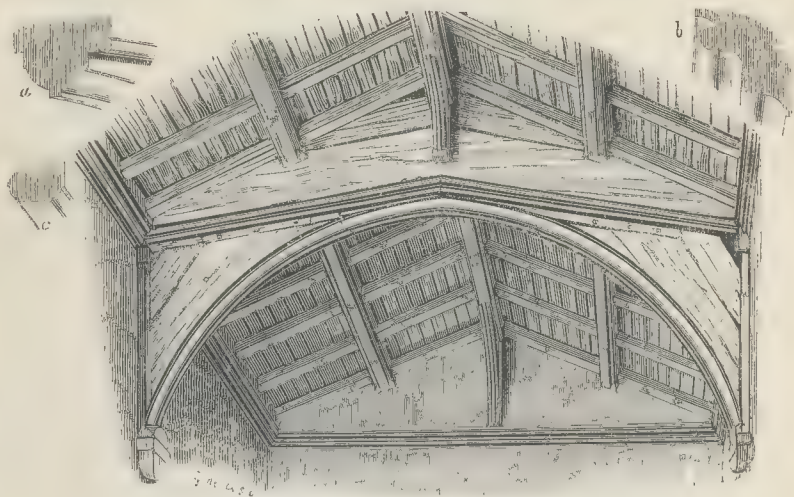
THIS Church consists of a Chancel, Nave, and south Chapel, or semi-transept, a western tower, and a south porch; it is mostly Decorated, with some Norman portions.

The CHANCEL has been longer; it has a Norman Chancel-arch at the east end, filled up with a Perpendicular window under it: the present Chancel-arch is Decorated, with short shafts springing from square piers, which have good mouldings, and a hollow moulding filled with ball-flowers as a stringcourse: on the south side of the Chancel-arch is a small Decorated trefoil window, with a low seat under it. In the north pier of the arch a Decorated piscina, with a trefoil head: the walls of the Chancel are Norman, with a bold corbel-table.

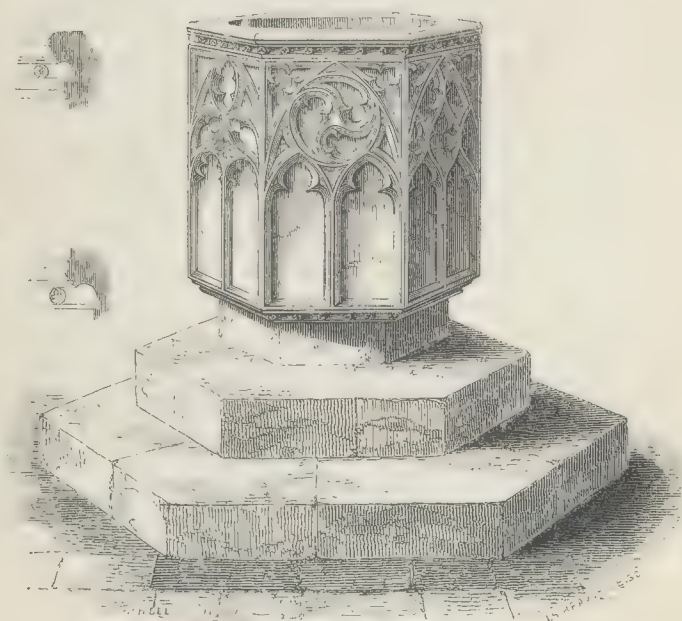
The NAVE on the north side has the walls mostly blank, but there is a good Decorated square-headed window. On the south side is a Decorated arch, opening into a large chapel or semi-transept; and the south door, which is plain, but well moulded, with a plain porch attached to the west side of the chapel; also a Decorated square-headed window. There is another small Decorated piscina and bracket on the west side in the north corner of the nave, where an Altar has stood. The rood-loft stairs remain under the north window,



Moulding of the South Doorway.



Roof of the South Chapel c 1350

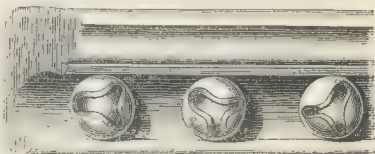


The Font. c 1350.

on the west side of the Chancel-arch; and part of the rood-screen remains, with good Decorated mouldings in oak.

The Font is good Decorated, hexagon, with panelling like patterns of the tracery of Decorated windows on each face, and good mouldings.

The south chapel has a Decorated open timber roof, but of very plain work; there is a bold Decorated stringcourse, with ball-flowers, all

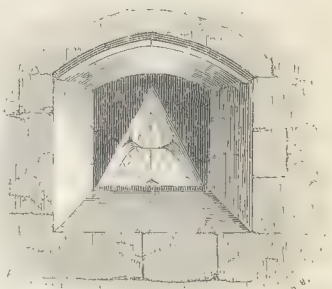


Stringcourse c 1350.

round this chapel, and a Decorated square-headed window on the east side.

The Tower is Decorated, small, and very plain, looks as if intended for a spire: the arch is small and plain.

At the west end of the nave are two small triangular Decorated windows, widely splayed within, and with a segmental inner arch.



Window at the west end of the Nave

EXTRACTS FROM WARTON'S HISTORY OF KIDDINGTON, 4to. 1783.

Kiddington, or Cuddington, anciently and properly according to its British etymology written Cudenton or The Town among the Woods, is a small village pleasantly situated on the river Glym, twelve miles from the city of Oxford to the north-west, four from Woodstock, and seven from Cheping-Norton, market towns in this county. It is divided by the river Glym into the upper and lower town, or Over-Kiddington and Nether-Kiddington: the first is in the Hundred of Chadlington, the second in that of Wootton. Both parts contain not more than forty houses.

The Church, situated in Lower Kiddington, is said by Browne Willis, not always successful in his laborious investigations of patron-saints, to be dedicated to St. Nicholas: but the annual wake is celebrated on the Sunday following the festival of St. Peter.

The seating of the body of the Church is probably the same that was there before the Reformation; consisting, as was antiently the fashion, of a regular arrangement of plain benches, low and open, without distinction, and on one plan, running at right angles from either side.

Moveable stools were sometimes used. Pews, according to the modern use and idea, which destroy the beauty of our parochial Churches, were not known till long after the Reformation. They would have obstructed processions, and other ceremonies, of the Romish religion.

This Church, in common with most other parish Churches, retains marks of the sordid devotion of its possessors under the dominion of Cromwell. But many of those disgraces to divine worship which Calvinism had left behind, have been lately removed by a generous benefactor, with the addition of new improvements and ornaments. When a country Church has been beautified, to use the technical phrase on this occasion, it is customary for the grateful topographer minutely to display the judicious application of some late pious legacy, and to dwell with singular satisfaction on the modern decorations of the communion-table, consisting of semicircular groups of bloated cherubs, tawdry festoons, gingerbread pilasters, flaming urns, and a newly-gilded decalogue, flanked by a magnificent Moses and Aaron, in scarlet and purple, the work of some capital artist, who unites the callings of painter, plumber, and glazier, in the next dirty market-town. I do not regret, that the present edifice, which yet has not been without its friends, can boast none of these embellishments.

Just within the entrance of the great south door, which has a spacious porch, there is a brass plate on the floor, the only ancient monument in the Church, exhibiting the effigy of a priest habited, with this inscription in the Gothic character.

Orate pro anima magistri Walteri Goodere quondam rectoris istius Ecclesie, qui obiit Decimo octavo Septembris Anno Dom. MDXIII. Cujus anime propitiatur Deus.

Above the head, on a brass tablet also, are his arms almost obliterated, which I think I have seen in some drawings from the windows of the stately old mansion house, now destroyed, of the family of Walter, at Sarsden, in this neighbourhood, viz. Gules, a Fess between two Cheverons vairy, Argent and Blue. Near it are the marks of another brass plate, which has long ago disappeared. Monuments of brass in our Churches, notwithstanding the boasted proverbial durability of such memorials, have proved far more perishable than those of stone. But these losses are not so much owing to time, as to fanaticism, a more powerful, at least a more furious destroyer.

A catalogue of the Rectors of the Church, from 1232 to 1782, is given by Warton, pp. 9—13.

In that division of the parish, called the upper town, is the ruin of an old parochial cross, containing part of a shaft and base, built of stone. It is still known by the name of the cross. I know of no county which has more frequent or more curious remains of parish crosses than Oxfordshire. To this circumstance, the plenty of stone, with which the whole county abounds, greatly contributed.

Among the fields and woods of this parish, detached at almost half a mile's distance from Over-Kiddington, to the south-west, is a single farm-house called Asterley, which also denominates a manor. Here was once the parish of Asterley, of which the memory now scarcely subsists in tradition. But there is a large field, called Chapel-breke, now covered with bushes and high trees, in which the Church, long since decayed or destroyed, may probably be supposed to have stood. The inequalities of the ground seem also to denote the site of an ancient and considerable mansion-house. Here have been dug up pieces of the mouldings of lancet windows, and other fragments of antique masonry in stone. Other buildings, or houses, seem also to have been once standing hereabout. The Church, called the parochial Church of Asterley in the Registers of Lincoln, was dedicated to St. Peter. It was a Rectory, and was valued in 1291 at seven marcs and a half, and is recited under the Deanery of Cheping-Norton.

In the year 1466, and on the twenty-second day of October, John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln, judicially seated in the monastery of the Dominican friars at Oxford, united and incorporated the church of Asterley with that of Kiddington.

A catalogue of the Rectors of Asterley is also given by Warton, pp. 21—25.

An interesting account of the ancient British, Roman, and Saxon remains, in this parish and neighbourhood, and of various military transactions on this ground, from the sixth to the eleventh century, will be found in Warton, pp. 46—71.

King Offa, about the year 780, gave Kiddington, together with the neighbouring village of Hethrop, to the episcopal priory of Worcester, from which, within a few years, they were both taken away by the Danes, nor were they ever afterwards restored. . . . The Monastery of Winchcombe, in Gloucestershire, also founded by King Offa, had lands or tythes in this parish before the Conquest. . . . At the Conquest, among other fees of Roger de Iveri in this neighbourhood, was a part of the

village of Kiddington. . . . Some lands at Kiddington were of the fee of Earl William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford, as appears by Domesday. . . . Soon after the Conquest, about the year 1130, and in the reign of King Henry the First, the Norman family of De Salcey, or Saucey, seem to have become proprietors of the manors of Kiddington and Asterley, with other large estates in the neighbourhood. They presented to the Churches of both places, as early as the years 1221 and 1232, and it is perhaps from the defect of the Lincoln registers, that we do not find much earlier presentations from that family to those benefices. They probably built the old Church of Kiddington: and I am of opinion, that they had a large capital mansion at Asterley, the marks of which yet remain. . . . About the year 1220, Kiddington and Asterley became (by marriage) the inheritance of the family of De Williamscothe. . . . In the reign of King Henry VI., the family of Babington (a branch of the Babingtons of Chelwell, in Nottinghamshire), acquiring these estates, appear to have been established in the capital seat at Kiddington. . . . In the year 1613, or thereabout, the Babingtons sold their estate here, that is, the manors of Upper and Lower Kiddington, and the manor of Asterley, with the advowson of the Church of Kiddington, to Sir Henry Browne, Knight, third son of Antony Browne, the first Lord Viscount Montague.

The family of Browne have constantly resided on their estate here, from the beginning of the reign of King James the First. The present mansion-house was for the most part built, or rebuilt, by Sir Henry Browne, the first Baronet, in 1673, on the foundations of the old one, to which belonged a walled park. The situation is remarkably pleasing, on the summit of a gentle semicircular slope, with great advantages of wood, water, and crossing declivities. On altering the windows of an old fashioned dining-room on the west side of the house, about the year 1750, some beautiful armorial shields in painted glass were removed; perhaps the same that were once in the Church. In this house are preserved many valuable and capital portraits of the family of Browne, and their honourable intermarriages, by Cornelius Jansen, and other eminent masters of the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James, and Charles the First.

The property in 1840 changed hands again, and is now possessed by M. Ricardo, Esq., who has altered and improved the house both internally and externally.

CASSINGTON.

PATRONS,
DEAN AND CANONS
OF
CHRIST CHURCH,
OXFORD.

St. Peter's.

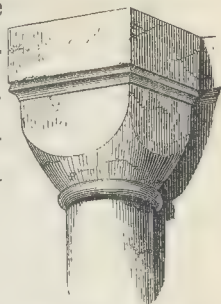
DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Nave	51	6	by	24	4
Tower	21	9	by	16	7
Chancel	18	10	by	16	7

AN oblong Church, without aisles, the tower and spire in the centre. The general appearance at first sight is Decorated, but the main structure is Norman. The Chancel has Norman walls and a stone vault groined, with bold round ribs springing

from Norman shafts, with plain cushion caps: the window on the north side is original small Norman; on the south side a Perpendicular square-headed window is inserted: the east window is Decorated, of two lights, evidently inserted in a Norman wall. On the south side of this window, but still in the east wall, is a Decorated double piscina, with a stone shelf and one basin only; on the north side a Decorated bracket. On the outside of the Chancel is a good Norman corbel-table, with masks on some of the corbels. The high-pitched roof remains above the vault.



Capital of a Shaft in the Chancel.

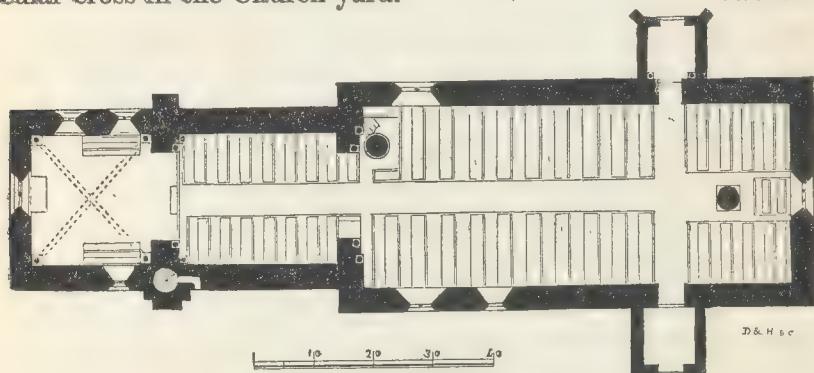
TOWER—The lower part is Norman, with a plain Norman doorway on the north side: the arches east and west are good Norman; the western arch is richly ornamented, the flat soffit being covered with painting; the eastern arch is plain. A good Decorated spire has been built upon the Norman tower, and an upper story added to the tower itself, the Norman corbel-table being raised to the top of the new part at the springing of the spire. There were some curious paintings on the walls in the inside of this tower and on the timbers of the roof previous to the improvements in 1842; these are now whitewashed over, but sketches of them are preserved among the Society's drawings¹.

¹ DISTEMPER PAINTING, as it appeared in 1842.—“On the soffit of a Norman arch a series of circular wreaths, from which spring leaves, filling up the external spaces. Within the one in the centre is the Holy Lamb, bearing the cross and banner; then one on a shield, containing the cross of St. George, and another containing the cross of St. Michael; the adjoining ones on each side the monogram I.H.C.; and next to them, at the lower part of each end of the arch, two keys, in saltire, as the emblem of St. Peter, to whom the Church is dedicated. The face of the arch towards the west has been painted with a representation of the last

judgment, and on the jamb of a window adjoining, on the south side, is rather an elegant figure of a female, holding in her right hand a cross, and in her left what appears to be the battlements of a tower. This may be intended for a representation of St. Barbara. On the upper part of the south door inside are painted the cross, ladder, spear, and other implements of the Passion, above which are the remains of an angel, with expanded wings, on one side of which are the letters I.H.C., and on the other M.I.A. There are some very imperfect remains on the south wall of the Chancel, which appear to have represented the Annunciation. No part of

The NAVE has Norman walls, and three of the original windows; the other three windows are Decorated insertions. The roof has been lowered, and has a flat plaster ceiling: there is a good Norman corbel-table, with a projecting parapet, on both sides. The north porch has an open wooden roof, the outer doorway is transition Norman. The south porch is turned into a vestry; on the inner door in the Church are painted the emblems of the Crucifixion. The west window is Decorated. The font is plain round, probably Norman. On the floor of the nave is a good brass, a cross to the memory of Roger Cheney, and a brass fixed in the wall near the pulpit to Thomas Neale, Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, 1590. There is the base of a Perpendicular cross in the Church-yard.

I.H.P.



Ground Plan of Cassington Church

A curious ancient paten is used in the Communion service of this Church. The figures of Adam and Eve are embossed, projecting in high relief in the centre: an embattled wall is introduced as the wall of paradise, within which they are exhibited as partaking of the forbidden fruit. An inscription, now nearly obliterated by frequent rubbing, ran upon a scroll above the figures, the letters V. B. O. are all that can be satisfactorily made out. A remarkable style of letter is introduced in the inscription which encircles the figures; the character of it appears to be Gothic, but so strangely ornamented, that the meaning rests in conjecture. The same letters or words are several times

the painted decoration appears to be of earlier date than the latest part of the fifteenth century. With the exception of the soffit of the arch, the back of the door,

and the figure in the window-jamb, all is now too imperfect to make its preservation desirable in the repair of the Church." Communicated by T. Williment, Esq.

repeated, and probably are *Deus Creavit e.*, the last word *eus* being abbreviated. The metal of which this plate is composed is brass [or rather latten], and the little value of the material may account for its preservation. It is fourteen inches and a half in diameter^m.

There is also preserved the centre of another sacred vessel, which probably was an offertory basin, ornamented with two figures, carrying a bunch of grapes on a pole, in allusion to Numbers xiii. 23. It appears to be of the fourteenth century.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

A.D. 1155. Geoffry of Clinton, chamberlain to Henry II., (son of Geoffry of Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer of Henry I., founder of the monastery and castle of Kenilworth, and lord of Cassington,) built the Church of Cassington, on his own fee, at the request of Robert de Chesney, bishop of Lincoln, and of the abbot of Eynsham, about 1155. It was consecrated by the Bishop, and dedicated to St. Peter. The abbey of Eynsham was to find a chaplain or minister, with the advice and consent of Geoffry, the archdeacon. Cassington was before in the parish of St. Mary at Eynsham, and the new Church was given to Eynsham abbey. At the same time it was ordained, that as often as Geoffry de Clinton resided at Cassington with his family, the chaplain of this Church should receive half the oblations coming from his family, "*contra capellanos ipsius Galfredi.*" The said Geoffry also endowed his new Church with one yard land at Cassington, and all the tythes of the village in corn and cattleⁿ. Of this Church much of Geoffry's original building still remains, particularly a noble Norman arch on which the tower stands, and the roof of the choir yet retains four intersecting Norman ribs. In the register of Eynsham abbey is another particular relating to this Church. "*Galfridus de Clinton, concessit ecclesie S. Petri de Chersington unam virgatam terre in eadem Chersington quam Gulielmus de Clinton eidem ecclesie dedit pro restauratione turris ipsius ecclesie quam propter imminetia et suspecta sibi pericula dejecit, &c. Teste Agnete uxore ejus.*" cap. 108. Agnes, the witness here mentioned, and wife of the second Geoffrey, was daughter of Roger, earl of Warwick^o.

^m See Skelton's Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred, p. 5, where there is an engraving of this paten.

ⁿ Register Abbat de Eynsh. MS. ut supr. cap. 19.

^o Warton's Hist. of Kiddington, p. 45,

A.D. 1318. Sir William de Montacute, son and heir of Simon de Montacute, ancestor of the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, high in favour with Edward II., obtained licence of that monarch, to make a castle of his mansion house at Kersynton, or Cassington in Oxfordshire^p. And the manor of Cassington was a part of the dowry of his wife, lady Elizabeth Montacute^q. Sir William Montacute had two acres of land in Cassington, by the gift, I suppose an exchange, of Maud de Upton, Abbess of Godstow, in 1318^r. Cassington appears to have been granted to his father Simon, by Edward I., in 1290^s. The arms of Montacute formerly were in the western window of the Church of Cassington. They also were in a window of the neighbouring Church of Bladon.

The mansion house of the Montacutes, at Cassington, perhaps stood where is now a large farm house, with a moat, and other marks of an antient manorial edifice. Here, however, originally lived the noble family of Clinton.

A.D. 1450. Carsington, Chersington, or Cassington, was the estate and demesne of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, at his death, which happened 2 May, 28 Henry VI., after this manner; he was a great favorite of Queen Margaret, and had by his imprudent management of royal favours, incurred the odium of the nobility and people, insomuch that a general insurrection being feared by the king, he ordered his banishment, and accordingly the Duke, putting to sea at Ipswich, in Suffolk, with a purpose to sail into France, was taken by a ship of war, belonging to the Duke of Exeter, then constable of the tower, and had his head cut off upon the side of the cock boat he was in. His body and head were after found by one of his captains, and being conveyed to the collegiate Church of Wingfield, in Suffolk, was buried there. John de la Pole, then but seven years old, was left his heir.

The Church here is a vicarage, for an augmentation of which, Dr. Jasper Maine, archdeacon of Chichester, who died in 1672, gave by his last will £100 to purchase land with for that end. The parsonage, before the dissolution, belonged to the priory of St. Frideswide, Oxford; but being then seized by King Henry VIII., was settled on his newly erected college, Christ Church, to which it now belongs^t.

^p Pat. ii. Ed. II. ann. 11°. P. i. m. 24. 136.

^q Esch. 28°. Ed. II. n. 39.

^r Cart. 18°. Ed. I. n. 73.

^s Register Abbat. Eynsham, MS. cap.

^t Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 377.

Thomas Neale, Batchelor of Divinity, sometime fellow of New College, succeeded Dr. Bruerne as Hebrew professor, 1559; he died at Cassington in 1590, having then at the age of 71, erected his own monument with a brass inscription^u.

FROM A. WOOD'S MSS. IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

On the S. E. side of this Church is an house, with a moat round all or most part of it, situated.

This house hath a fair homestall & 6 yard land belonging to it.

Wh. house & land were owned for about 2 or 3 generations by the names of Coventry.

The last of that name there, sold it Edmund Rainolds M. of Arts of Glocester Hall, about the latter end of Q. Elizab.

This Ed. Rainolds was a younger son of Rich. Rainolds of Pinhawes near Exeter in Devon, educated in C. C. Coll. of which he was fellow, but leaving that house because he was popishly affected, retired to Glocester Hall, where being a noted tutor, for sixty years or thereabout, grew very rich.

This said Edm. died (in Glocester Hall I think) 21 Nov. 1630, aged 92, and was buried in Wolvercot Chancel. He then left to Matthew Cheriton his nephew a farm at Wolvercote joining to the Churchyard there.

To Richard Reynolds eldest son of his younger brother Nicholas a farm at Einsham, who having onlie a daughter or daughters, that name there is worn out.

To Will. Rainolds 2nd. son of the said Rich. he left his chief farm in Cassington of 6 yard land mentioned before.

Wh. William having had three wives, left the said farm to Christopher his onlie son by his 2. wife (for he had none by his first) who now enjoys it—and 'tis esteemed to be worth £100 per an.

The said William Rainolds who was bred in Glocester Hall under his uncle Edm. before mentioned was a R. Cath. & dying at Cassenton on the 5. Novemb. 1661. was buried in the middle of the Chancel there. Some years after his widdow a simple woman put a blew marble stone over his grave, whereon she caused to be engraven an inscription, but false according to time, viz. that he died 6 Nov^r. 1662^x.

^u Wood's Annals, P. ii. p. 849. For Hundred, p. 4.
the inscription see Skelton, Wootton ^x A. Wood's MS., E. 1. folio 160.

ENSHAM.

PATRON.

NASH SKILLICORNE

SKILLICORNE, Esq.

St. Leonard.

DEANERY

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

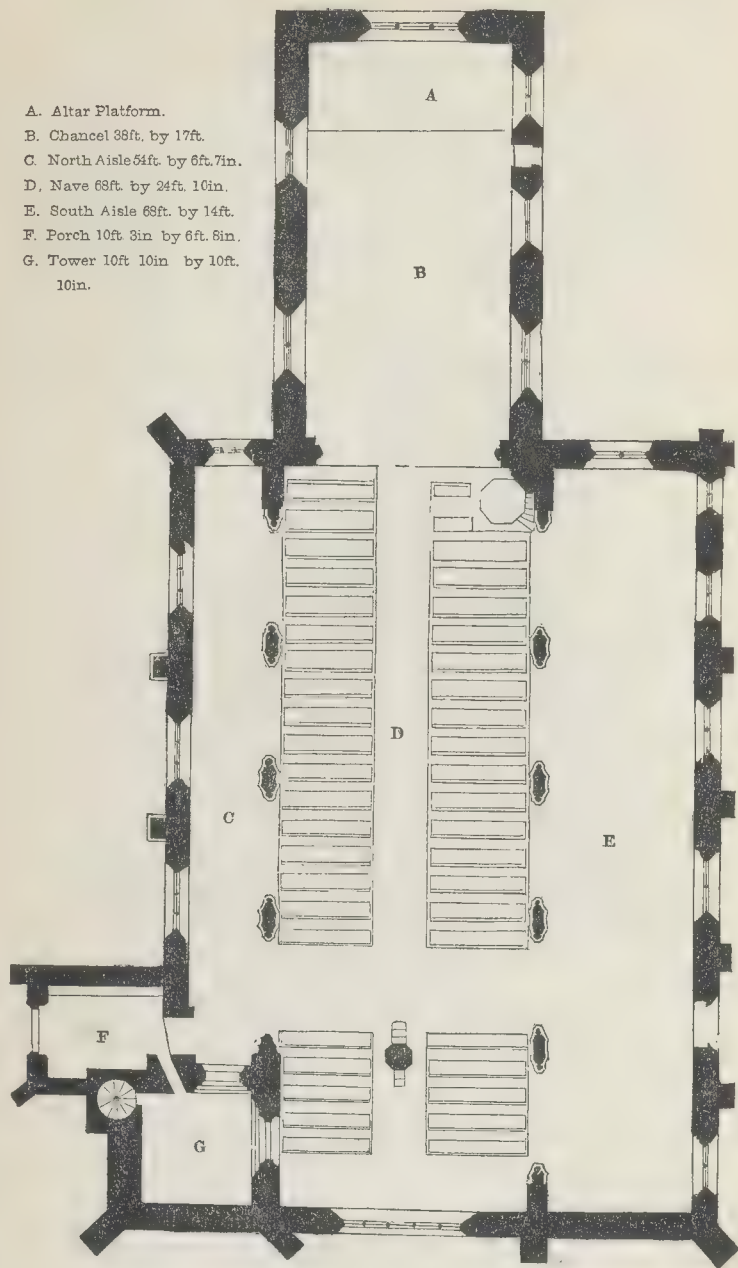
OF WOOTTON.



A FINE Church, mostly Perpendicular, with a Decorated Chancel, a nave with two aisles, and a tower at the west end of the south aisle.

The CHANCEL is Early Decorated, the east window of three lights, with the foliations cut out of the head, and the lower part concealed by a wooden Altar-screen in the Dutch style : the side windows are of two lights, with geometrical tracery ; the three on the south side are perfect, with fragments of the original stained glass in the head. There is also a small south door. On the north side are two windows, one of which has the tracery

- A. Altar Platform.
 B. Chancel 38ft. by 17ft.
 C. North Aisle 54ft. by 6ft. 7in.
 D. Nave 68ft. by 24ft. 10in.
 E. South Aisle 68ft. by 14ft.
 F. Porch 10ft 3in by 6ft. 6in.
 G. Tower 10ft 10in by 10ft.
 10in.



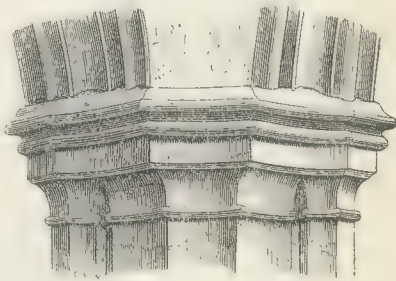
THE PLAN.

cut out. The walls are three feet thick, and have no buttresses; the roof is of a good high pitch, with part of a cross on the east gable; the timbers are concealed by a coved plaster ceiling; the Chancel-arch is Decorated, springing from corbels, richly moulded; there are the remains of a Perpendicular screen, but the upper part is all cut away.

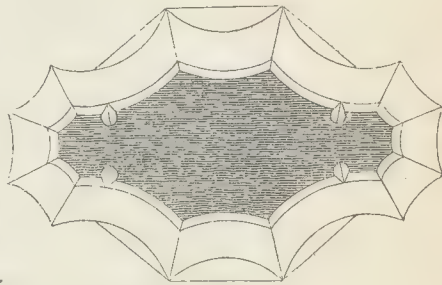


Mouldings of Capital of Chancel-Arch.

The NAVE is Early Perpendicular, of five bays, the arches on each side pointed and recessed, with hollow mouldings on octagonal piers, with each face hollowed, and octagonal shafts attached, with moulded capitals to both piers and shafts; the form of these is unusual, but there are similar examples at Chipping Camden in Gloucestershire, and in some other places. The clerestory on the north side has six Perpendicular windows, of two lights, square-headed; on the south side there are only three small single lights, foliated, with square dripstones over them: the west window is of five lights, the head much subdivided with Perpendicular tracery. The roof is of plain open timber, with corbel-heads. The parapet is plain, not battlemented.

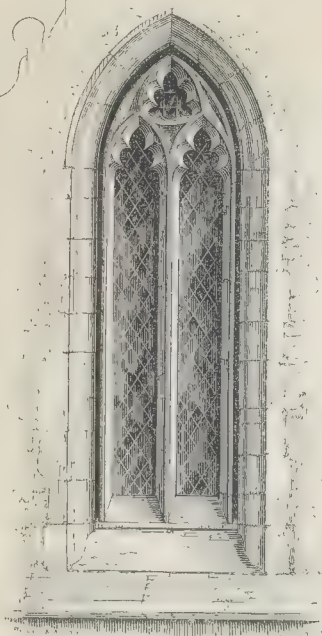


Capital of Pillar, c. 1400.

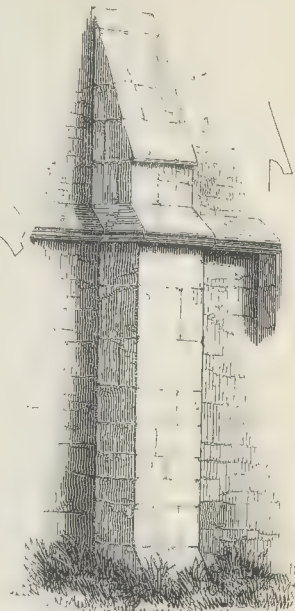


Section of Pillar.

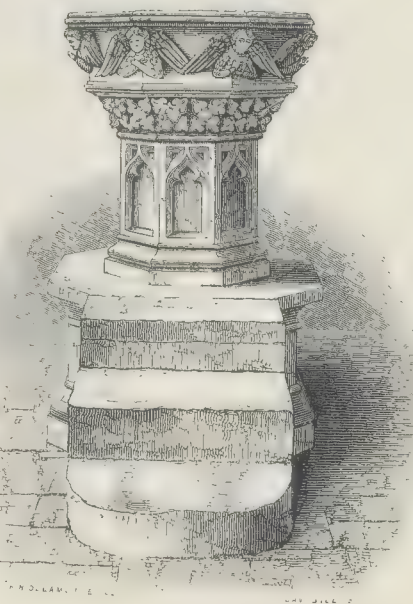
The north aisle is Perpendicular, with good windows, of three lights, the dripstones of which have curling terminations: the roof is a lean-to: the parapet plain Perpendicular, with a rich cornice, having flowers inserted in a hollow moulding: the north door and porch are plain Perpendicular, with a battlement.



Window, South Side c. 1290.

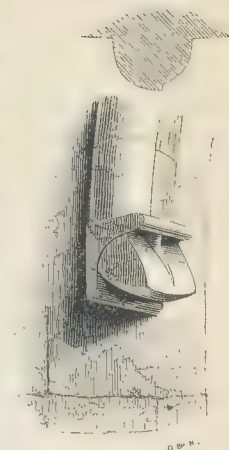


Buttress, South Side, c. 1290.



The Font, c. 1450

The south aisle is mostly Decorated, with a very good Early Decorated window at the east end, and another on the south side next to it; there are three other Early Decorated windows, of two lights, not foliated, with the roll-moulding for a dripstone, terminated by masks; between them are low flat buttresses, dying into the wall at about half the height of the windows; a good Decorated stringcourse along the wall under the windows continued round the buttresses; a fourth window is also Decorated, but shorter than the others, and with the lights foliated; the westernmost window on this side is Perpendicular, of three lights; the south door is also Perpendicular, with bold mouldings and a square head over it, the dripstone having shields for terminations.

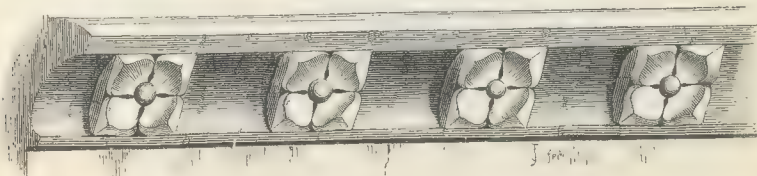


Dripstone Termination. c. 1290

The Font, placed at the west end of the nave, is good Perpendicular, raised on three steps, and has been carefully restored; the seats are mostly open oak benches, with good carved ends, but there are some high deal pews, and the aisles are spoiled by galleries.

The Tower is situated at the west end of the north aisle; it is good Early Perpendicular, with battlement and cornice; the belfry windows are large, of three lights; the stair-turret attached to the north-east angle is square below and octagon above; there are arches opening into the Church on the south and east sides, but now plastered up, and small diagonal buttresses on the two western angles.

Opposite the Church are the shaft and base of a good Early Decorated cross, with figures under canopies round the shaft, and a foliated capital.



Cornice of the North Aisle. c. 1450

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In this part of the country the Britains did long resist the encroaching Saxons. After the kingdom of the West Saxons was established in the persons of Cerdic and Cynric, A.D. 519^y, they made several attempts to enlarge their conquests in these parts, and after the death of Cerdic, A.D. 534, Cynric had a greater progress to his arms, and from 551, for five following years gave several defeats to our midland Britains, who in the year 556, united all their strength, and at Beranbyrig, now Banbury, in this county, they fought with king Cynric, and Ceawlin his son, to regain the honour they had lost in five succeeding years; where they were so numerous as to divide their army into nine battalions, placing three in the front, a like number in the flank, and as many in the rear, with their archers and horsemen disposed according to the Roman discipline; by which conduct they so well received the fury of the Saxons, that when the night parted them, the victory was still depending^z, and though the Saxon historians conceal it, the event seems to prove a success to the Britons, who kept their fortified places in this county to the year 571^a, or as some writers say, to 580, when king Ceawlyn, and Cuthwulph his brother, fought with the Britons at Bedford, and after a defeat, took from them their strongest garrisons, of which three were in these parts, Egelesburh, Eilesten', now Ailsbury; Bennington, Benesington, now Benson; and Eymesham, Henesham, now Ensham. From which time, though this whole county was reputed within the district of Mercia, yet most of it was subject to the kings of the West Saxons^b.

[There are still considerable remains of an ancient British earthwork on the brow of a hill, near Ensham, at a short distance from the Oxford road, and plainly visible from it, about half a mile from the bridge. This was probably the fortress here mentioned.]

In 626 the Britons were still powerful in these parts, the West Saxon kings had their frontier garrisons at Cirencester and Ensham, and there were continual conflicts.

The Isis having received the Windrush flows on to *Einsham*, Saxon Eignerham, antiently a royal rill among very pleasant meadows. It was first taken from the Britains on their defeat by Cuthwulf the Saxon, and embellished with a monastery (for Benedictines,) by a nobleman named Ethelman. His foundation was confirmed by Ethelred, king of Eng-

^y Saxon Chronicle.

^a Saxon Chronicle.

^z Henry of Huntingdon, ed. Savile, p. 534.

^b Kennett, vol. i. p. 33.

land, A.D. 1005, who, in the words of the original, "signed the privilege of liberty, with the sign of the holy cross ^c."

The monastery is said in the charter of king Ethelred, to be founded "in loco celebri juxta fluvium qui vocatur *Tamis* constituto, quod ab incolis regionis illius Ennesham nuncupatur vocabulo ^d."

Here king Ethelred, by advice of Alphege and Wulstan, archbishops of York and Canterbury, held a council in 1009, wherein many decrees, both ecclesiastical and civil, were enacted. Spelman ^e calls the place where this council was held Eanham, but does not determine where it was ^f.

A.D. 1109. In the charter of renewal of Henry I. to Ensham abbey, among the possessions are enumerated the town of Ensham, and all that appertained to it in meadows, and waters, and woods ^g.

A.D. 1184. A general council was held at Ensham, at which Hugh of Grenoble was elected bishop of Lincoln, and several other solemn elections of bishops and abbots were made in the presence of the king and the archbishop ^h.

A.D. 1230. Upon a grant of the bishop of Lincoln, for observing of processions and other solemnities of Ensham Church, in obedience to the mother Church of Lincoln, in Whitsun week many of the Oxford scholars, repairing thither to see jovial doings, were assaulted by the country people, who killed some, and wounded others, and made the rest fly home in fear and danger of their lives. The bishop hearing it, excommunicated the authors and abettors of this sedition, in all the Churches of Oxfordshire, excluding them the society of all Christians, and depriving them of the benefit of confession till the feast of St. Bartholomew; the scholars also resented this injury so highly that they intermitted all lectures, and would not resume them till the offenders had undergone the severest punishments; and when they did, the bishop procured of the Pope a permission for the doctors and masters of Oxford to become lecturers and regents in any other University without any examination ⁱ.

Numerous benefactions to the abbey are recorded in Dugdale, Kennett, &c., which it is not necessary to repeat here. There is a catalogue

^c Camden's Britannia, vol. i. p. 285.

p. 295.

^d Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 259.

^g Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 265.

^e Spelman's English Councils, vol. i. p. 510.

^h Chron. Gervas., p. 1480. Kennett, vol. i. p. 199.

^f Gough's add. to Camden, vol. i.

ⁱ Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 380.

extant of the abbots, twenty-eight in number : Miles Salley, the twenty-sixth abbot, was honoured with a visit at the abbey in 1501, from prince Henry, afterwards king Henry VIII. ; this abbot was subsequently bishop of Llandaff, and held the abbey *in commendam*. The last abbot was Anthony Kitchen, who with his prior, sub-prior, and thirteen monks subscribed to the king's supremacy, and surrendered the abbey in 1539, 30th Henry VIII., upon the promise of an allowance of £135 6s. 8d. *per annum*. He was soon afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff.

At the time of the suppression the revenues of the abbey were valued, according to Dugdale, at £441 12s. 2d., equal to about £9,000 per annum of our money. The site of the abbey was granted in the 35th of Henry VIII., to Sir Edward Northe, knight, and William Darcy. In the 37th of Henry VIII. it was again granted out to Edward, earl of Derby ; after passing through a younger branch of that family, it came to a nephew, Sir Edward Stanley, K.B., one of whose coheirs was Venetia, wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments. Subsequently it passed, in 1626, to James Lord Strange, son to William, Earl of Derby, who married Charlotte, daughter to Claude Tremoville, Duke of Tours, who had with her £24,000 in portion, in consideration of £6,000 of which sum his father settled the manor of Ensham on Philip, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Ralph Crew, and Sir Thomas Posthumous Hobby, in trust for the said Charlotte. It was subsequently purchased by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, and has continued in that family to the present day ; the Duke of Marlborough is the lay impropiator.

Of this once magnificent abbey the last remnant was pulled down by Mr. Druce, in 1843 ; it was a small but elegant doorway, with an ogee head, Decorated mouldings and dripstone. A part of the foundations may still be traced under the greensward of a meadow at a short distance to the west of the Church. A considerable portion of the buildings appears to have remained, though in ruins, up to near the end of the last century : there is an engraving of the west end, with two towers, and a large Decorated window of seven lights between them, and part of a Norman cloister, in the *Description of England and Wales*, 1769, vol. vii. p. 245.

HANDBOROUGH.

PATRONAGE
OF
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

St. Peter and St. Paul.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK,
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

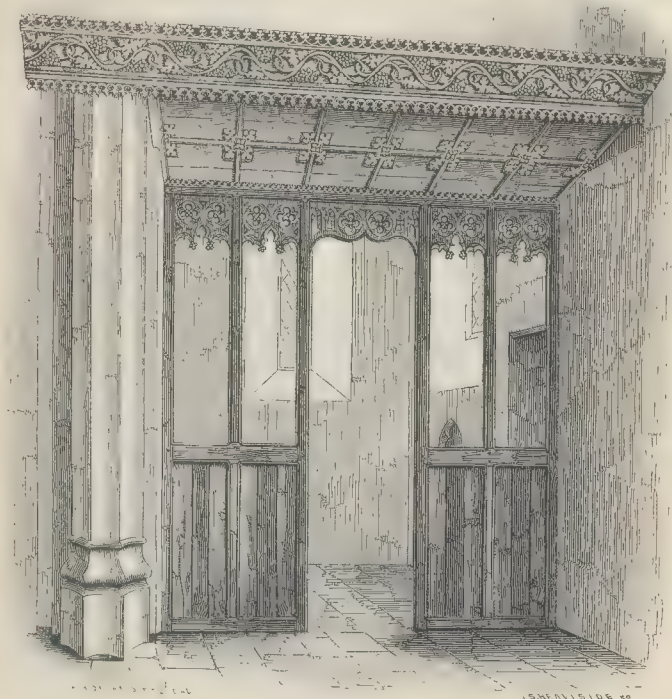


A FINE Church, mostly Perpendicular, with good tower and spire, plan oblong, with two aisles.

The CHANCEL is originally Early English, but the east window is an insertion of debased Perpendicular work, square-headed, with a transom, four lights, not foliated. There is a round-headed niche in the north side which was probably an aumbrye.

On the south side are two lancet windows, with the roll moulding as a string under them; and a sepulchral recess, under which has been inserted the brass of Alexander Belsyre, the first president of St. John's College, with an inscription in Latin and English.

The Chancel-arch is Early English, with three engaged shafts, having round capitals well moulded. The roof is nearly flat, with purlins, and horizontal tie-beams. The aisles of the Chancel have square-headed Perpendicular windows; in the south aisle there is also a plain round-headed narrow light, and a piscina, with an ogee head, trefoiled. The rood-loft is perfect across the



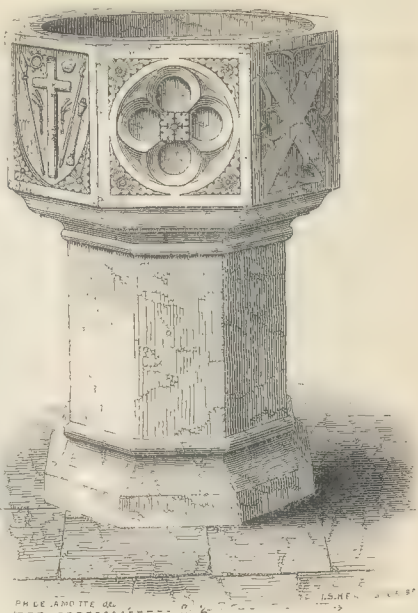
The Rood-loft, c. 1460.

aisles, with a staircase still open in the outer wall of the south aisle; across the Chancel-arch the rood-screen only remains, with a crest of the Tudor flower, and mouldings enriched with foliage; the portion across the north aisle is older than the others, which are rather debased imitations of it; the whole retains a good deal of the ancient painting and gilding.

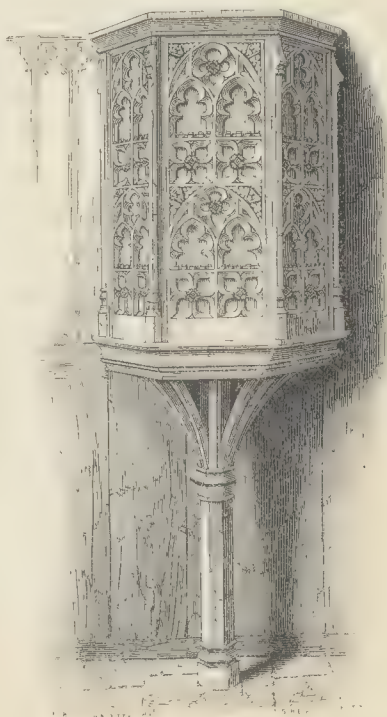
The NAVE is Perpendicular, and has three arches on each side, the pillars slender, octagonal, and hollowed on the alternate faces; caps plain moulded, arches recessed, hollowed. The clerestory has three square-headed three-light windows on each side. The roof is of low pitch, with horizontal tie-beams and pendants resting on corbels.

The Font is good Perpendicular, octagonal, with quatrefoiled panels; one containing a cross, with the emblems of the Crucifixion, the others a square flower in the centre of the quatrefoil: two of the sides are plain, one has been so originally, the other has been repaired: the shaft is plain, with good base-mouldings.

The Pulpit is good Perpendicular, of oak, panelled; it is placed at the south-east corner of the nave. The seats are mostly good old open oak benches, but a few enclosed pews have crept into the south aisle of the Chancel, and a few doors to the old pews have been introduced at the west end of the nave.

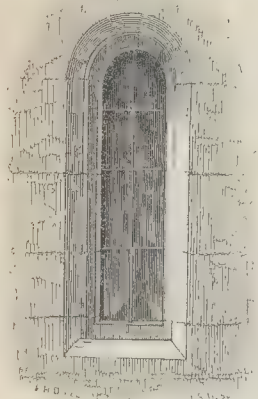


The Font, c 1460

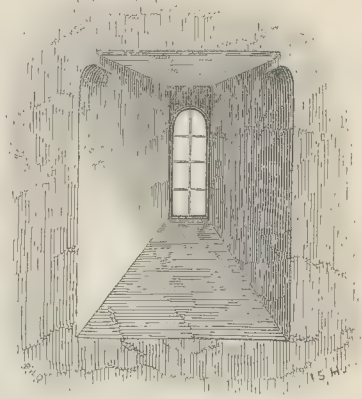


The Pulpit c 1460.

The outer walls are Norman, and have retained their original doorways, and some of the small Norman windows, but most of the windows are square-headed Perpendicular insertions. One of the Norman windows, near the north door, is a very small



Exterior.

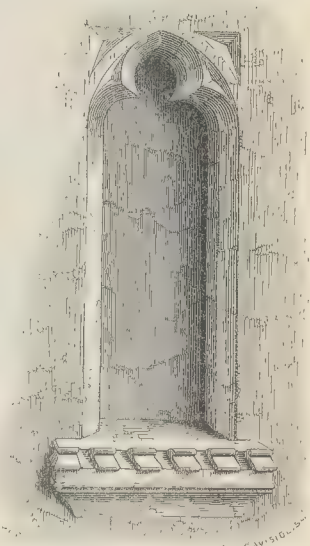


Interior.

NORMAN WINDOW.

narrow round-headed light, widely splayed to a flat trefoiled inner arch.

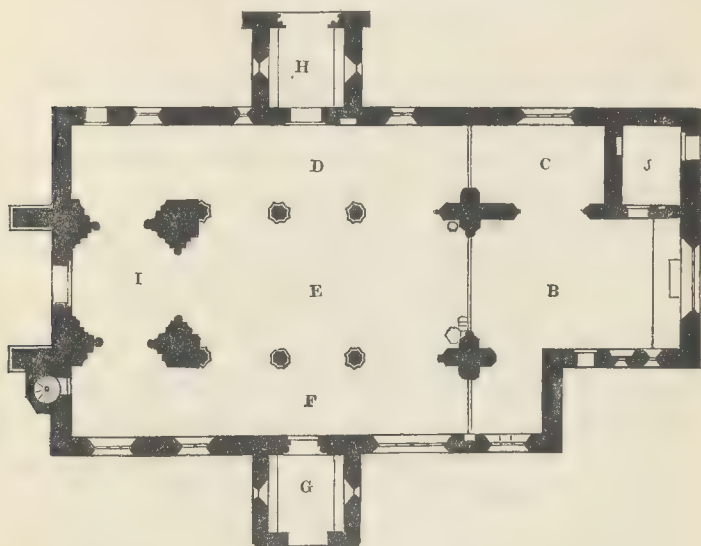
On the east side of the south door is an elegant Perpendicular niche, with a battlemented moulding along the sill of it. The outer doorway of the north porch is Early English, with three engaged shafts on each side, of which the centre ones are gone; the arch thrice recessed. The inner doorway is Norman, round-headed, with massive engaged shafts; the edge of the arch has a bold round moulding, and over that the zigzag. The tympan is filled with a rude sculpture of St. Peter sitting with a key in his right hand; on his left is the Lamb and Cross, on the right a lion. The inner doorway of the south porch is Norman, round-headed, with roll-moulding and large engaged shafts, the head filled up with an obtuse triangular door-head, the tympan plain. The vestry is at the east end of the north



Niche

Chancel-aisle, entered by a pointed door from the Chancel: there are the remains of a square-headed Perpendicular window at the east end, under which a door has been formed.

The TOWER is square, and has three stages: the west window is Perpendicular, of three lights, cinquefoiled: the west door has a square dripstone, with trefoils in the spandrels: in the upper stage are four windows of two lights, trefoiled. The spire is octangular, with round mouldings on the angles: at the bottom, on the cardinal sides, are four, ogee-headed windows of two lights, trefoiled: on the other sides are four small lancets, half way up the spire: the bells are five in number. The tower-arch is Early English, with the ringing-loft open to the Church, serving also as a western gallery.



The Plan.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
B. Chancel	27	6	by	16	8
C. North Chapel	17	10	by	10	3
D. North Aisle	50	0	by	8	10
E. Nave	34	0	by	15	0
F. South Aisle	50	0	by	8	10
G. South Porch	9	8	by	9	8
H. North Porch	9	0	by	9	8
I. Tower	14	0	by	14	0
J. Vestry	10	0	by	6	8

In the north-west corner of the Church-yard stands the ruin of a mausoleum of the Boucher family, built about the beginning of the last century, which now belongs to the Duke of Marlborough; it is without a roof, and in a dilapidated state. In the Church-yard, near the principal entrance of the Church, there is a small stone cross, used as a head-stone to a grave; it appears to be of the fifteenth century, and is a valuable example for imitation: these small crosses are said to have been generally used in former times, but they are now very rarely to be met with.



HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday survey, "Haneberge" is enumerated as part of the land of Gisleberti de Gand—"Hanborough¹."

The Church of Handborough was given to the abbey of Reading, by Simon de Sen Liz, earl of Northampton, in 1147.

Symon de Sen Liz comes Norhamtoniæ ep'o Linc. archid. baronibus, justiciariis, vicecom. ministris, clericis, laicis et omnibus sanctæ ecclesiæ filiis per Oxenefordsyram constitutis salutem. Sciant omnes tam præsentes quam futuri me dedisse et concessisse et in perpetuæ possessionis elemosinam confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Rading pro salute anime mee et parentum meorum ecclesiam de Hanebergha cum terris et decimis et omnibus ecclesiæ pertinentibus sicut rex Henricus dedit et concessit in vita sua. Unde volo et precipio quod ecclesia de Rading et monachi eam in perpetuum possideant, et in pace teneant. Hii sunt testes hujus cartæ. Ricardus de Camvil, &c.^m

Handborough, according to a patent of the 5th of Edward II., contained a messuage and carucate of land, which were held by the service of keeping the gate of the manor-house of Woodstock for the space of forty days in the year in time of warⁿ.

¹ Kennett, vol. i. p. 92.

^m Kennett, vol. i. p. 140.

ⁿ Skelton's Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred, p. 8.

The living of Handborough was given to St. John's College by William Sandys, Esq., at the instance of Archbishop Laud. It is valued in the Liber Regis, temp. Hen. VIII. at £11 6s.; the present value, according to the return to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £353.

Handborough is noted for the Selenites, or moon stone, which have been found in great plenty in digging of wells near this place^o.

THE FOLLOWING MONUMENTS WERE IN THIS CHURCH IN WOOD'S TIME.

Against the north wall of the Chancell a marble tablet to Margaret Clarke, wife of Humphrey Clarke, Esq., of Woodchurch and Kingsnoth, in Kent, who died September 18, 1542. This Monument was erected by Sir Simon Clarke of Salford, in Com. Warw., in memory of his grandmother, a^o. 1632.

On the S. wall a Monument to the memory of Jane Culpepper, widdow of Walter Culpepper, Esq., 1636.

On a brass plate on the ground under the former, Anne Culpepper, obiit 3^o Aprilis, 1580.

On another by the former, Walter Culpepper, obiit 13 Aprilis, 1616.

On another brass plate by this last, Mary Culpepper, died 19 Aug^t 1593.

Within a arch in the S. wall of the Chancel is a brass plate affixed: thereon the picture of a man lying along in his winding sheet, and under him this, Obiit Alexand. Belsire, 13 die Julii, Anno Dni 1567. (See p. 152.)

On a brass plate on the ground in the same Chancel, Johanna Mericke uxor Mauriti Merick Generosi, obiit 17 Apr. 1617.

In the body of the Church in the middle, is a brass plate upon the ground, whereon is a woman between 2 men, under them 3 boys and 4 girls, between them this inscription: Pray for the souls of Chr. Ford and Jane his wife, and for the soul of Thomas Wheeler, her first husband, and for all her children's souls: on whose souls Jesus have mercy.

In a Chapell on the S. side of the Church, in a window thereof, are the pictures of 3 men and 3 women: over them this inscription; Orate pro bono statu Ricardi Snareston ceterorumque qui reparaverunt istam fenestram, An dni 1453.

In the same window the pictures of 3 men and their wives, under them these: Willm Bayly ... uxor ejus. Richard Snareston ... Margaret uxor ejus. Thomas Roch ... Tibott uxor ejus.

In a S. window of the Church, the picture of a man praying; under it, Orate pro Johanne Sprot^k.

^o Magna Britannia, vol. iv. p. 380.

these monuments, whether of brass or

^k Wood's MS. E. 1. fol. 65. Most of

of glass, are now alike destroyed.

INSCRIPTION IN LATIN AND ENGLISH ON THE SEPULCHRAL BRASS
TO ALEXANDER BELSYRE.

Hoc quod es, ipse fui, mortalis, uterque perinde
Mortuus, ac fato tu moriere tuo.
Sic ergo vivas, ut cum moriere, superstes
Vita sit in cœlis non moritura tibi.

That thou art now, the same was I;
And thou likewise shall suer dye:
Live so that when thou hence dost wend
Thou mayest have blysse that hath no end.

ON THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CHANCEL IS PAINTED THIS INSCRIPTION:

M. S.

Sanctissimi Regis et Martyris Caroli
Siste viator

Luge. Obmutesce. Mirari.

Memento Caroli illius

Nominis pariter et Pietatis insignissimi Primi

Magnæ Britanniae Regis

Qui Rebellium Perfidiâ primò deceptus

Dein Perfidorum Rabie percussus

Inconcussus tamen Legum et Fidei

Defensor

Schismaticorum Tyrannidi succubuit

Anno

Salutis humanæ MDCXLVIII.

Servitutis nostræ } Primo
Fœlicitatis suæ }

Coronâ terrestri spoliatus Cœlesti donatus

Sileant autem perituræ Tabellæ

Perlege Reliquias, verè sacras

Carolinas

In Quéis

Sui Mnemosynem, ære perenniozem

Vivaciùs exprimit

Illa Illa.

EIKON ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

COOMBE.

ATTACHED TO THE
RECTORY
OF
LINCOLN COLLEGE,
OXFORD.

St. Lawrence.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	32	10	by	16	12
Nave	48	0	by	27	10
Tower	14	6	by	11	0

A good Perpendicular Church, with a tower at the west end covered with ivy.

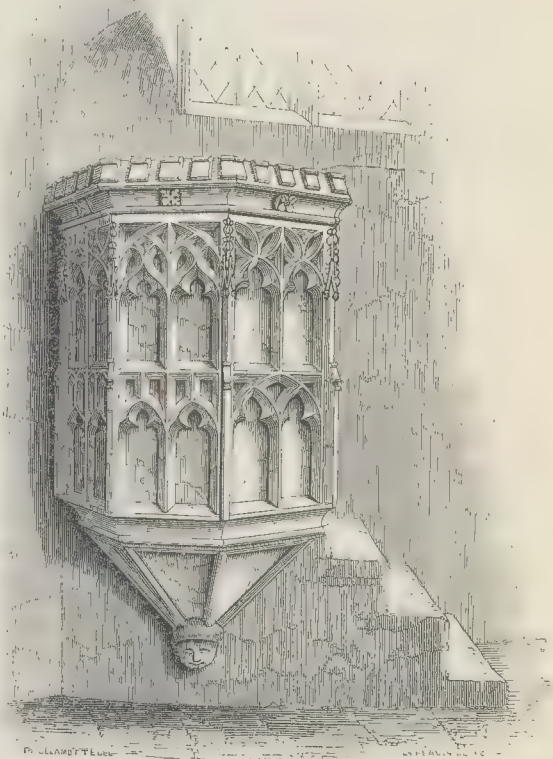
The CHANCEL is Perpendicular; the east window very wide, with a flat arch, five lights, with Perpendicular tracery, some good bits of old stained glass in the head, and good dripstone terminations; the side windows are square-headed, and on the south side there is a small Perpendicular door with a square label: the roof has a plastered ceiling, coved with ribs and bosses. The sedilia are good Perpendicular, with ogee canopies, the shafts detached, with trefoiled arches connecting them with the wall. A Perpendicular piscina, trefoil-headed, has the drain and basin very perfect. The rood-arch is plain but good, springs from plain corbels; on the north side of the rood-arch is the rood-staircase,



The Chancel door, A D. 1395

with its two doors; on the south side a good Decorated niche, with the ball-flower in the mouldings and an ogee head; this appears to have been built in, from an earlier building. The rood-screen has some good tracery remaining of Decorated forms, but is Perpendicular.

The NAVE has three Perpendicular windows on each side, all of three lights; most of them have remains of stained glass in the heads: the roof is of very low pitch, but open to the timbers and boards, covered with lead, the remains of old work, but much decayed and patched; one of the corbels has a shield, with the letter T upon it. On the north side of the nave, under the easternmost window, is a good stone pulpit, springing from a corbel-head; it is panelled and rich. The font is Perpendicular, panelled.

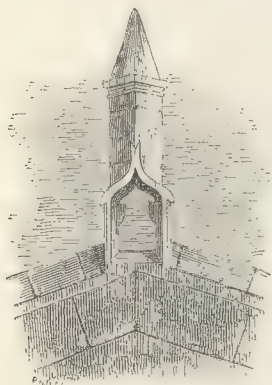


The Stone Pulpit A.D. 1395

The font is Perpendicular, with square pinnacles on the angles; the windows have good dripstones, terminated by heads; the tracery of these windows is bold and well defined, the jambs recessed, and the mouldings deep, and more than commonly well wrought. They form a striking contrast to the windows of the chapel of Lincoln College, which are superficial and meagre. The doorway and door are good Perpendicular, with a square dripstone over, having good returns: the return is

in a diamond form, like that over the entrance into the common-room of Lincoln College, and such a return as is to be found in Eton College, all built in the reign of Henry VI. The tower-arch is fine, though now boarded up; it ought to be re-opened. The north porch is Perpendicular, with a stone roof, and arched ribs; the south porch is turned into a vestry.

On the east gable of the nave is a sanctus-bell turret, of a peculiar but not very elegant form; the finial is gone, and



Sanctus-bell turret.



Cross on East Gable

it does not appear to have had crockets: there is a good Perpendicular parapet to the nave, panelled, with quatrefoils.

On the east gable of the Chancel is an elegant cross of early Perpendicular work.

The Tower has a battlement and pinnacles; the windows are good Perpendicular. The Church is much covered with ivy, the situation and the general effect very good: in the Church-yard is an Altar-tomb, with quatrefoils.

Adjoining to the Church is the rectory-house, which has a battlement, and bay windows with foliated heads, in the style of the fifteenth century. The frontage towards the south was built by the late, and has been embattled towards the east and west by the present rector: it is of considerable extent, and the buildings towards the north and west are coeval, if not prior to the foundation of Lincoln College, of which Society the rectory of Coombe is not only an appropriate benefice, but part of the dotation of Rotherham, the second founder, and is subject to the

foundation statutes. The chaplain's house, in common with the rectory-house, is contiguous, and opens into the Church-yard; and the Church of Coombe, together with the rectory of Twyford, Berks, and the rectory of All Saints and St. Michael's, Oxford, and that of St. Mildred, Oxon, constitute the rectory of the Blessed Mary and all Saints, Lincoln.

There is a view of the Church and rectory-house of Coombe in Skelton's Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

The word Cwmm in the British, signifying *vallis* or *convallis*, as doth also Cumbe and Combe in the Saxon, as at Combe in this county of Oxon., though the Church be now upon the hill, yet was the Church first built in the deep adjoining valley, at the east end of the water-mill, in a ground called Bury Orchard, where the foundations of buildings, and limits of the Churchyard are still visible, (in the time of Kennett,) from which place the materials were removed, and the present Church erected on the hill, A.D. 1395, which Church of Cumbe was given by Maud the Empress, to the monks of Eynesham, in this county ^p.

In digging a grave, May 17, 1823, were found some coins of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and a beautiful ring of pure gold, with a large ruby set on the top, weighing nearly a quarter of an ounce. It is in the possession of the Rev. C. Rose, then chaplain ^q.

^p Kennett, vol. i. p. 149.

^q Skelton's Oxford, p. 6.

STONESFIELD.

PATRON.

St. James.

DEANERY

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

OF WOOTTON.

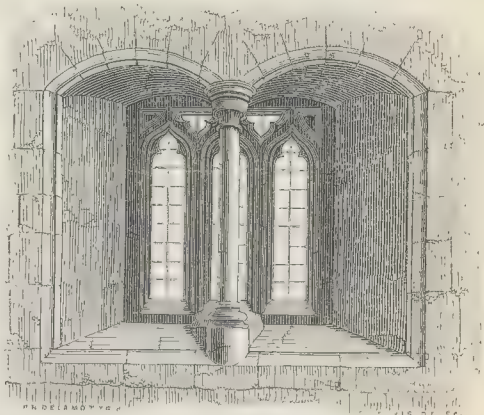
	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	25	0	by	14	0
Nave	23	4	by	20	0
South Aisle	24	0	by	7	11
North aisle of Nave, modern.					
N. aisle of Chancel	22	4	by	11	8
Tower	9	0	by	9	
Thickness of wall .	3	3			

CHANCEL—The east window is Decorated, of three lights, good, with modern stained glass; on the south side are two good small Decorated windows, of two lights, with quatrefoils in the head, widely splayed within; one is of the regular Decorated form, the other has Perpendicular lines in the head, but is Decorated, and the labels of both are the same, consisting of a good Decorated roll-moulding, with short returns dying into the wall. There is a small piscina, with an ogee head, foliated. The Chancel-arch is Early English, pointed, trebly recessed, hollowed, with shafts in the jambs, two attached, the middle one detached; the caps ornamented with the stiff-leaf foliage.



Window on the South side of the Chancel, c. 1360.

The NAVE has on the south side two Early English arches, doubly recessed, pointed, chamfered, the central pillar massive, clustered, with plain moulded caps and bases; the western respond is the same; the eastern has the mouldings continued to the ground; the label is plain, chamfered, terminated by heads. The south aisle has two small Decorated windows, and a small trefoil-headed piscina. The north aisle is modern, the old arches having been cut away. The west window is a small oblong loop, widely splayed. The south door and porch are modern, and very bad. The roof of the south aisle is a plain lean-to, not original; the roofs of the nave and north aisle are concealed by a flat plaster ceiling; the roof of the Chancel is also ceiled, but the high pitch is preserved. The pulpit is Elizabethan. There is a good piece of screen-work plastered up between the Chancel and aisle. The north aisle of the Chancel is Early English, now parted off as a school-room. The east window is a good triple lancet, with clustered shafts on the edges of the slips of wall which divide them, and are widely splayed; the caps and bases have good plain Early English mouldings. The north window is of three lights, Decorated, square-headed, with well-moulded mullions; on the inside, this window has two segmental arches on



North Window, Interior.



North Window, Exterior.

a detached Early English shaft; it has been a two-light Early English lancet window: the slip of wall cut away, and a Decorated window inserted on the outside, but the inside preserved. The roof of this aisle or chapel is plain Perpendicular.

The tower-arch is Early English, with a square-headed trefoil door to the staircase. The walls are Early English, with late Perpendicular windows inserted, and a Perpendicular upper story added, with good windows and a battlement.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

The most remarkable antiquity of this place is the Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in 1711 and 12; a description of which was published in 1713, by the Rev. John Pointer, chaplain of Merton College, who gives the following account of the discovery and situation. "On the 25th January 1711-12, as a country farmer, one George Hannes, was ploughing his land, his ploughshare happened to hit upon some foundation stones, amongst which he turned up an Urn, which made the farmer have the curiosity of searching further, whereupon he discovered a large and entire antient tessellated Roman pavement, 35 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, not above two feet under ground That part of the field where it was discovered is called Chest-hill-acre in some old leases of this land, being a rising ground about half a furlong from the old Roman Akeman street way, and about three furlongs off Stunsfield town." There is an engraving of the outlines of the chief figures in the pavement, as a frontispiece to Mr. Pointer's tract, which he concludes to be the youthful Bacchus, crowned with ivy, with his panther. Hearne has a long dissertation on this pavement, prefixed to the eighth volume of his edition of Leland's Itinerary; he imagines the figures to be Apollo, with his lyre in his hand, and a wild beast at his feet. [No remains of this are at present to be found, unless the Roman villa in the adjoining parish of Northleigh is that intended.]

In the time of Henry III., according to the Testa de Neville, the living of Stonesfield belonged to the king, and was valued at ij marcs.

In the time of Henry VIII., according to the Valor Ecclesiasticus, it was a Rectory valued at iiij*l.* xii*s.* viij*d.*; Philip Apprice being then Rector. In 1731 it was in the patronage of the Duchess of Marlborough, and in 1771 of the Duke, being then valued at 40*l.* per annum. The present value, according to the returns to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £139.

WILCOTE.

PATRON.
MRS. PICKERING.

St. Peter.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



West end of Wilcote Church.

	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	13	9	by	16	4
Nave	31	8	by	19	3
Porch	8	6	by	8	6

A SMALL Decorated Church or Chapel, without aisles or tower ; it has had a bell-turret, or gable at the west end, which is now destroyed.

The CHANCEL is very wide, and the walls low, with a high gable ; at the east end is a small Decorated window of three lights, with the heads foliated, and the spandrils pierced under one arch, obtuse, with the roll-moulding for a dripstone on the exterior ; a plain string along the wall under the window ; the walls are of rough stone, the dressings ashlar : in the interior this window

has a flat segmental arch with a deep hollow in the head. The south window is a small lancet, widely splayed through a very thick wall. The south door is small, with a flat trefoiled head. The Chancel-arch is small, pointed, doubly recessed, chamfered, springing from Decorated corbel-heads; one has the chin-cloth, the other the hair spread out and curled round in the style of Edward II.

The NAVE has at the west end, two Decorated windows of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, the eyes not open; the windows are of very good proportions, not much splayed, with a slight hollow in the head. The side windows, one only on each side, are of two lights, Decorated, with the eyes pierced on the sides of the quatrefoil. On the south side there has been a chapel, of which the arch remains; the window under it having been rebuilt. On the south side also is a Norman door, plain, with cushion caps and billets under the label: the north door is Decorated, with plain mouldings, two ogees, with an early label, almost Early English.

The Porch is quite plain, but original Decorated work, with stone benches: the exterior of the west end is very good, it has a buttress in the middle, and the base of a bell-turret, the upper part of which has been destroyed.

The Font is a modern marble basin and pillar, placed under the arch of the Norman door, which is blocked up. The pews are modern, partly open and partly plain enclosed; there is a raised place for singers, but no gallery. The roofs are concealed by coved ceilings, which, with the walls, are thoroughly whitewashed.

I.H.P.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

The manor formerly belonged to the ancient family of Wilcotes; subsequently, to Sir William Pope, who was created a baronet by James I., by the style of Sir William Pope of Wilcot^r.

In the time of Henry VIII. the Rectory of Wyvelcote was valued in the Valor Ecclesiasticus at liijs. iiij*d*; John Leversage being then Rector. In 1682 the patronage belonged to John Cary, gent.; in 1733 to Richard Cary, Esq.; in 1761 and 1774 to Elizabeth Wellington, widow.

^r Skelton's Oxford, Wootton Hundred, p. 6.

NORTHLEIGH.

PATRONAGE
OF
THE CROWN.

St. Mary.

DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



A MIXED Church with two aisles and two chapels, and a tower at the west end.

The CHANCEL is modernized in the Italian style, with an Altar-screen painted and gilt. The east window is good Decorated, but entirely concealed by this modern work; two good Decorated shafts of the old Chancel-arch are preserved, but the Chancel is now extended further westward, and parted from the nave by a Grecian wooden screen; it has early ridge tiles, and a good Decorated cross on the east gable.



EAST WINDOW

The NAVE has two transition Norman pointed arches on each side, the edges merely chamfered off; the two central pillars are round, with Norman caps and bases, but the responds are quite plain.

The old Norman Font, with a square basin, is in the Church-yard, on the west side of the porch, serving as a *water-butt*. The present font is of wood, square and panelled, with a Grecian cover, under which is a marble mortar, and inside of that a blue and white basin.

The south aisle has Perpendicular square-headed windows, one with good tracery, the others plain: the south door is good Norman, with a bold round bead, and the billet-moulding, and shafts with Norman caps and bases; under this round arch is a Perpendicular arch, with the ogee and hollow mouldings, and reversed chamfer terminations in the place of imposts; the jambs plain and square edged.

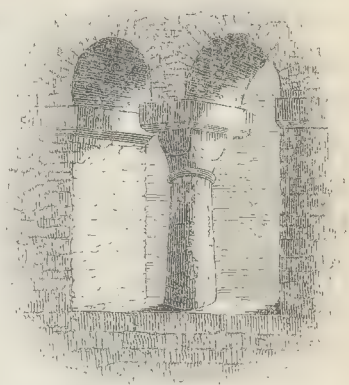


South Door.

The north aisle has a plain Perpendicular door, and a modern chapel of rich Italian work added on the north side, filled with monuments of the Perrot family; at the east end of the north aisle is a very rich Perpendicular chapel, with a fan-tracery vault; the windows late Perpendicular, with considerable remains of stained glass: there is a small Perpendicular piscina marking the situation of the Altar. On the south side of this chapel, under the arch, between it and the Chancel, is a very fine Perpendicular tomb, with two recumbent figures in alabaster, a knight in armour, with the collar of S.S.S.; the lady with a rich turban and reticulated head-dress, and also with the collar of S.S.S., &c.; the canopy over the tomb is a fine Perpendicular ogee, with bold crockets, pinnacles, and finial; the weepers are destroyed, but the niches remain, though mutilated; the figures are Lord and Lady Wilcot. Attached to this monument are two small figures of Angels, holding shields of arms; on one is

a spread eagle, on the other three cockle-shells, with an engrailed band.

The TOWER has very massive walls of rubble, and seems of early character, with arches pierced through the walls under it at a subsequent period; there is some long and short work, but concealed by rough-cast; the western arch is fine Early English, richly moulded; the side arches are plain, many times recessed; the west window under the tower is Decorated, of two lights; on the first floor the windows are plain Norman loops; the belfry windows are Norman, of two lights, with a balustre, supporting a long stone through the wall, corresponding with the imposts; the arches are of rough stone. This tower is by some supposed to be Saxon, but appears to agree with other Norman work. The roof is modern, and there is a Perpendicular battlement: the tower contains four bells, and on each side of the tower is a small penthouse, as if for a bell, but long disused. On the east side of the tower are the weather-mouldings of the original high-pitched roof, and on the west side the same, shewing that the Church must formerly have extended further in that direction; the impost of a Norman arch in the wall also shews that this western part had an aisle.



Belfry Window.

I.H.P.



Cross on the East Wall.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday survey, Lege, or Northleigh, formed part of the grant of Roger de Iveri^s.

In 1149 we find Northleya mentioned as part of the barony of Hokenorton, transferred by Robert de Oiley to Oseney^t.

A.D. 1227. 11 and 12 Henry III. Robert earl of Dreux in right of his wife baron of S. Walery, and lord of the manor of Ambrosden, presented to the church of North Leigh com. Oxon^u.

A.D. 1277. 5, 6. Edw. I. Ricardus Linc. ep'us religiosus viris abb'i et conv. de Hegles, ord. Cisterc. salut. Cum nobilis vir d'n's Edmundus com. Cornub. cujus predecessores domum vestram fundaverunt et bonis propriis dotaverunt divine pietatis intuitu numerum monachorum ad augmentum divini cultus augeri desiderans in eadem nobis humilime supplicaverit ut de Hamelhamstede et de Northle n're dioc. eccl'ias cum capellis de Bovendone et Slaverdene dicte eccl'ie de Hamelhamstede spectantibus, quarum advocaciones vobis liberaliter concessit ut adjectione decem monachorum vestri conventus sacer numerus amplietur, domui v're appropriare curaremus—prescriptas eccl'ias vobis et succ. v'ris in pios et proprios usus—concedimus—salvis archid'o Hunt. 5. sol. annuis pro eccl'ia de Hemelhamstede et archid'o Oxon. 4. sol. ann. de eccl'ia de Northle—pro recompensatione juris sequestri sui in eisdem. dat. 7 kal. Mart. 1277. pont. 20^x.

Joh. Linc. ep'us confirmat 6. id. Jun. 1303. Ordinatio vic. de Northle sequitur. Reg. Dalderby.

Mr. Price, of the Bodleian Library, had a very ancient seal in brass, one inch broad, inscribed Sigillū Thome de Wylcote Armigeri, with his arms, viz., an eagle with wings, which had long been preserved at Wilcot-house. The same coat occurs in the neighbouring Church of Northleigh, where is a beautiful chantry Chapel belonging to the family, containing an Altar-tomb highly embellished. Both Chapel and tomb appear to have been executed about the reign of Henry VI.^y

There is a plate of "The Wilcotes' Effigies" in this Church, in Skelton's Oxfordshire.

^s Kennett, vol. i. p. 91.

^t Kennett, vol. i. p. 142.

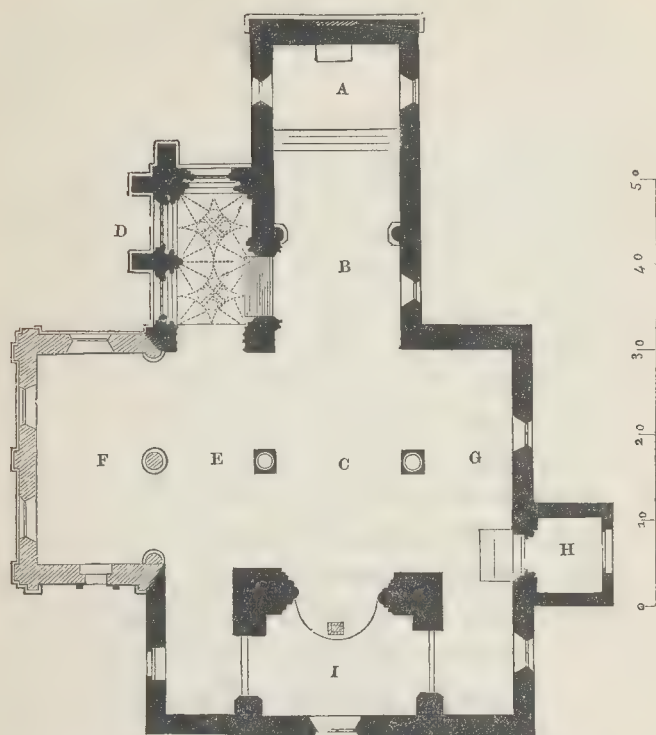
^u Ex. Regist. Linc. ap. Kennett, vol. i.

p. 284.

^x Kennett, vol. i. p. 408.

^y Warton's History of Kiddingdon, p. 38.

THE PLAN.



	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
A. Altar Platform.					
B. Chancel	36	0	by	14	9
C. Nave	24	2	by	15	6
D. Wilcote Chapel.	18	10	by	8	3
E. North Aisle	24	2	by	8	6
F. Perrot Chapel	23	11	by	15	7
G. South Aisle	25	5	by	10	3
H. South Porch	8	8	by	7	4
I. Tower	18	0	by	12	6

SOUTHLEIGH.

A CHAPEL ANNEXED TO STANTON HARCOURT VICARAGE.

PATRON.

BISHOP OF OXFORD.

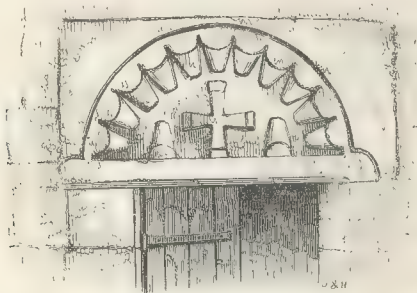
St. James.

DEANERY

OF WOODSTOCK.

HUNDRED

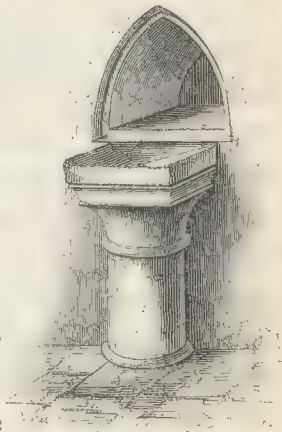
OF WOOTTON.



Head of the Chancel door.

A NEAT Perpendicular Church, with some portions of early work in the Chancel; an aisle on the north side only, and a tower at the west end.

The CHANCEL walls are transition Norman, and one window of that character remains on the north side of the Altar; there are also Norman strings on all the walls; a transition Norman piscina on a column, and plain brackets for the Altar. The east and south windows are late Perpendicular insertions; there is a small door on the south side, over which are some singular Norman ornaments, cut on the face of the stone. The south window is Perpendicular, of three lights, the heads not foliated, with a square dripstone, under



Piscina.

which is a curious and rich piece of work, resembling a Decorated parapet of wavy lines, foliated; it seems probable that this window is imitation Gothic, of the time of James I. The Altar platform is raised two steps: on the



Head of South Window in Chancel.

north side there is a Perpendicular arch opening into an aisle. The Chancel-arch is Early English, plain, pointed, with moulded imposts. The staircase to the rood-loft remains.

The north aisle of the Chancel is Perpendicular; the east window of three lights, pointed; the north window square-headed, of three lights, cinquefoiled, with fragments of stained glass, consisting of stars, in the cusps; there are also some fragments of stained glass in the east window of the Chancel, and a Perpendicular screen across the en-



trance to both the Chancel and the aisle; over it is an Italian cornice, put on in 1710, and the arms of Queen Anne stuck up in the arch. The Chancel was ceiled at the same date. A poors'-box still remains near the font, with two locks.

The NAVE has on the north side three good Perpendicular arches, recessed, with deep hollow and ogee mouldings, and shafts, with octagon caps and cases. There are two south windows, Perpendicular, of three lights; one has the tracery cut out. The south door and porch are good plain Perpendicular; the doorway has hollow mouldings, and the dripstone is terminated by heads; the door is of old oak, with Perpendicular hinges and iron-work, and a large wooden lock, with a curious key; the porch has a plain open timber roof, with the cornice moulded and embattled. In the porch are the remains of a niche or stoup for holy water.

The north aisle has three good Perpendicular square-headed windows; the east window pointed, Perpendicular, of three lights.

The roof is original Perpendicular work, a lean-to, with moulded beams, and good corbel-heads. On the south side of the nave is a good Perpendicular bracket. The roof of the nave is flat, put on in 1812.

The FONT is good Perpendicular, panelled, with two steps; it stands under the middle arch, opposite the south door. The seats are partly good old oak, and open, and partly modern enclosed deal pews.

The TOWER is Perpendicular, the arch plain, pointed, and recessed, with the edges chamfered, the chamfers continued to the ground, without shafts or bases: it is open to the Church, and has a very good effect: the tower contains three bells and a sanctus, and is surmounted by a battlement, with good Perpendicular cornice, and gurgoyles at the angles; there is a square stair-turret on the north side; the side walls have also Perpendicular battlements and cornices: there is a cross on the east gable of the Chancel.

The old manor-house, near the Church, has a good Perpendicular fire-place, some oak panelling, with good mouldings, and barge-boards to the porch. On the green, near the Church-yard, the remains of a cross are still visible, consisting of three steps.

John Wesley preached his first sermon in this Church. His friend, John Gambold, was the Vicar of Stanton Harcourt. The Wesleyans of the present day make frequent visits to the spot which was the first scene of his multifarious labours.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the Domesday survey, Lege, or South Leigh, formed part of the grant of Roger de Iveri^z.

A.D. 1147. 12 and 13, King Stephen. The Chaple of South Leigh, in com. Oxon., was granted by Richard de Camvil, to the abbey of Rading^a.

^z Kennett, vol. i. p. 91.

^a Cartular. Abbat. de Radinges MS. b. 169. ap. Kennett, vol. i. p. 140.

STANTON HARCOURT.

PATRON,
THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

St. Michael.

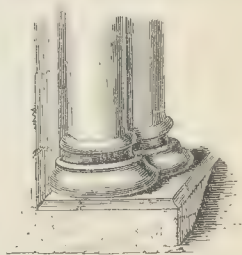
DEANERY
OF WOODSTOCK.
HUNDRED
OF WOOTTON.



	FT.	IN.		FT.	IN.
Chancel	44	0	by	18	3
Harcourt Chapel	27	9	by	15	6
North Transept	24	0	by	20	0
Tower	17	0	by	16	3
South Transept.	24	0	by	20	0
Nave	48	0	by	23	0
Porch	9	8	by	7	9

THIS Church is cruciform in plan, the Nave is of the twelfth century, the Chancel and transepts, with the tower-arches, of the thirteenth, but the upper part of the tower added in the fifteenth, and the Harcourt chapel, or aisle, attached to the south side of the Chancel, about the same period. The walls are of rubble or rag-work, with quoins of ashlar.

The CHANCEL is a good specimen of the style of Henry III., with a fine triple lancet window at the east end; this is united within into a single window of three lights, with triple shafts on the edges, connecting the splays; the window-arches, the capitals and bases of the shafts are boldly and well moulded; the two central caps are ornamented with foliage: on the outside the three lancet lights are detached, the centre one being the highest; the dripstones are, however, connected and continued along the wall as strings, arranged something like corbie steps; there are small original buttresses at the angles, reaching only up to the lower string beneath the windows; larger and higher ones have, however, been found necessary and added at a later period: the wall having been much cracked and the arches of the two side windows having given way.



Window-shaft in the Chancel

On the north side there are six lancet windows divided into two very elegant triplets, but one of the lights is blocked up to receive a monument; on the exterior the two triplets are very distinct, though the lancets, as at the east end, are united in the inside only; there is a small round-headed Early English door on this side, now blocked up. On the south side one of the triplets also remains perfect, the other has been destroyed in the fifteenth century to make room for two Perpendicular arches opening into the Harcourt chapel, but now closed with a plastered partition. The strings along the walls, both inside and out, are good and bold Early English mouldings. Under the window, on the south side of the Altar, is a very elegant Early English piscina, with a stone shelf, and a shaft from the ground to carry

the basin : there are two small brasses on the floor, near the steps to the Altar.

On the north side of the Altar is a small monument, about four feet long, by two wide, with a tall and very rich Decorated canopy over it, on the cornice of which are shields, with the arms of several noble families^b : much of the original colouring remains on this canopy. On the Altar-tomb itself are the emblems of the Crucifixion, and five shields, which are now blank : three of these are carried by figures with scales, or feathers, having small crosses on their heads, and the hair dressed in the fashion of Edward I. This structure is supposed to have been used for the Easter sepulchre, and it is stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1841) that there are other examples in Germany of the same form. There has evidently been some alteration here, and there are remains of some previous structure in the wall. Westward of this, under an obtuse arch in the wall, is the monument of Maud, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by his second wife Avice, daughter of Lord Marmion, and wife of Sir Thomas de Harcourt, deceased 17th Richard II. In the westernmost window on this side are remains of the original stained glass, of the thirteenth century. The roof of the Chancel retains its original high pitch externally, but within it is concealed by a plaster ceiling.

The Chancel-arch is good Early English, pointed and recessed, the edges chamfered off ; with shafts, having small fillets on the face, and well-moulded caps and bases ; and a bold roll-moulding for the label.

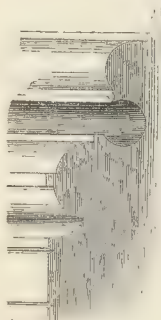
The rood-screen is perfect, and original oak-work, of the same age with the arch, the mouldings corresponding exactly with the stone-work ; the lock is also original, and worthy of notice. This is the earliest wooden rood-screen that has yet been noticed in England.

The other tower-arches are similar to the Chancel-arch ; their points are, however, cut off by a plaster ceiling : the first story of the tower is of the same age, and the approach to it is by a

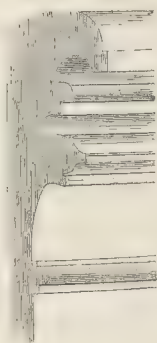
^b See a further account of this in the *Historical Notices*.



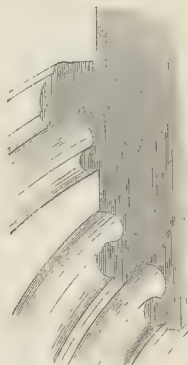
ROOD-SCREEN.



BASE OF SHAFTS.



CAPITAL OF SHAFTS



ARCH.

very elegant stair-turret in the angle of the Chancel and north transept: this has its original pyramidal roof and finial, and is an excellent model for imitation. The original door into it remains in the inside; the present door is external, and was made in 1789. The upper story of the tower is an addition of the fifteenth century, with a battlemented parapet; it contains five bells.

The north transept retains its lancet windows on the sides, with two moulded arches, supported by good shafts, four good heads as brackets, a piscina, and the platforms of two Altars on the east side; the north window is an insertion of the fifteenth century, but the string is perfect on the outside; that on the inside has been almost destroyed, but the remains of it, with those on the side walls, are good Early English, and there is a small acutely pointed door of the same period at the north-west corner, which, from immemorial custom, is used by the men only; the wooden door has Early English iron hinges, with scroll-work, but rather plain for that period; it has a stoup just within it: the roof is plain Perpendicular, of low pitch, but open; in this transept there are some early seats, with poppies of the fleur-de-lis form.

The south transept has two lancet windows on the west side, and one Early English arch on the east side, the other having been removed when the Harcourt chapel was added, and a Perpendicular arch opening into it was made through this wall. The south window is Perpendicular, and the roof plain open timber, of low pitch: the strings are Early English, and there is a small door, similar to that in the north transept, but blocked up.

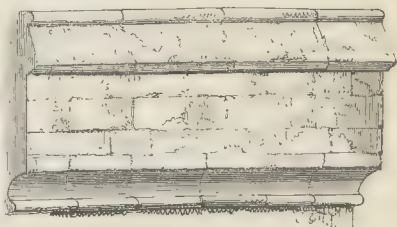
The Nave is Norman, and has still the two original doorways, north and south; these are simple, having semicircular arches, with a sort of rude zig-zag moulding, and attached shafts with bold capitals. By the side of the north door is a small Norman stoup; this door is used by the women only; the south door is not used, but the old wooden door remains and has Early English iron hinges, with scrolls; there are also four small

Norman windows, single lights, deeply sunk in the wall on the outside, with a bold round moulding continuous round the head and down the jambs, without capitals, and there are no labels. The west window is Perpendicular.

On the north side, close to the tower-arch, is a small low Perpendicular window, under a recessed Early English arch, in which there appears to have been another Altar. The dripstone of this window is ornamented with a four-leaved flower. On the south side of the Nave are two Early English brackets, and on each side of the arch are two others. There is a plain porch of wood and plaster over the north door.

The Font is good Perpendicular, tall octagon, panelled, with buttresses at the angles, with the Tudor ornaments, and the emblems of the Crucifixion on one of the panels, IHC on another, and the arms of Byron on another^c. This Font was carefully restored in 1833, but the original ornaments with their painting were preserved and placed on a tablet under the west window.

The Pulpit is plain; the seats in the Nave are good specimens of the old style, with solid square ends and moulded rails. The roof of the nave is very good open timber of the latter part of the fourteenth century, with tie-beams and king-posts, and springers to support the tie-beams, resting on good corbel-heads, the spandrels filled with open tracery: there are two struts on each side of the king-post to the rafters; these and the principals are engrailed: it is altogether a fine example of an open timber roof. The parapet is plain, of the same age as the roof.



Parapet of the Nave.

The Harcourt aisle is rich but late Perpendicular work, with an open quatrefoil parapet, and square-topped pinnacles; it was erected in the time of Henry VII., when the mansion adjoining was built, and it is filled with monuments of the

^c See Historical Notices.

Harcourt family extending from that period down to the present time. Near the east end there is an elegant Perpendicular piscina.

In the Church-yard there is the base of a cross.

The remains of the mansion of the Harcourts are highly interesting; the description of them by Simon, Lord Harcourt, which follows, is so full and satisfactory that it is only necessary here to refer to it. The recent publication by our Society of a complete set of drawings of this Church by Mr. Derick, also renders it unnecessary to repeat them here.

EXTRACTS FROM "AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH AND REMAINS OF THE MANOR HOUSE OF STANTON HARCOURT IN THE COUNTY OF OXFORD." BY GEORGE SIMON EARL HARCOURT. NUNEHAM-COURTENAY, Nov. 1, 1808.

The manor of Stanton Harcourt has continued six hundred years in the Harcourt family. Queen Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey, first duke of Brabant, and second wife to king Henry I., granted the manor of Stanton to her kinswoman, Milicent, wife of Richard de Camvil, whose daughter Isabel married Robert [Richard^d?] de Harcourt; and from the time of that marriage it assumed the name of Stanton Harcourt.

The said Robert was sheriff of Leicester and Warwickshire in the years 1199, 1201, 1202, and the above-mentioned grant was afterwards confirmed to her and her heirs by king Stephen and king Henry II.^e

In the Chancel, on the north side of the Altar, is a small but beautiful altar-tomb, with a rich canopy over it, which the arms carved and emblazoned upon it prove to have been erected to commemorate some person of the ancient family of Blount^f. [Camvil?]

^d Isabella filia Ricardi de Camvill
uxor Ric. Harecourt de Bosworth in Com.
Leic^r. 4 R. L.—Dugd. Bar., vol. i. p. 628.

^e It was held of the crown by military
service for some particular customs, for
which see Lord Harcourt's Account, pp.
5, 6, and Rot. Hund. Oxon. 4th Ed. I.

pp. 34, 46, and p. 856.

^f Wood describes this monument as
that of Isabel, daughter and heiress of
Richard de Camville before mentioned;
and has preserved sketches of the shields
as they remained in 1622, which have all
been ascertained, excepting one: these

On the south side of the Chancel is a large plain altar-tomb, without any inscription, but with the impression of a cross still remaining upon it; the brass has been torn away. [It is of the fourteenth century; the end that is visible is richly panelled; but it is almost concealed by the partition, as it stands under the eastern arch between the chancel and the Harcourt aisle.]

The ancient monument, under an arch in the south wall of the Chancel, is that of Maud, daughter of John lord Grey, of Rotherfield, by his second wife Avice, daughter and co-heiress of John lord Marmion, (which Maud, with her two brothers, assumed the name and arms of Marmion,) wife of Sir Thomas de Harcourt, son of Sir William and of Johanna, daughter of Richard lord Grey of Codnor; she died in the seventeenth year of Richard II. She has the reticulated head-dress, with a narrow gold binding across the forehead, a scarlet mantle, lined with ermine, and a deep cape of the same, scolloped at the edge, on either side of which are two small gold tassels, a broad band of ermine, with a narrow gold binding across the breasts; the upper part of the sleeves of the same; the lower part light blue and reaching to the knuckles, like mittens. On the surcoat the arms of Harcourt impaled with those of Grey. Those parts both of the arms and of the dress which are blue, are damasked: at her feet a small dog. On the front of the monument four shields with the following arms: namely, Harcourt; Harcourt impaling Grey; Grey; Marmion.

On a brass in the pavement is the figure of a priest in his vestments, in memory of Sir Henry Dodschone, vicar of the parish.

seem to shew that Lord Harcourt was wrong in ascribing it to one of the Blount family, and it seems probable that this monument may have been erected to her memory, though not until long after her death, as the monument itself is clearly of the time of Edward I. The extensive connections of the family may account

for the number of shields of arms upon it. This is not inconsistent with the idea of its having been used for the Easter sepulchre also, as it was a common practice to use actual tombs for that purpose, and was considered a very high honour.

"These armes on the Monument of the daughter and heire of Camville.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Camville. | 5. Hovenden. | 9. Bohun. | 13. Earl of Gloster. |
| 2. Harcourt. | 6. Lovell. | 10. Brotherton. | 14. Percy. |
| 3. Harcourt impal-
ing Camville. | 7. Lovell, with bend
for difference. | 11. Estotevil. | 15. E. Warren. |
| 4. Marmion. | 8. | 12. England. | 16. Lo. Dacres." |

Wood's MS. E. 1. f. 36. c. 1622.

In the north transept, on a small round blue marble, inserted in the pavement, is a brass which is worthy of notice from the manner in which the arms of Beke are united with those of Harcourt. Sir Richard de Harcourt, son of William and Hilaria, daughter of Henry lord Hastings, married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of John lord Beke of Eresly, which said lord devised by his will, made twenty-ninth of Edward I., the remainder of his arms to be divided between Sir Robert de Willoughby and Sir John de Harcourt; and the above-mentioned stone is probably in memory of Sir John, son



of Sir Richard Harcourt and Margaret Beke; he died 1330. [This brass is curious also from its consisting only of the outline of the shield and arms let into the marble in thick lines, and not a brass plate engraved.]

In the south transept is an altar-tomb, the monument of Sir Simon Harcourt, son of Sir Christopher and Johanna, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Miles Stapleton. He was knighted in the twenty-first year of Henry VII., and married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Darrell; he died 1547. At the head of the tomb the arms of Harcourt, and on either side three shields, with the following arms: Harcourt and Darrell; Harcourt and Stapleton; Harcourt; Harcourt and Darrell; Harcourt and St. Clair; Darrell.

THE FONT is octagonal; on the front is a cross, with letters in the Gothic character on either side of it. In each of the compartments are spread quatrefoils, except that on which there is a cross: within two of the large quatrefoils are two smaller, and more enriched; within the two others, a rose; and the remaining three contain shields, with the following arms: Byron; Francis impaling Harcourt; Harcourt. By a strange error, to have been committed in an age when the science of Heraldry was held in high estimation, the arms of Francis are placed on the dexter instead of the sinister side. Sir Thomas Harcourt, who died in 1460, married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis; but no female of the former family married into the latter. It is probable from the style of the ornaments carved upon the Font, and from the arms of Byron being placed upon it, that it was erected by Sir Robert Harcourt, who married Margaret Byron, and was son of Sir Thomas, [and died in 1471.]

THE HARCOURT CHAPEL. Under the east window, where the Altar formerly stood, is a large monument of marble and alabaster, gilded, to the memory of Sir Philip Harcourt [who died in 1688], and his first wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Waller, the parliament general, by the lady Anne Finch, daughter of Thomas, first earl of Winchelsea. It consists of a pediment supported by two columns of black marble of the Corinthian order: at the top the crest of Harcourt, and on either side two boy angels holding a drapery, in the centre of which are the arms of Harcourt impaling Waller: below the cornice are two oval niches, containing the busts of Sir Philip and his wife, and under them two tablets on which are inscriptions in Latin to their memory.

The monument on the south side is that of Sir Robert Harcourt, son of Sir Thomas and Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Francis, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Byron, and widow of Sir William Atherton. Sir Robert was sheriff of Leicester and Warwickshire in 1445, governor of Vernon, &c., in Normandy, 1446, and elected High Steward of the University of Oxford the same year; knight of the garter in the third year of Edward IV.; commissioner with the earl of Warwick and others for the treaty between England and France in the year 1467; slain by the Staffords of the Lancastrian party 1471. He is represented in his hair, a gorget of mail, and plated armour strapped at the elbows and wrists; a large hilted sword on the left, and a dagger on the right; belt charged with oak leaves, and hands bare, and a kind of ruffle turned back at the wrists; shoes of scaled armour; order of the garter on the left leg, and over all the mantle of the order, with a rich cape and cordon; his head reclined on a helmet, with his crest, a peacock; at his feet a lion. His lady is in the veiled head-dress falling back; has a mantle and surcoat, and cordon; long sleeves, fastened in a singular manner at the wrists, and the garter, with the motto in embossed letters, above the elbow of the left arm, emblazoned upon it; her feet partly wrapped up in her mantle. On the front, four spread six foils, containing shields with the following arms: Harcourt impaling Byron twice, and twice Marmion; which Maud Grey, his grandmother, bore in right of her mother, heiress of the Marmions. At the head of the monument two shields; on one, Harcourt and Byron encircled with the garter; on the other, Harcourt single. The figure of this lady is extremely curious, from her being represented with the garter, and is one of the only three known examples of female sepulchral effigies having been decorated with the insignia of that order. According to Mr. Ashmole, Constance, daughter of John Holland, duke of Exeter,

first married to Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and secondly to Sir John Grey, knight of the garter, and earl of Tankerville in Normandy, was thus represented on her tomb. The other similar example is the effigy of Alice, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, wife of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, on her beautiful monument at Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, still in perfect preservation, but on the last-named figure the garter is worn above the wrist, and has no motto. Of the three above-mentioned monuments, fine and accurate engravings have been given in Mr. Gough's magnificent and instructive work on the Funeral Monuments of Great Britain. [And of the one in the Harcourt Chapel a separate engraving was published by R. Wilkinson in 1813.]

Opposite the monument of Sir Robert Harcourt and his lady, is that of Sir Robert his grandson, son of Sir John and Anne, daughter of Sir John Norris. He was standard-bearer to king Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth; knight of the Bath, 1495; knight banneret, 1497. On the front of the tomb are four monks in black, holding their beads, and two angels holding each a shield; at the head a red rose, the cognizance of the house of Lancaster. He is in his hair, plated armour, gorget of mail, collar of S.S., a large hilted sword, hands bare: his head reclines on a helmet, with the crest, a peacock on a ducal coronet.

On a stone in the pavement are the figures of two men engraved in brass, and two shields; on the one, Harcourt impaling Atherton; on the other, on the sinister side, the arms of Atherton only, the impalement on the dexter having been torn off. Underneath are inscribed the names of Thomas Harcourt, who died the third of February, 1460; and of Nicholas Atherton, who died the twenty-sixth of October, 1454. And under them the figures of three children, George Harcourt, Alys Harcourt, Isabel Harcourt. Thomas Harcourt was third son of Sir Robert and Margaret Byron, and it appears from the arms of Atherton being impaled with his, that he married one of that family.

On one side of the Chapel is a large mural monument of marble, ornamented with flowers, to the memory of Simon, only son of Simon, first viscount Harcourt, on which is an inscription in Latin, composed by Dr. Friend; and below it the well known lines by Mr. Pope, which however differ in some respects from those published in his works. Near the head of the monument of Sir Robert Harcourt and Margaret Byron [is a good Perpendicular piscina with ogee canopy, pinnacles, crockets, and finial.]

This Church, besides its several ancient and curious monuments, is distinguished by two epitaphs by Mr. Pope, and one by Mr. Congreve,

viz., that inscribed on a tablet on the outside of the south wall, to the memory of the lovers killed by lightning; that on the monument of the Hon. Simon Harcourt; and that on Robert Huntingdon and his son, Esqrs., by the last.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

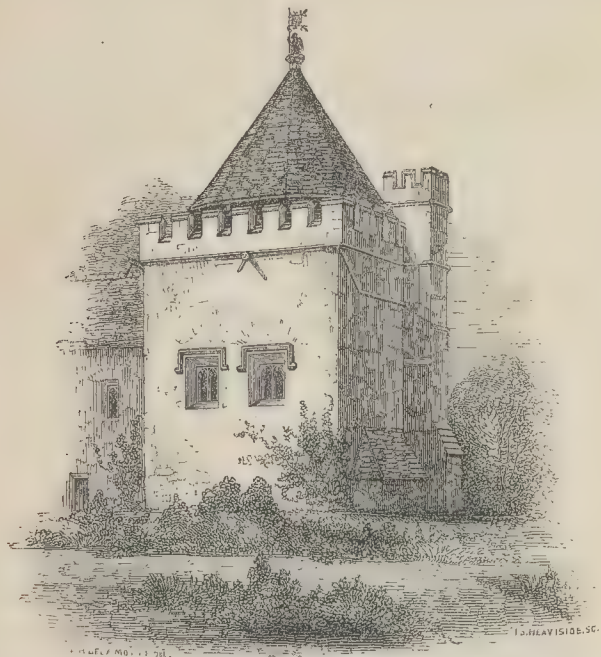
THE PORTER'S LODGE. The front of which towards the road remains in its original unaltered form. The arms on either side of the gate, in both fronts, Harcourt impaling Darrell, shew that it was erected by Sir Simon, who died 1547.



Pope's Tower, &c.

THE HOUSE. The principal apartments, the great hall, the great and little parlour, the Queen's chamber, (so named from its having been occupied by Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, when she made a visit there,) with other chambers, filled the space between the domestic chapel and the kitchen, and remained entire [until near the end of the last century.] Some upper rooms in the small remaining part of the house, adjoining the kitchen, and now occupied by a farmer, are nearly in their original state, and bear evident marks of antiquity. [In one of these rooms there is a plain stone fire-place, with a four-centred arch, and a good chimney of the fifteenth century.] But the time when they were erected is not

known, nor the date of that curious and remarkable building, the kitchen, [the whole, however, appears to have been built about the reign of Edward IV.]



THE KITCHEN. In its form and general appearance it bears much resemblance to the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury; and yet it differs considerably from the latter, which is an octagon, inclosed within a square, with four chimneys in the angles; whereas the lower part of this building is square, both inside and outside; [the upper part is octagonal, with squinches across the angles.] Moreover it is larger and much more lofty, and has no chimney; a winding staircase in a turret leads to a passage round the battlement; and beneath the eaves of the roof, which is octagonal, are shutters, to give vent to the smoke, according to the quarter from whence the wind blows. The height of the walls to the bottom of the roof, which in the centre rises twenty-five feet more, is thirty-nine feet: and the griffin on the point of the cone is eight feet. The turret that contains the steps is square, and rises nine feet above the other walls, which are three feet thick, and measure on the outside, from east to west, thirty-three feet, and from north to south thirty-one feet.



The abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury is said to have been erected so late as in the reign of Henry VIII.

THE DOMESTIC CHAPEL, with a chamber over a part of it, and the tower, containing three chambers, one above the other, each thirteen feet square,



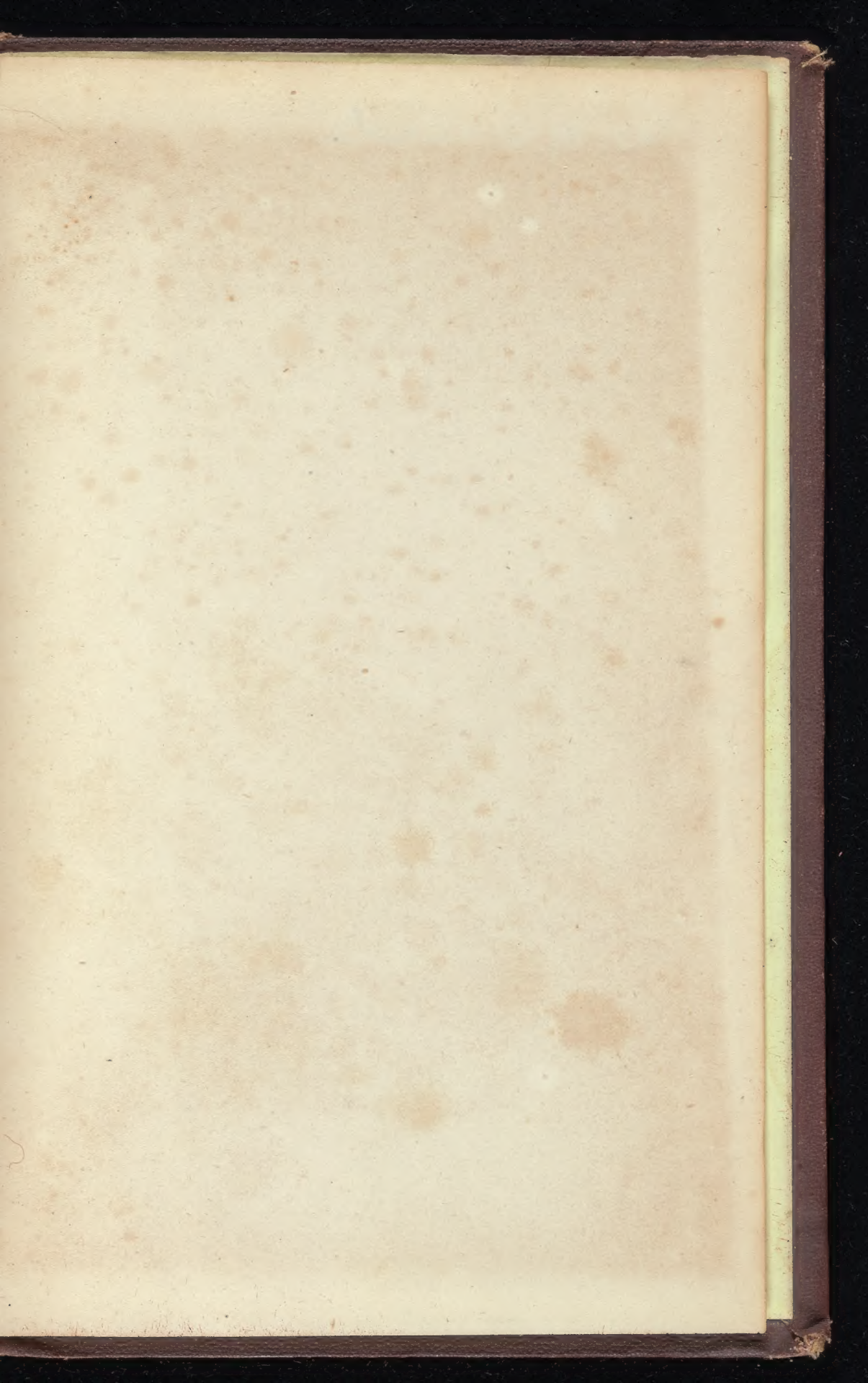
The Domestic Chapel.

remains in good repair, and the uppermost retains the name of Pope's study : the pane of red stained glass, upon which he wrote the following inscription, having been taken out of a casement in this chamber, and preserved as a valuable relique at Nuneham Courtenay. "In the year 1718, Alexander Pope finished here the fifth volume of Homer." That great poet passed a part of two summers at Stanton Harcourt for the sake of retirement, where he was occasionally visited by Mr. Gay, from the neighbouring seat of lord Harcourt, at Cockthorp. And the former has recorded the story of the lovers, who were killed by lightning, in a letter dated from the place where that event occurred. The height of the tower is fifty-four feet six inches, and the turret that contains the steps is raised two feet nine inches higher. The part immediately under the tower, where the Altar stands, is twelve feet square, and fifteen feet ten inches high in the centre. Below the springing of the arch on one side are the arms of Harcourt emblazoned on a shield, on the other those of Byron. [This part is vaulted with fan tracery, and a small circular

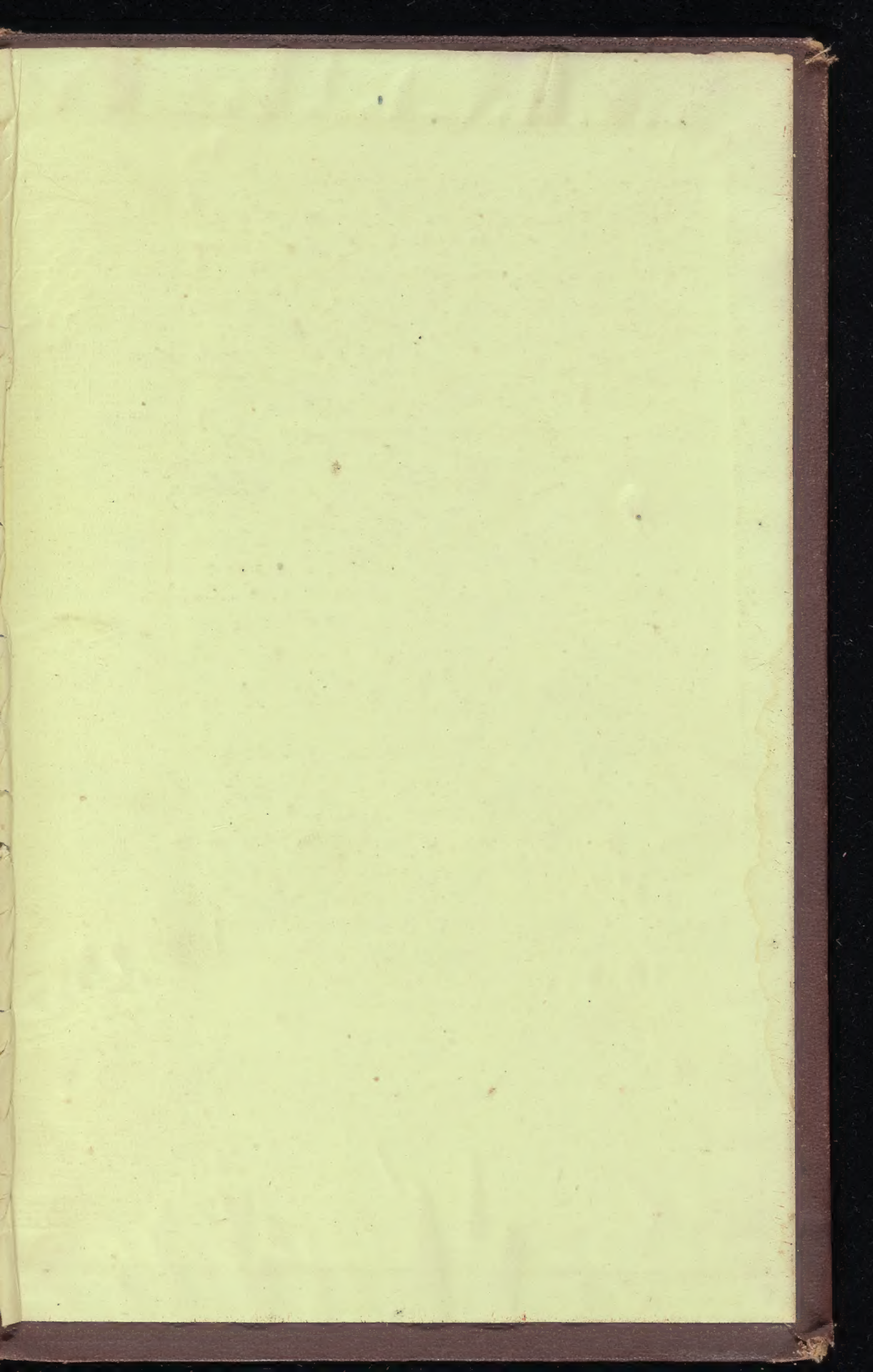
opening in the centre; the ribs spring from good corbels in the angles. The arch between this and the outer Chapel is good Perpendicular, four centred, with a square head over it, retaining much of the ancient red and blue colouring.] The outer part of the Chapel has a flat wooden ceiling, composed of squares with red and yellow mouldings, and a blue ground, with gilded stars in the middle of each compartment. It is 17 feet 5 inches by 14 feet 8 inches wide, and 11 feet 8 inches high. From the arms of Harcourt and of Byron being placed where they are, it may be conjectured that the tower was erected by Sir Robert in the reign of Edward IV. The house was never inhabited by any of the family since the death of Sir Philip, an. 1688, when his widow, who had been his second wife, and on whom the estate was settled in jointure, disposed of the furniture by sale, and suffered the buildings, from neglect of the necessary repairs, to fall into decay, and they were afterwards demolished by the late earl. The description given by Mr. Pope of this once large and curious mansion, in a letter written from thence to the duke of Buckingham, although it be ludicrous and witty, is in almost every particular very incorrect; the situation of the several buildings being exactly the reverse of that in which they really stood, as is demonstrated by a still existing plan.

At a short distance from the village are three large monumental stones known by the name of the devil's coits; these stones Mr. Thomas Warton, in his account of Kiddington, conjectures were erected to commemorate an engagement fought near Bampton in the year 614, between the British and Saxons, when the Saxon princes, Cynegil and Cwhicelon, slew more than two thousand Britons. The adjacent barrow has been destroyed. [The stones are of the sandstone of the country with red veins interspersed.]

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII., Stanton Harcourt is described as a vicarage belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Reading. John Pereson being then Vicar, and the value of the Vicarage was *xvii. xiijs. iiijd.* In Bacon's *Liber Regis*, 1786, it is valued at £34, and in the returns to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1831, at £136.



D. M. Sebesta



1ST
DAR
MILL
WASH
OXFO
RIG